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Scriptores

HERBERT PATTERSON, ESQ. M.A. F.R.S.

OF LINCOLN'S INN

AS

CHRONICLES AND MEMOIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

FROM

THE MIDDLE AGE.

Vol. 45

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

LIBER

MONASTERII DE HYDA.

LIBR

MOYSTER DE HYD.

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q. Regnum relinquens unco di
moy in sic unmo & lfred. **Capitai**

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princeps in fide et

beniſta anolſigai.

ii. *St. Michael's*

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Sittmū et Cie Druckerei

LIBER
MONASTERII DE HYDA;

COMPRISING A

CHRONICLE OF THE AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND, FROM
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SAXONS TO
THE REIGN OF KING CNUT;

AND A

CHARTULARY OF THE ABBEY OF HYDE, IN HAMPSHIRE.

A.D. 455—1023.

EDITED

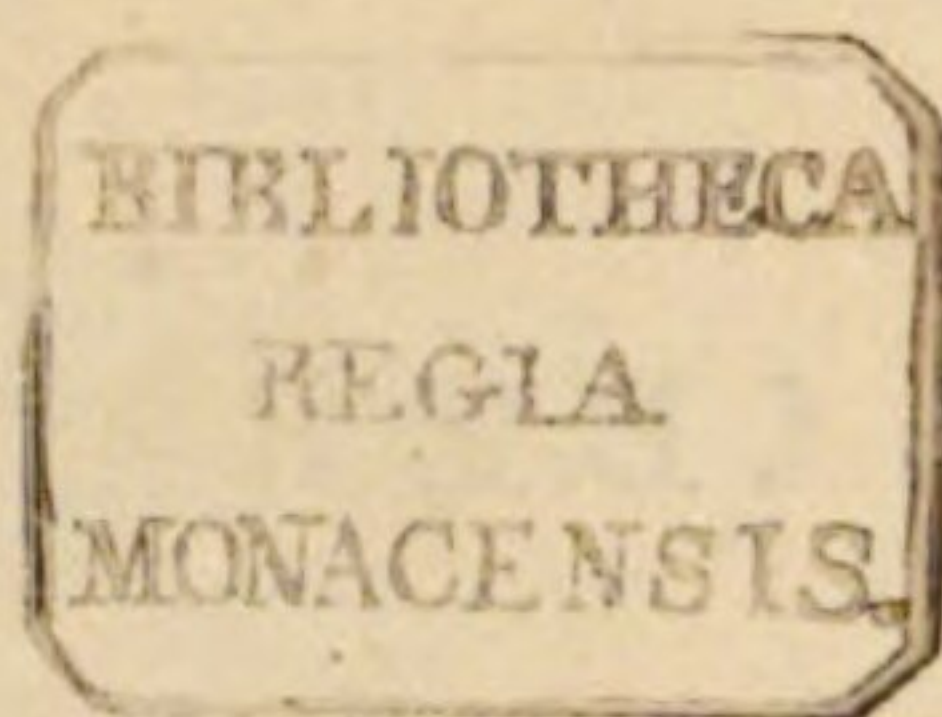
BY

EDWARD EDWARDS, ESQ.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:
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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, now first printed, was discovered by the Editor, in 1861, in the library of the Earl of Macclesfield, at Shirburn Castle, in Oxfordshire. The publication in 1861 (in this series of the *Chronicles and Memorials*) of the first volume of Mr. Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the early History of Great Britain* led to the identification of the Macclesfield MS., as the original volume from which John Stow, the historian of London, made, in the year 1572, that abridged and unfinished transcript of "LIBER DE HYDA," which is preserved among the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum. Of this Lansdowne MS. (No. 717), Mr. Hardy gives the following account, under the year 959, the date at which Stow's abridgment terminates :—

" 1143. ' Liber Monasterii de Hida.'

" MS. Lansdowne, 717, f. 1 (paper).

" MS. Stowe, Press 3, 33.

" Incip.—' <i>Regnum, quod modo Anglia nominatur,</i> " ' <i>olim dicebatur Albion.</i>' " Expl.—' <i>ut testimonium cum vadio inter nos incon-</i> " ' <i>cusse permaneat.</i>' " This work contains a short account of Albion ; the " Heptarchy ; the kings who have taken the cowl ; de- " scent of the Saxons from Ebrancus, king of Britain " who conquered Germany ; Ethelwulf ; Alfred stops at " S. Bertin on his way to Rome ; he invites Grimbald ;	Source of the present volume. Hardy's account of the "Lansd. MS. 717," containing Stow's abridgment of " Liber de Hyda."
--	--

“ the letter of Fulco, archbishop of Rheims, to Alfred ;
 “ Grimbald’s sermon ; the foundation of Oxford Uni-
 “ versity ; King Alfred’s will ; Edward the Elder founds
 “ Cambridge ; Athelstan, Guy of Warwick, and Colbrand
 “ (from G. Cornubiensis ;) Edred’s will (English and
 “ Latin) ; the foundation of Hyde ; donations to Hyde.
 “ The author quotes Vigilantius, *De Basilica Petri* ;
 “ Ralph de Diceto ; the *Floriarium Historiale* of Flo-
 “ rentius ; Bonagratia de Villa Dei ; Ralph of Chester ;
 “ Girardus Cornubiensis ; Marianus Scotus ; Henry of
 “ Huntingdon ; Lantfrid, *Life of Swithuin* ; Beda ;
 “ Vincentius, &c.

“ The leaves in the Lansdowne MS. have been mis-
 “ placed. It is apparently a reconstruction of earlier
 “ materials which have been blended along with infor-
 “ mation of a comparatively recent period, certainly
 “ some time after the year 1354.

“ It professes to have been compiled in the Monastery
 “ of Hyde. Hence the origin of the details respecting
 “ Alfred the Great, Fulco, archbishop of Rheims, and
 “ St. Swithuin, &c. The whole of the Lansdowne MS.
 “ is executed without much care, and in some places
 “ it is almost unintelligible.

“ The Book of Hyde has never been printed, but
 “ copious extracts from it have been given by Alford in
 “ the ‘ *Annales Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, ’ and a translation
 “ [of Stow’s abridgment] has been published in the
 “ ‘ *Church Historians of England*, ’ under the editorship
 “ of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson.”¹

To this account it may now be added that John
 Stow’s abridgment is of small quarto size ; consists of
 fifty written leaves, comprising ninety-five written pages ;
 extends to but little more than one-third part of the
 original work ; is fragmentary, and frequently inaccurate,

¹ Hardy, *Descriptive Catalogue of Materials*, &c., i. 563, 564.

even as respects that portion; and is extremely confused in its arrangement and sequence,—partly from oversights in the transcription itself, partly from the subsequent misbinding. This MS. contains no indication of Stow's opinion either as to the author or the date of his original. But on the recto of the forty-seventh written leaf Stow has subjoined the following note:—

*“ Memorandum that there be in the Booke of
“ Hyde, in great and large parchment writen,
“ dyvars of the things before writen, and many
“ other Testaments of certeyn Saxon kings, which
“ be writen in bastard Saxon, and translated into
“ Latyn and Englysshe.”*

Construed strictly, the expression “dyvars of the things” would, of course, imply that there are, in the Lansdowne MS., other extracts than those from the Book of Hyde, but the fact is not so. Prior to the acquisition of this MS. by Lord Lansdowne it belonged to Sir Henry St. George, in whose possession it was in the year 1697.¹

In the sixth volume, it may be added, of Stow's manuscript “Historical Collections,”—also preserved in the British Museum, but amongst the Harleian MSS. (No. 542, p. 123,)—he speaks again of *Liber de Hyda* in these terms:—

*“ Annales Monasterii de Hyde is an auntyent
“ booke, conteynyng the orygynalls and encrease
“ of that howse, wth the notable thyngs that hapned
“ there.² It sheweth the author that wrote it lyved
“ about the yere”*

¹ Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, 156.

² It will be observed that, in this paragraph, Stow describes the Book of Hyde only by its minor and incidental, not by its principal contents. But that laborious antiquary wrote so much and so

rapidly, that similar oversights are common with him. No other MS. is known to which the description will apply. The Stowe Park MS. (herein-after described) is partly a Chartulary, partly a Miscellany or collection of *Adversaria*, with one

But the intended date is left blank. It is probable that Stow, when writing this paragraph, had in his mind a passage of the MS. he had been abridging (contained on the recto of the seventh leaf, in the "*Chronica Regis Alfredi*"), to which attention will be called hereafter, in a subsequent page of this Introduction.

Stow's
abridgment
hitherto
the chief
source of
knowledge
as to the
contents of
the Book
of Hyde.

The abridgment by Stow, thus described, had, for a very long period prior to the discovery of the Macclesfield manuscript, comprised all that was known of *Liber de Hyda*, with the exception of those various quotations from it which are given by several of our English Church historians, of whom Michael Alford, mentioned in Mr. Hardy's notice, is the most conspicuous. Most, if not all, of these quotations occur in authors—belonging to the Roman Catholic Church—whose works were written and printed in the early part of the seventeenth century (as will be shown in detail hereafter) and therefore subsequently to Stow's partial transcription of the Book of Hyde Abbey. But neither the epitomist nor any one of the citers say a word about the ownership or the abode of the original. Of the MS. formerly in the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe Park ("III. 32" of Dr. O'Connor's Catalogue), and now in the library of the Earl of Ashburnham, an account will be given hereafter. Its contents are wholly different from those of the MS. now printed.

Descrip-
tion of the
Maccles-
field vo-
lume.

The Macclesfield MS. at Shirburn Castle is a large volume on vellum, measuring seventeen inches and three-eighths, by eleven inches and three-quarters, and is written in double columns, with fifty-eight lines to a

page only by way of "annals" prefixed. The Harleian MS., No. 1761, is strictly what its title describes it to be, "*Registrum Cartarum Abbatiae de Hida*," although it also has tabular "an-

"nals" inserted between the Index and the Chartulary itself, which exhibit in parallel columns the chronology of kings, abbots, and bishops of Winchester.

column. It extends to seventy-eight pages, or one hundred and fifty-six columns, and the text breaks off abruptly in the middle of a word. But the book has rather the look of an unfinished than of an imperfect volume. Its appearance suggests the probability that the labours of the scribe were accidentally interrupted. Some of the pages have richly illuminated borders, and many of them illuminated initial letters; but on the later pages these embellishments are only sketched in outline, or even barely indicated by the pen. The hand is of the close of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. Its style and that of the embellishments are shown by the facsimile prefixed to this volume.

The present binding of the MS. is only of the last century. The first and last leaves bear proof that for a long time the book must have been without the protection of a cover of any sort. There is nothing to indicate through whose hands or into what libraries it may have successively passed, in the interval between its departure from Hyde Abbey and its arrival at Shirburn Castle.

The Shirburn library was mainly founded by Thomas Parker, first earl of Macclesfield (of the Parker family), who was lord chief justice of England from 1710 to 1718, and lord chancellor from 1718 to 1726. He was a lover of literature and a gatherer of books from youth to old age, and by him the Shirburn collection was left as an heirloom. It was largely augmented by his son George, second earl, well known for his devotion to astronomical science, and for many years president of the Royal Society. To this earl the eminent collector and mathematician, William Jones (long the friend and fellow-labourer of Newton), bequeathed his own considerable library as an augmentation of the Shirburn collection. All these book-buyers amassed books in various classes of literature, but none of them has left

Notice
of the
library in
which
*Liber de
Hyda* was
found.

evidence of any special interest in monastic chronicles, or in mediæval literature generally. The library has been much enlarged subsequently to the bequest by Jones, but of the acquisition of the Hyde volume there is no record or clue whatever. On the other hand there is some reason to think that this book may have been at Shirburn prior to the purchase of the castle and estate by the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, from Thomas, Viscount Gage, to whose father, Sir Thomas Gage of Firle, it had come by his marriage with an heiress of the ancient and stanchly Roman Catholic family of Chamberlayne, which had long been seated here. But this possibility can only be suggested by way of conjecture. All that is certain is, first, that other ancient MSS. now at Shirburn came with the castle to the first Lord Macclesfield; and, secondly, that although the documents which illustrate the gradual formation of the library there are unusually numerous and full, they throw no light on the history of the MS. now in question.

Character
and con-
tents of
*Liber de
Hyda.*

Beginning with the old legends of Albina and Brute, the first chapter of the Book of Hyde closes with a very brief summary of English history up to the date of the Norman conquest. Seven succeeding chapters describe severally the kingdoms which composed the Saxon Heptarchy. The ninth chapter treats specially of those Saxon kings who embraced a monastic life (*"De regibus Anglorum, qui, terrenum imperium relinquentes, ad vitam monasticam se transtulerunt"*). The tenth describes the origin of the Saxon inhabitants and rulers of England (*"Unde Saxones qui in Anglia regnant traxerunt originem"*). Chapter xi. treats of the union of the kingdoms into a sole monarchy, and is entitled *"De Monarchis."* Thenceforward each chapter is the chronicle of a single reign,—*"Chronica Regis Adulphi,"* *"Chronica Regis Alfredi,"* and so on, but the term "chapter" ceases to be employed. These regnal chro-

nicles extend to the reign of Canute, but the "*Chronica Regis Cnutonis*" is unfinished ; breaking off abruptly after recording the elevation of Alfric of Winchester to the see of York (A.D. 1023), in the middle of a sentence respecting a question of disputed jurisdiction between that see and the see of Durham.

Substantially, the Book of Hyde is a compilation from much earlier and very varied sources. Usually these sources are indicated with considerable care and precision. Sometimes the passages quoted are much abridged and modified, at other times they are given word for word. In many cases the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition, or from sources of information not now easily discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. Among the extant authors from whom he quotes most largely are Beda, Malmesbury, Roger Wendover, Simeon of Durham, Higden, Alfred of Beverley, and John of Tynemouth. Sometimes he evidently quotes these authors from the originals. At other times, and not unfrequently, he copies Higden's abridgment of his predecessors. He also gives numerous quotations from writers whose works are either entirely lost, or are at present known only by fragments. Amongst these may be named Vigilantius, *De Basilica Petri* ; Gerard of Cornwall, *De Gestis Regum Westsaxonum* ; an Epistle of Bonagratia de Villa Dei, and some minor works.

But, in respect of several portions of its contents, and in relation to the reign of Alfred more especially, there is much information in the Book of Hyde which is not known to exist elsewhere. Compiled within the monastery of which Alfred was the potential, and of which only his early death prevented him from being the actual, founder, and where lay his mortal remains, a loving regard for the memory of "England's darling" is conspicuous throughout its pages. This peculiar relation between Hyde and Alfred, whilst it obviously in-

Sources of
the Hyde
Chronicle.

Its special
relation to
King Al-
fred.

creases the reasons for critical examination on certain points, at least accounts for the careful preservation at Winchester of details which elsewhere would be less valued, even if known, and therefore be easily lost.

The Hyde
Chartulary

The Book of Hyde is not only a Chronicle, but a Chartulary. Each of the regnal chronicles of Alfred, of Edward the Elder, of Athelstan, of Edred, of Edwy, of Edgar, and of Ethelred, has an appendix, containing charters, wills, and other documents relating, more or less directly, to the endowments, privileges, and history of the community of Hyde. Many of these documents are exhibited in three languages,—as will have been seen already, by the quotation from Stow,—namely, in Anglo-Saxon (often in a very corrupt form), in Middle English, and in Latin. Some of them are known by other copies contained in MSS. belonging to the Cotton and Harleian Collections, or to that of the Earl of Ashburnham. Of others, the originals still exist amongst the muniments of Winchester College, and these—which had never before been examined—I have, through the kindness of the Warden of that noble foundation (whose rare fortune it was to escape the meshes of the great spoliator of colleges as well as of abbeys), had the satisfaction to collate for this volume. Others, again, are found only in the Book of Hyde. Both the text and the translations of Anglo-Saxon documents sometimes evince an exceedingly imperfect knowledge of that language, but they are nevertheless of great philological curiosity and interest. Of King Alfred's will no mediæval copy was heretofore known, save that in Lord Ashburnham's Miscellany volume, usually quoted as "Stowe MS., III. " 32," from which Manning printed his edition in 1788. Mr. Kemble, when compiling the *Codex Diplomaticus*, was obliged to transcribe the will from Manning's printed text, being unable to see the original. Of the remarkable will of King Edred, as of many other documents in this Chartulary, he had no knowledge.

That the Macclesfield MS. was compiled subsequently to the year 1354 is shown not only by the character of the writing and ornamentation, but by the following passage respecting an event which took place at Oxford in that year :—

“The University of Oxford,” it is said parenthetically in the thirteenth chapter, “was formerly outside the northern gate of that city, and the church of St. Giles, outside the same gate, was the principal church ; . . . but now it is within the walls, and the principal church of the clergy is the church of St. Mary, also within the city ; which change took place in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Edward III., after the Conquest, A.D. 1354.”

For more than two centuries the great abbey of Hyde was known as “the *New Monastery*.” The entire history of monasticism is,—in one and not the least instructive of its aspects,—a history of successive re-formations. Not a few of these have been the result of the perceptions and reflections of men of vigorous character, and often of mature age, who have been suddenly transplanted into a new scene of labour, far remote from that of their own education and early efforts. New Minster was the result of the thoughts of Grimbold about what he saw at Winchester, and compared both with his knowledge elsewhere acquired and with his own ideal monastery of the future. This Chronicle testifies that it was chiefly King Alfred’s anxiety for the better education of the children of his nobles which made him summon Grimbold from France, and that it was Grimbold’s desire, as well as Alfred’s, to make his new monastery pre-eminently a place of education. Alfred’s long-nourished ambition to be himself the founder of the new community was frustrated, we are told, by death. But scarcely had Edward the Elder succeeded to the crown when he was solemnly and publicly exhorted by Grimbold to carry out his

Date of the
Maccles-
field MS.

History of
the abbey
of Hyde,
first called
New Min-
ster. ;

father's plans. In this sense, Alfred may truly be called the founder of New Minster. But in this sense only.

Diversity
of the ac-
counts
given by
Winches-
ter chroni-
cler of the
foundation
of New
Minster.

It is remarkable that on a matter so famous in the local history of Winchester, the Winchester chroniclers are themselves at variance. Thus the author of the *Historia Minor Wintoniæ, sive Annales Ecclesiæ Wintoniensis*, says: "King Alfred founded a new monastery in Winchester, . . . which, richly endowed, he gave to Saint Grimbald, in order that he might keep him in England."¹ This statement has been repeatedly copied, and not unfrequently amplified. Rudborne, on the other hand,—in his *Historia Major Wintoniensis*,—after saying, "Alfred also built three monasteries,—the New Monastery of Winchester, &c.," instantly limits his meaning by adding that, as regards New Minster, it is to be understood that he only "*began* to found it."² The narrative in the present volume shows that even Rudborne's qualified statement needs further limitation.

Account
given by
the Hyde
chroni-
cler of
Grimbald's
invitation
into Eng-
land.

The first mention of New Minster in the following Chronicle occurs in the account of Alfred's embassy to the archbishop of Rheims and the abbot of St. Bertin's monastery, to entreat their sanction for the coming of Grimbald into England, expressly that he might found, in due conformity with ecclesiastical practice, a new monastery in the city of Winchester. The desired permission was obtained, and Grimbald arrived in England in the year 884, or, according to the brief annals of Hyde prefixed to its principal Chartulary, in 885.³

¹ "Iste fecit in Wintonia, in cœmi-
terio episcopalis ecclesiæ, novum
monasterium, quod multis ditatum
possessionibus S. Grimbaldō dedit,
ut sic illum retineret in Anglia."
—*Annales de Wintonia*, edit. Luard
(*Chron. et Mem.*), ii. 10.

² "Construxit etiam tria monasteria,
viz., Novum Monasterium Wynto-

niæ,—et hoc sonat quia incæpit
fundare." — *Historia Major*, in
Anglia Sacra, i. 208.

³ *Registrum Cartarum Abbatie
de Hyda*, Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 14.—

"A.D. 885, Alfredi 14, *Adventus
Sancti Grimbaldi in Angliam*,
apud Insulam Vectam."

Why an interval of more than fifteen years should have elapsed between this arrival and Alfred's death, and yet scarcely the first steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the main object for which Grimbald was avowedly invited, there is nothing in the *Book of Hyde* to explain.

If, in this point of view, the statements in the controverted and famous passage of the *Annals of Alfred* by Asser, which first appeared in Camden's edition, be collated with the account of Grimbald, given in the present volume, the difficulty is rather increased than lessened. Grimbald's removal from Oxford to Winchester is there dated in the *third* year after his arrival in England, and it is asserted that he established himself "in the New Monastery which Alfred had erected." If the earlier portion of this statement—whatever its authorship—be in substance authentic, Grimbald's labours at Oxford will in nowise account for the delay of the enterprise at Winchester.

A passage in Malmesbury seems, on the other hand, to suggest the possibility that Alfred may have established Grimbald as the head of some temporary religious community, as a preliminary step towards the foundation of the intended monastery. But this supposition derives no support from the *Book of Hyde*. In the majority of extant MSS. of Malmesbury's History he merely anticipates the error of the minor annalist of Winchester by saying of Alfred: "*Monasteria ubi opportunum videbat construxit:—unum in Adelingia, alterum in Wintonia, quod dicitur Novum Monasterium, ubi Grimbaldum abbatem constituit.*"¹ Certain other MSS., however, of Malmesbury,—those, namely, which form Class A. in Mr. Hardy's recension,²—add to this

¹ Malmesbury, Hardy's text, | ix.; Harleian Manuscript, No. 261;
§ 122. | and Phillipps MS., No. 2777.

² Viz., Cotton MS., Claudius C. |

passage the words which follow: ". . . . Et . . . in
 " famosa civitate Wenta, sibi gratissima, *facto interim*
 " *monasteriolo*, collocavit, ubi frequentius visitando et
 " commorando ejus melliflua exhortatione pasceretur,
 " donec illum eminentiori dignitati, quod mire optabat,
 " inthronizaret." ¹ Possibly, the words "*facto interim*
 " *monasteriolo*" give a clue to the original source of the
 error, so multifariously repeated, which makes Alfred
 both the founder and the builder of New Minster. The
Book of Hyde records of him that immediately before
 his death he made a *purchase of land* "for a chapel
 " and dormitory," and gave charge to his successor,
 as a solemn testamentary injunction, that no time
 should be lost in the erection and endowment of the
 monastery which had so long occupied his own
 thoughts.²

And, again, in the *Propositio principalis causæ*
quare Novum ædificatum est Monasterium which follows
 the chronicle of Alfred's reign, we have the like phrase,—
 " *capellam et dormitorium quod pater suus fabricare*
 " *jussit.*"

Account
 of Alfred's
 foundation
 in an an-
 cient *Vita*
Grimbaldi.

An ancient life of Grimbald, which is not now known
 to exist, but some extracts from which have been pre-
 served by Leland in his *Collectanea*, state the same
 fact in different words: "*Alfredus rex domum et*
 " *capellam Wintoniæ citato opere fecit, in gratiam*
 " *Grimbaldi.*" ³ Hence, it would seem, that from such
 passages as these, some writers have inferred that Alfred
 built a chapel and house for Grimbald,⁴ prior to the
 foundation of New Minster; others, that he was the
 builder of New Minster itself. Here, too, we have the

¹ Hardy's Malmesbury, ut supr.,
 note.

² ". . . Terram pro capella et dor-
 " mitorio emit, et filio suo Edwardo,
 " pro testamento legavit, ut monas-
 " terium a patre per plurima anno-

" *rum curricula præcogitatum non*
 " *tepesceret.*"

³ Leland, *Collectanea*, editio al-
 tera, i. 18.

⁴ Rudborne, *Historia Major.*, ap.
 Wharton, in *Angl. Sacra*, i. 209.

source of Bishop Tanner's manifestly inaccurate statement that the foundation at New Minster was directed in King Alfred's Will. But, be this as it may, our present chronicler expressly asserts that it was only in the twenty-ninth and last year of Alfred's reign that he imparted to Grimbald his intention to build the New Monastery, and that then death prevented him from fulfilling his long-cherished purpose.¹

We are further told that for the more solemn Council carrying out of Alfred's plans and injunctions a great council was convened at Winchester. King Edward's first inclination, it is said, was to found the New Monastery at the expense, in some measure, of the old episcopal or cathedral monastery of St. Swithun, but he was otherwise advised by Grimbald. "God," said the venerable priest, "will not accept robbery for burnt offering."² A large and liberal foundation was determined upon. Many of the magnates and clergy offered their contributions for its endowment. Within two years the new and stately abbey was built and decorated. Before its completion, New Minster was the scene of a remarkable ceremony, which excited no small degree of popular interest. A crowd of refugees, driven by war from that part of Lower Picardy which borders on the Channel, crossed over into Hampshire,—

Council
convened
at Win-
chester for
carrying
out King
Alfred's
plans.

¹ "In vicesimo nono anno et ultimo regni sui,—proh dolor!—primitus sancto viro Grimbaldosuum rex clementissimus aperuit consilium, et suam primitus expressit voluntatem, de constructione cœnobii in urbe Wentana, sed præventus morte rex piissimus votum diutius cupitum explere non potuit."—*Liber de Hyda*, fol. 8 c. (Printed text, p. 51.)

² The precise terms of the ultimate agreement between King Edward on the one part, and the Bishop and his monks on the other, are recorded in the fine Winchester volume which is now "Additional MS. (in Brit. Mus.) 15350," fol. 6. The deed is printed at length in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*, pp. 156–158.

the predecessors, a thousand years ago, of the countless crowds who have fled from persecution and misery to the like harbour. They brought with them, probably from that monastery of Saint Josse near Montreuil (Saint Josse-sur-Mer) which Charlemagne gave to Alcuin, the venerated remains of their patron, St. Josse or St. Jodocus. The fugitives were received with hospitality at Winchester, and their relics were solemnly deposited in the new abbey. Soon afterwards the new edifice was consecrated, with much pomp and ceremony, by Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a great concourse of the nobles, clergy, and people of the realm. Grimbold became first abbot of New Minster, but died within the year, in full odour of sanctity, and in the eighty-third year of his age.¹

Immediately after the dedication, the remains of Alfred, and those of his wife Ealhswith, were brought in solemn procession from St. Swithun's. It does not appear that this re-interment—natural as it seems under the circumstances which attended the foundation of New Minster—was originally contemplated. So little foundation is there for the common statement that New Minster was expressly designed to be “a royal cemetery.” In two several passages of the *Book of Hyde* we are told that the re-interment of Alfred was the result of certain delirious fancies conceived by some canons of the old monastery, that the ghost of the great monarch was wont to revisit the glimpses of the moon; to re-animate its buried tenement; and to roam about their cloisters,—

“ The sepulchre
 “ Wherein they saw him quietly in-urned,
 “ Opening its ponderous and marble jaws
 “ To cast him up again ! ”²

¹ *Registrum*, &c., ut supr. Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 14.

² “ . . . Primo sepultus erat in
 “ ecclesia episcopali Wyntonix, sed

Edward's first charter to New Minster is dated in the year 900 [so in MS., for 901, the year of his accession¹], and the monastery is there described, by anticipation, as dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The second charter bears date 903, when the canons, of whom the community was at first composed, were already resident, and in this instrument the abbey is described as dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to St. Peter. In the preamble of this charter the circumstances of the foundation are set out in detail. It is there recited that three acres and three virgates of land were purchased by the king,—partly from Bishop Denewulph and the canons of the Old Monastery, and partly from other persons,—and that a mark of gold was paid for each foot of land (*"unoquoque pede marcam auri contuli"*). In the *"Propositio principalis causæ quare Novum ædificatum est Monasterium"* (which has been already quoted) the same fact is recorded in other words *"terram . . . a supradicto præsule, seu a quibuslibet circummanentibus, jure hæreditatis redemit, scilicet passus uniuscujusque istius loci emit uno mancuso purgatissimi auri."*

The lands granted to New Minster by Edward the Elder at various periods, between the first and the twenty-first years of his reign inclusive, comprised the manors of Micheldever, Anne (afterwards called Abbot's Anne), Candover (afterwards called Brown Candover), Durley, and Thorley, in Hampshire; and those of Cranbourne, Collingbourne (afterwards called Collern), and

Edward's
charters to
New Min-
ster of A.D.
900 and
903.

Extent of
Edward
the Elder's
grants of
land to
New Min-
ster.

"pro deliramento canonicorum di-
centium regios manes, resumpto
cadavere, noctibus per domos ober-
rare filius ejus Edwardus genitoris
ossa tulit et in novo monasterio
posuit."—*Liber de Hyda*, fol. 10 b.

Comp. fol. 12 b. (Hereafter, pp. 61, 62, 76.)

¹ This error of chronology (or diversity of reckoning) occurs also in Simeon of Durham, in some MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, and in other contemporary works.

Chisledon, in Wiltshire. According to the recitals in *Domesday Book* of the state of the abbatial possessions under Edward the Confessor, the extent of the lands thus granted by the founder was, in Hampshire,—as estimated for assessment to the inevitable triple rate for military service, fort-building, and bridge-building,—141 hides,¹ or (according to the computation of acreage to the hide which is accepted by the majority of antiquaries) nearly 17,000 acres; and in Wiltshire, more than 90 hides,² or 10,800 acres. This munificent founder and benefactor of the new community was buried beside his father and his father's much-loved friend, Abbot Grimbold, in 924, after a long and on the whole a very prosperous reign.

Subsequent benefactions of the Saxon kings.

From Athelstan the monks of New Minster had no increase of their possessions by direct grant, but that monarch gave to a retainer named Alfred the manor of Stoneham (afterwards called Stoneham Abbas, and now North Stoneham), which came to them by his regrant. This manor was assessed at eight hides, or 960 acres, in the time of Edward the Confessor. To this grantor, Alfred, the community made a lease of its lands at Chisledon, in Wiltshire. From Edmund the Elder it received the large manor of Pewsey, in Wiltshire, assessed in the Confessor's time at thirty hides, or 3,600 acres. By regrant from a certain Ethelnoth, a priest, it obtained during the same reign lands at Basing, in Hampshire. Under Edred, brother and successor of Edmund, it obtained,³ partly, as it seems, by regrant of a certain Edulf or Ethelwulf, and partly by reversion under the royal charter, lands at Leckford, also in Hampshire, which in the Confessor's time were assessed at five hides, or 600

Acquisitions of land made by New

¹ *Domesday Book*, fol. 43, cols. 1, 2.

² *Ib.* fol. 67, col. 1; and 67, verso, col. 1. This appears to be exclusive

of Cranbourne, which is not separately recorded.

³ *Domesday Book*, fol. 42, col. 1.

acres. By the will of King Edred—if that, as it stands in our text, be an authentic document—it also acquired the lordship of the towns of Whorwell, Andover, and Clere. The widely-diversified reigns of the sons of Edmund and nephews of Edred, King Edwy and King Edgar,—the thorn and the rose of the monkish annalists,—were alike profitable to the community of New Minster. From Edwy it obtained the manor of Heaton, the extent of which is uncertain; that of Bighton, in Hampshire, which in King Edward's time was assessed at ten hides, or 1,200 acres; and by regrant from a certain Ethelgard that of Sotwell, in Berkshire,¹ similarly assessed at ten hides. Edgar bestowed on it extensive lands at Duncton, Southease, and Telscombe, in Sussex;² and at Winterbourne in Wiltshire.

Minster in
the suc-
cessive
reigns of
Edmund,
Edred,
Edwy, and
Edgar.

For about sixty years after the foundation the secular canons of New Minster continued, nominally, under the Augustinian rule as originally established by Grimbold, but fell gradually—like so many other communities—into very lax observance of their rule. Of the enormities to which this continued laxity of discipline eventually led them, we have here an animated account, drawn up, of course, by regular monks, always little inclined to soften the misdeeds of secular and married priests. About the year 963, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester (“Father of Monks,” as his contemporaries were wont to call him), with the zealous support of King Edgar, and that, more efficacious still, of Dunstan, began to remove the most conspicuous offenders, and to supply their places with better men, as it was hoped, without at first altering the constitution and rule of the community as Grimbold had left them. Some of these newly appointed canons were men who, in inferior station, had attracted episcopal praise. But soon the

Benedic-
tine reform
of New
Minster.

¹ *Domesday Book*, fol. 59, verso, col. 1. | ² *Liber de Hyda*, fol. 29, b. (Pp. 202, 203.)

new canons, like the old ones, waxed negligent in the performance of their functions; took to themselves wives; became frequent absentees; tried to foist their duties upon ill-paid curates, and to live themselves rather as well-to-do men of the world than as faithful ministers of the Church. A papal bull was at length obtained from Pope John XIII., and in 965 all the canons were called upon to take the Benedictine habit; the actual robes and cowls being provided beforehand and brought into the choir before their eyes. To submit to the Benedictine rule, or to suffer the pains of expulsion was their alternative. A small number took the cowl; the majority were expelled. A colony of monks from Abingdon replaced the deprived canons, under the abbacy of Algar, or Ethelgar. In the following year King Edgar issued his famous Code¹ for the government of the newly reformed abbey—a code which was doubtless the production of Bishop Ethelwold himself, acting in unison with the all-powerful Dunstan.

Character
and career
of Ethelgar
as abbot of
New Min-
ster.

Of all the abbots of New Minster who ruled the community from the year 903, when Grimbald died, to the year 968, the very names are forgotten. In 968—according to the chronology of *Liber de Hyda*, which, however, is entirely discordant with that of other, and good, authorities,—Ethelgar was appointed abbot. In him we have not only a recorded name, but a character and career of marked savour and individuality. He came from Abingdon, but he had been nurtured and trained in a much more famous place. That

“ island valley of Avilion,
“ Where fell nor hail, nor rain, nor any snow,
“ Nor ever wind blew loudly; but it lay
“ Deep-meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns
“ And bowery hollows, crowned with summer sea,”

¹ Spelman first printed this Code, in his *Concilia*, in 1639, apparently from the Macclesfield MS.

had ceased, indeed, to be the scene of fairy wonders. It was now scarcely remembered as the once venerated sleeping-place of a mighty king, who was some day to burst his bonds and restore the ancient monarchy of Britain. But by the contemporaries of Ethelgar's youth Glastonbury was still fondly venerated as the sacred fane which Joseph of Arimathea had founded; and by the contemporaries of his manhood as the pattern monastery of England, snatched by Dunstan from secular and criminal hands, and moulded into a true exemplar of Benedictine holiness. At Glastonbury—at first, as it seems, under Dunstan's own eye, and always under the immediate inspiration which he had breathed into its schools and offices—Ethelgar learnt to be an austere, laborious, and ambitious, but also a benevolent and a charitable monk. The training which Dunstan had begun at Glastonbury, Ethelwold completed at Abingdon. Ethelwold had ruled the see of Winchester but a short time, when he began his vigorous reform at New Minster. When the time and the preliminary measures seemed to him ripe for completion, he put the Abingdon men into the stalls of the refractory canons, and left to the new abbot, Ethelgar, the practical working out of the Benedictine system. Ethelwold's zeal had clothed itself in an amplitude of Christian firmness, but the Christian meekness had been much to seek. Ethelgar was gentle as well as resolute. The soft hand was now to be felt as well as the steel glove. The woes of the expelled clergy and their families could touch him, though they had failed to touch the bishop. In the resolve that performance should follow profession, and that monastic revenue should entail monastic duty, both were at one. Ethelgar continued to be abbot of New Minster for about thirteen years. The great reformer and great man who had received him as a novice at Glas-

tonbury consecrated him as a bishop at Selsey,¹ and was succeeded by him in the see of Canterbury in 988. In the abbacy of New Minster Ethelgar was succeeded by Elfsige or Alfsinus, who continued to rule the community until 995.

Augmenta-
tion of the
estates of
New Min-
ster by
King
Ethelred
the Second.

King Ethelred "the Unready" bestowed on New Minster a considerable breadth of land in the Isle of Wight and in other parts of Hampshire, including, as it seems—for the evidence is not quite clear or conclusive—that land immediately without the northern wall of Winchester on which the new abbey was eventually built, more than a century afterwards; and from whence it took its best-known name. In Domesday Book it is stated that "Hydebourne Worthy" (often corrupted into *Headborn* Worthy) had been leased in the time of Edward the Confessor for three lives, and that the holder at the date of the survey was the third in succession.² By King Ethelred the manor of Manningford, in Wiltshire, was granted to a certain Ethelwold, who gave the reversion of it, after the death of his wife, to New Minster. In the same king's reign the community was further, though indirectly, benefited by the forfeitures inflicted on a certain rebel named Wulfbold, of whose crimes, crafty doublings, and ultimate exemplary punishment *Liber de Hyda* contains a most curious narrative.³ It was also enriched by a bequest of thirteen hides of land, made by a certain Duke Ethelmere.⁴

¹ The Hyde Annals in Harl. MS. No. 1761, agree with several other authorities in dating his removal to Selsey in 977. Malmesbury dates it as 980, and has been usually followed.

² *Domesday Book*, fol. 46, verso, col. 2.

³ *Liber de Hyda*, ff. 34 d—35 d. (Printed text, pp. 244-253.)

⁴ *Testamentum Athelmari Ducis* in *L. de H.*, ff. 36 a-c. (Printed text, pp. 254-258.)

In the year 995 Abbot Elfsige was succeeded, after a rule of nearly seventeen years, by Brightwold, who continued to be abbot of New Minster until 1008, when he, in his turn, was succeeded by Brithmere, who, like his predecessor, governed the community for a period of somewhat more than thirteen years. During these three incumbencies,—which, together, make almost half a century, chequered, beyond the monastic walls, by much national calamity and by more than one political revolution,—the annals of Hyde are eventless. It may thence, perhaps, not unfairly be inferred that the internal reform, begun by Bishop Ethelwold and continued by Abbot Ethelgar, worked well for the peace of the abbey, and for the steady performance of its proper functions, amid all the turmoil of the outer world. In what is recorded of the condition of England, generally, in those days, there lies ample evidence that but for the monastic system the cruel ravages of the Danes, combined with the natural results of the convulsions occasioned by contemporary political faction, would have been far more destructive to the humbler ranks of the people than they actually were. For temporal as well as for spiritual interests the Saxon abbeys were often the schools, the storehouses, and the granaries, as well as the harbours of refuge, of that stormy time.

Among the many good qualities which mark the character of Cnut, and so conspicuously set him apart both from the Danes who went before him and those who came after him, are his readiness to listen to priestly expostulation, and his desire to win priestly esteem by actions as well as by gifts. In the following Chronicle the reader will find more than one incident of this sort, recorded not without a characteristic touch or two of monkish irony. His liberality to New Minster was shown by his grant of the manor of

Successive
abbots of
New Min-
ster in the
reign of
King
Ethelred.

Relations
of Cnut the
Great with
New Min-
ster.

Drayton, in Hampshire, containing five hides of land, and by the gift of a magnificent golden cross, richly adorned with precious stones, with two great images of gold and silver, and with sundry relics of saints. This gorgeous and much coveted cross figures very notably in the subsequent history of our abbey.

Cnut's
alleged
charter at
Winches-
ter.

Of the genuineness, it should be added, of that grant to New Minster, which I have printed (in APPENDIX C.) from what claims to be the original document, preserved amongst the muniments of Winchester College, the antiquarian reader must form his own opinion. All that need here be said is that this charter came to the college with the manor of Woodmancote, parcel of the possessions of Hyde Abbey, and that it does not carry on its face quite so authentic a look as that borne by its compeers, in the same custody, of King Edward and King Edmund. Whether the document be genuine or not, the abbey, it seems, enjoyed the land.

Succes-
sion of ab-
bots under
Cnut,
Harold,
and St.
Edward.

In the fifth year of Cnut's reign Abbot Brithmere was succeeded by Alnoth, who governed New Minster during nearly the whole of the remaining years of that king's reign. Alnoth died about a year before the accession of Harold Harefoot. This abbot's rule was as quiet and almost as uneventful as that of the immediate successors of Ethelgar. So was that of Abbot Elfwy, or Alwy—first of his name—who followed him, and who kept the headship of the community for nearly twenty-three years, most of which passed under the congenial reign of Edward the Confessor.

Gifts of
Edward
the Con-
fessor and
of his
queen to

The chief benefaction of the sainted monarch to New Minster was a considerable breadth of meadow land at Worthy, afterwards called Abbots Worthy, in Hampshire. The dowager Queen Emma, widow of Cnut

and of Ethelred, gave in 1041 to its altars—to reward the monks of New Minster. the prayers of the monks for her deceased son, King Harthacnut—the head of that famous Saint Valentine,¹ who was decapitated at Rome in the year 270, and is honoured—not by the Roman Church alone—on the 14th of February. How this venerated relic came, after the lapse of nearly eight centuries, to England we are not told. But, thenceforth, at all events, the monks of New Minster showed to their admiring worshippers Saint Valentine's sacred head, as well as the remains of Saint Josse, and those of their truly venerable founder, Saint Grimbald, in his rich silver shrine.

The community of New Minster, like so much else in England, was now to enter on a period of trying calamity. To the monks the discipline must have been the severer both for the halcyon days which, for them, had gone before it, and for that measure of self-reproach which must have given a still keener edge to its sharpness. They were now to listen to a very impressive sermon on the text: "*They who take the sword shall perish by the sword.*" The second Abbot Elfwy, or Alwy, who came to the headship in 1063,—after the five years' abbacy of a certain Alfnoth, of whom nothing save his name is recorded,—was the brother of Earl Godwin and the uncle of King Harold. He very naturally threw his whole influence on Harold's side, but was not content to give the king merely his influence and his prayers. He induced twelve of his most stalwart monks to exchange the Benedictine cowl for the Saxon helmet; raised and

¹ "Hir mōðer, for hir rāple, gief into nīpan mynster S. Valentiner hearoð ðar martīr." *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Thorpe's edit.

p. 299). Comp. *Registrum Cartarum Abbatiae de Hyda*, MS. ut sup., fol. 16.

The Con-
queror's
punishment
of the
monks of
New Min-
ster.

equipped a score of men-at-arms besides; and then headed this not insignificant contingent on the bloody field of Hastings. There is reason to believe that the Winchester recruits, new as they must have been to such a scene, did not forget that "their limbs were made in England," but showed very gallantly the true mettle of their pasture, and fell almost to a man on the field. Utterly uncanonical as was such a fate, the fact must ever be regarded as not the least striking incident of that memorable battle, as well as a notable event in the annals of New Minster. The Conqueror, of whose grim pleasantry so many anecdotes survive, is reported to have said that the abbot must have been worth a barony, and the twelve monks a manor apiece; and that such should be the mulct inflicted on the offending community. But William's vindictive punishment was not to stop there. Two years passed before he would allow of the election of a new abbot. It may be well imagined that during that long interregnum the monastery, in all that remained of its worldly possessions, lay very much at the mercy of the Norman officials and of the Norman soldiery.

Among the manors which the Conqueror escheated—retaining some of them in his domain, and bestowing others on his knights—were, first, Barton, Popham, Cranbourne, Drayton, and Swarraton, in the counties of Hants and Wilts; all of which were the gift of the founder; secondly, Andover and Whorwell, both given by Edred; thirdly, Sotwell, in Berkshire, the gift of Edwy; fourthly, Lansmere, Merton, Bangbourne, and Stathe, in the Isle of Wight, and other parts of Hampshire; together with various parcels of land in the isle of Portsea, at Segenworth, Wraysford, and Meon, also in Hants. These had been the gift of King Ethelred. Cnut's gift of the manor of Drayton, adjoining Bighton, and his superb processional cross

were also seized. Such, too, was the fate of the extensive manor of Up Warneford, which had been bestowed on New Minster by Earl Brythwin, and of the manors of Bedhampton and Fiddlesworth, given to it under royal licence in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by that Hugo de Port whose possessions in Hampshire and elsewhere fill so considerable a space in *Domesday Book*. The confiscated lands thus enumerated by the Winchester chronicler, Thomas Rudborne,¹ amount—if the ordinary computation be accepted—to nearly seventeen thousand acres.

Such a confiscation would seem a very sufficient execution of the threat uttered, so characteristically, on, or soon after, the field of “Sanglac.” But it is certain that the forfeitures went further. The later editors of the *Monasticon*, indeed,—when comparing the Domesday assessments of the lands in Hampshire, Sussex, and Surrey, still held by the abbey of St. Peter in 1086, with the surveyors’ recitals of their several prior assessments in the reign of the Confessor,—have inferred (too hastily, I venture to think) that the whole difference in the tax-books,—which would amount, by like computation, to nearly eight thousand acres more,²—represents a further confiscation, making a total forfeiture of some twenty-five thousand acres, in addition to the rich contents of the monastic treasury. It should, however, be remembered that when the Domesday survey was made the king had long relented, and had shown some marks of favour to New Minster; and also that we are too insufficiently acquainted with the rules which governed the Domesday assessments to come with confidence to any such conclusion. It may

The Domesday assessments of the lands of Hyde, and the inferences which have been drawn from them.

¹ *Historia Major Wintoniensis*, pp. 248, 249.

² The surveys of New Minster

possessions will be found in the Appendix to this Introduction.

have been one mode of showing a little mercy to the stricken community that the lands still in their possession should be assessed at a reduced scale. That the assessments do not uniformly represent the full extent of the tenures is quite as well established¹ as is the fact that in some cases they were complained of as representing more.

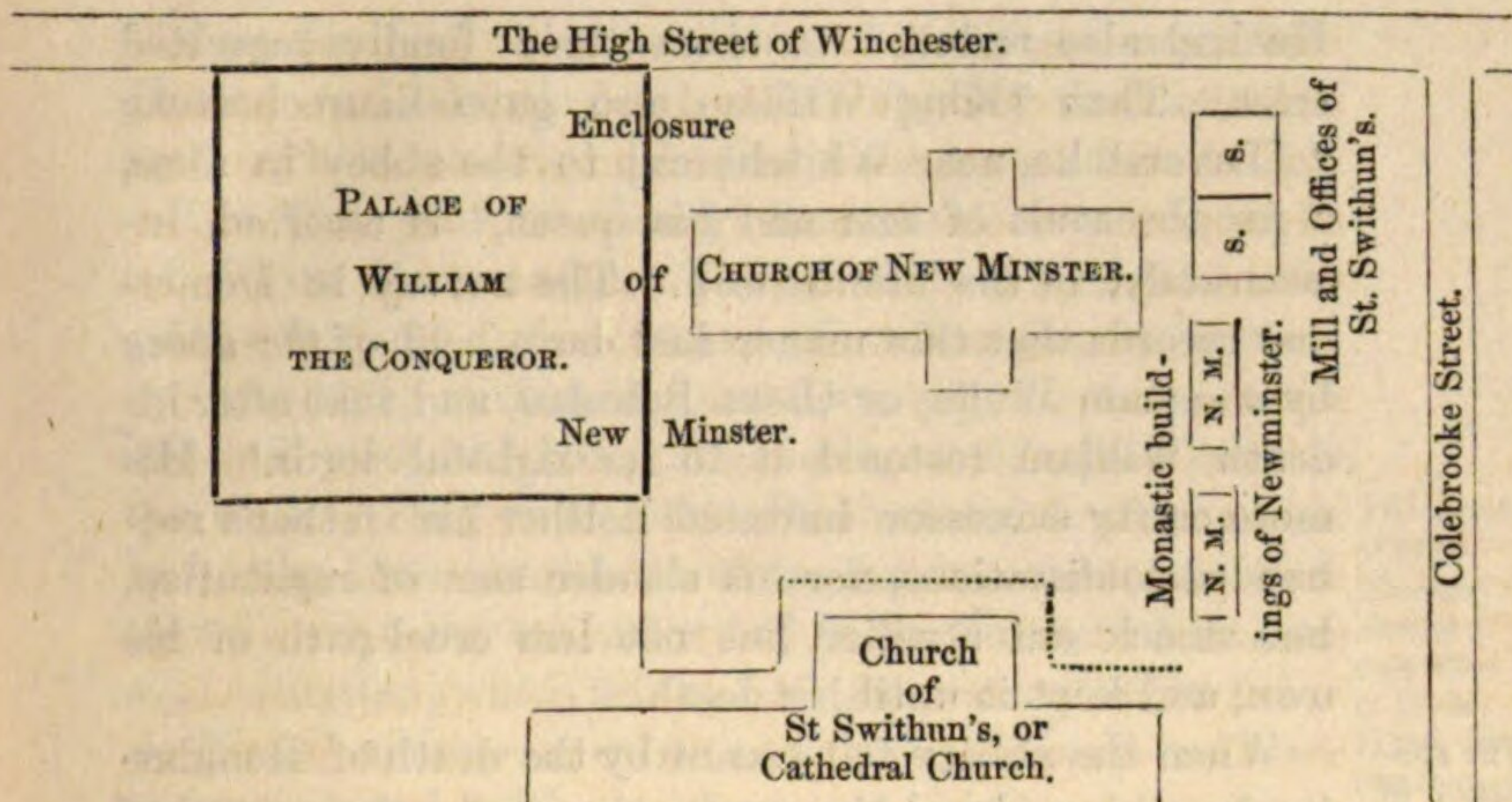
Deprivation of the monks of New Minster of part of their enclosure.

That another heavy item of punishment was inflicted is certain, and it was one to which the monks must have been peculiarly sensitive. The desire for the shelter of the walls of Winchester had originally cooped them up in very narrow confines. So closely packed together were the two communities of St. Swithun and of St. Peter, that between the foundation of their respective buildings there was scarcely, we are told, room for a man to pass along. The old chronicler who has recorded this fact,² and its consequences, in quite pathetic terms, goes on to say that the choral service of the one monastery conflicted with that of the other, so that both were spoiled; and that the ringing of their bells together produced a horrid discord. This being so, King William now deprived the monks of the younger community of one half of their narrow enclosure, and built thereon a royal palace. Perhaps he thought that such a neighbour would make it safe that on no future emergency would monks in armour ride forth from New Minster to battle. How completely the Conqueror's new building penned them up like sheep in a fold will be better shown by the rudest diagram than by many words:—

¹ See, for example, the case of Chilcombe, part of the possessions of St. Swithun's monastery; Domesday Book, p. 41, col. 1; and compare Ethelred's charter in Kemble, *Codex*

Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, iii. 203.

² In the lost Cotton MS., Vitellius, E. xii., now known chiefly by the quotations made from it by Dugdale.



Thus cooped up, King William permitted the impoverished monks to elect as their abbot, in 1069, a certain Wulfric, who was ordained by Archbishop Lanfranc, and held the office until 1072, when he was deposed by the same prelate.¹ He was succeeded by Rualdus, sometimes called Rewalan and Riwaldo, who is recorded as present at a council in London held in 1078, and retained the abbacy of New Minster until the fourth year of William Rufus, 1091. Then the monks of New Minster entered on a new period of sharp persecution and spoliation; and a prelate of the Church was to be conspicuous among the spoilers.

The Conqueror in his late years,—when relenting towards the well-chastised monks,—had given them the manor of Alton and that of Clere, both in Hampshire.

¹ For the statement that Abbot Wulfric was *deposed* from his office by Archbishop Lanfranc there seems to be ample foundation, although it is directly opposed by the "Annals" in Harleian MS. 1761. The Latin Appendix to the Saxon Chronicle in the Corpus MS., Gervase of

Canterbury, and Rudborne, are all agreed as to the deposition and its date. The Annals make him enter on the ninth year of his abbacy, and date "Rivallo's" succession to it in 1078. *Registrum*, &c., MS., ut supra, fol. 16, verso.

He had also restored to them their fondly regretted cross. That "King William also gave Laurochestoke" [Laverstoke, near Whitchurch] to the abbey in alms, "for the souls of him and his queen," is asserted, inaccurately, in the *Monasticon*. The survey in Domesday records that this manor had been held *of the abbey* by a certain Wulfa, or Uleva Beteslau, and that after his death William restored it to its rightful lords.¹ His more crafty successor imitated neither his father's red-handed confiscations, nor his slender acts of restitution, but struck out a wiler, but not less cruel path of his own, and kept it until his death.

The spoliation of New Minster by William Rufus and his tools.

When the abbacy fell vacant by the death of Rualdus, the new king placed the community under the control of his infamous chancellor Ranulphus Flambard, often called Passeflambard, (or Ralph Pass-the-Torch,) who found in Herbert de Losinga, bishop of Norwich, a fit agent for his purposes. This bishop bought the abbacy in the year 1091, by an open simoniacal contract with Passeflambard, for his father, Robert de Losinga.² In addition to the purchase money so bargained for, the nominal abbot was to contribute freely to the exchequer of Rufus from the revenues of the abbey. The indignation of those who could not prevent the sacrilege found vent in these rude but vigorous verses:—

"Surgit in ecclesia monstrum, genitore Losinga,
 "Simoni dum secta, canonum virtute resecta,
 "Petre nimis tardas, nam Simon ad ardua tentat,
 "Si præsens esses, non Simon ad alta volaret.
 "Proh dolor! ecclesiæ nummis venduntur et ære.
 "Filius est Præsul, pater Abbas; Simon uterque.
 "Quid non speremus si nummos possideamus?
 "Omnia nummus habet; quid vult facit, addit, et aufert
 "Res nimis injusta, nummis fit præsul et abba."

¹ *Domesday Book*, fol. 43, col. 2.

² The Annals abovequoted (Harl. MS. 1761) say that Losinga was

ordained abbot by Anselm, who did not reach England until Sept. 1092.

Passeflambard re-entered into full power over New Minster on Losinga's death ;¹ for, after all, the Simonist, even on his own principles, had made a poor investment.

The first year of Henry Beauclerk's reign brought relief from this scandal. The tenth year brought to the monks the long-desired means of exchanging their pent-up monastery within the populous city for a capacious and well-placed edifice on its northern side, just beyond the walls. They chose part of the extensive plain which had long been notable to them for its connexion with that incident in the history of their founder's favourite son, Athelstan, which fills so conspicuous a place in *Liber de Hyda*,² and the substantial verity of which has been so encumbered with ancillary and fabulous accretions that the over-wise—and the over-scornful—have come at length to treat it as fabulous altogether.³ Hyde Mead, however, to the monks who now raised upon it a splendid building for the service of God and of their fellow men, was the scene of a very real and memorable combat between Dane and Englishman, for the truth of which there was quite as good evidence as for that of a

The monks of New Minster choose a new site in Hyde Mead, formerly called Dane Mead.

¹ *Flores Historiarum*, under the year 1094. (Parker's edit. of 1570, ii. p. 17.)

² *Liber de Hyda*, ff. 17 c-18 c. (Printed text, pp. 118, 123.)

³ In a recent work we are even told that the "only foundation" for the legend of the combat with Colbrand "is the original name of "the spot selected" [sic]—Dene-mede, which signified no more than "the meadow in the valley." For this the writer obligingly refers us to the *Oblata and Fine Rolls*, page 238. He then adds, more obligingly still, that "in the reign of John, "and long afterwards, it [i.e. Dene-mede] was a surname in Win-

"chester." Elsewhere he says, "Hyde mede was the old name of "the place, but it has LATELY been "better known as 'Denemedede.'" It was surely in a wiser and more truly critical spirit than this that Dr. Milner wrote — now almost seventy years ago — these well-weighed words:—"To reject the "groundwork of a history which is "founded on so many ancient records, and supported by immemorial tradition, as likewise "by a great number of monuments "still existing, or that existed until "of late, savours of absolute scepticism." *History of Winchester*, i. 145.

multitude of other incidents in our history which have never been questioned.

The abbacy of Hugh, of St. Swithun's, and that of the first Geoffrey.

It may, possibly, be a result of some little tenderness of temper between the New Minster men and their too close neighbours in the cathedral that the Hyde annalist in Harleian MS. 1761 has passed in silence over a brief rule of his community by Hugh, a monk of St. Swithun, extending, as it seems by the account given in the *Annales Ecclesiæ Wintoniensis* in Cotton MS., Domitian, A. xiii.,¹ from the year 1101 to the year 1105 inclusive. In 1106 the first Abbot Geoffrey was elected. The see of Winchester was already governed by Bishop William Giffard—chancellor of England to three successive kings—who gave zealous support both to the measures for repairing the injuries in the discipline as well as in the revenues of New Minster, which the devastations under Rufus had occasioned, and to the project for providing it with a more suitable and commodious home.

Removal of the community from New Minster to Hyde.

The advantages of the chosen site had, as usual, their alloy. The soil was soft and springy. Much of the plain, indeed, was a natural water-meadow. But monks knew how to build, and how to convert sources of danger into means of safety. They caused to be brought from a considerable distance a vast mass of clay, and a well-beaten surface of it to be laid, with a depth of nearly four feet, over the treacherous parts of the ground. On this they built with solidity and deliberation. By the year 1110 the abbey of Hyde was ready for their reception.

Here the community had room to expand, and to free itself from miseries, the pettiness of which had not made them harmless. The jealousies and quarrels between the monks of St. Peter and those of St. Swithun, which had injured both societies, were now greatly subdued. The choirs and belfries of the kindred abbeys were no longer

¹ Fol. 25, col. 1.

in such extreme nearness as to mar each other's performances. In a sanitary point of view, too, the new site was an undoubted improvement. The ditches which had been formed to strengthen Winchester Castle had caused an accumulation of stagnant water around the northernmost of the ancient monasteries, from which Hyde Meadow was free. The old site was surrendered into the king's hands, and by him was restored to the bishop and the monks of the Cathedral.

To the same fraternity the king subsequently made a grant of the profits which might accrue from the continuance, for five additional days, of the great fair annually held on Saint Giles's Hill, the prior three days of which had already become a great source of revenue to the bishop and his monks. This, it is expressly recited in the charter, was granted by way of exchange for the land ceded by St. Swithun's to the monks of Hyde. And he also granted to the last-named fraternity another charter, in which, amongst other regulations rendered necessary by the erection of the new edifice, he prescribed the rules to be observed in a certain procession, annually made by the two communities in common. Together with the land and buildings given up by New Minster to St. Swithun's went an estate called Burley; and with the land received came the church of Worthy, with all its appurtenances spiritual and temporal.¹

In the year 1110 the monks of New Minster marched, in long procession, to their new home, carrying with them their sacred relics;² the cross of silver and gold which Cnut the Dane had given, and William the Norman had restored; and the more precious remains of the illustrious dead who had so long reposed within

Exchanges
between
the fra-
ternities of
the Cathe-
dral and of
New Min-
ster.

The solemn
procession
to the new
abbey.

¹ Cotton MS. Domitian, A. xiv., fol. 22; *Cartæ Antiquæ*; MSS. Rolls House, Y. 19.

² *Annales Ecclesiæ Wintoniensis*,

ut supr., fol. 26 (Luard's edit., p. 43). In this passage it is noticeable that New Minster is called "*Monasterium Sancti Grimaldi*."

their walls. Once again, the body of Alfred was carried, in solemn pomp, to a new resting-place, where it was to lie, undisturbed even by the sacrilegious excesses which so often degraded the Reformation of the sixteenth century. It was now to rest in peace till the verge of the nineteenth century, and then—only too characteristically—to be rooted up for the better accommodation of the Hampshire felons. But the new abbey lasted only thirty years. In the civil war between Maud and Stephen, Winchester was fiercely besieged and assaulted, and the monastery of Hyde, with much else, was burnt to the ground.

Before this calamity occurred, both Abbot Geoffrey, first of his name,—who had entered into the fifth year of his rule when the monks exchanged New Minster for Hyde, and who ruled them for thirteen years thereafter in their new abode,—and his immediate successor, Osbert, who governed from 1124 to 1135, had finished each his earthly course; but no new abbot was appointed. On this much-suffering community the brunt of the dissensions and misrule of Stephen's reign fell now as heavily as the avaricious grasp of Rufus and the iron glaive of the Conqueror had fallen on their forerunners.

Dis-
sensions
between
the monks
and the
bishop of
Winches-
ter.

The sunshine of the brief intermediate period had not been quite unchequered by passing clouds. But those clouds passed quickly. Abbot Geoffrey encountered his little difficulty with the able but pomp-loving Bishop Giffard, who had found fault with the insufficient attendance of the monks of Hyde on some of those festivals and solemnities of the Church over which the bishop himself was wont to preside. In 1114, a special agreement was come to respecting the processions of Palm Sunday in particular. If the diocesan himself was present on that occasion, the whole convent of Hyde was to follow the abbot. If any other prelate presided in his stead, whether bishop or archbishop, the

attendance of the abbot, with ten monks at least in his train, was to be deemed a sufficient mark of reverence. This little squabble was settled more quietly than some nearly contemporary differences between the same bishop and his own society at St. Swithun's, where the monks testified at once their anger and their perplexity, by assembling barefoot, and with crucifixes turned upside down, and then marching in strange procession, "contrary to the course of the sun, and the custom of the Church; to intimate to their bishop that if he controverted the ecclesiastical canons by depriving his monks of their dues, they too would serve the Church in controverted forms," by way of visible protest against him.¹ These, however, are but lovers' quarrels, when compared with the long and fierce feud between the monks of Hyde, during six years of it without their head, and Giffard's ambitious and turbulent successor, Henry of Blois, abbot of Glastonbury, and brother of King Stephen,² who had been consecrated in the autumn of 1129, and whose praises as an exemplary bishop have been sung by other monks, who had the good fortune not to incur his frown.

The epitomist of the Hyde Annals (Harleian MS. 1761), dismisses the long quarrel with Henry of Blois in these brief words: "The church was vacant six years and more through the extortions of Henry, bishop of Winchester. The great and famous cross of New Minster was, by the same Bishop Henry, burnt." In the lost Chronicle of Hyde, which was formerly Cottonian MS. Vitellius, E. viii., it was re-

Devastation of
Hyde Abbey by
Henry of Blois,
brother of
King Stephen.

¹ Recital in the Register of Bishop John de Pontissara [1282-1304], MS. Winchr. fol. 109, verso. The chronicler W. Thorn has a nearly similar story of the monks of St. Augustine's.

² It is noticeable that the Hyde

Annals, in Harl. MS. 1761, describe Henry of Blois as "*cancelarius domini regis*." His name does not occur in the ordinary lists of chancellors, or indeed in any of the lists which Lord Campbell has quoted or referred to.

corded with stern minuteness and precision of detail, that the bishop kept the abbey in his hands, first of all, for five years and a half and four weeks and three days, applying each year out of its revenues three hundred pounds to his own purposes; that then he caused the abbey to be burnt, entailing thereby other and grievous losses of great extent and diversity, and amongst them that of the famous cross, given by Cnut, which was reduced to ashes; and that, after this destruction—effected, it seems, by the bishop directing “fire-balls” to be thrown from his castle of Wolvesey into that part of the city and suburbs which was held by his adversaries—he still retained the abbey for a year and fifteen days, allowing “twopence daily to each brother of the community.”

The fire which destroyed Hyde spread over a great portion of the city, and, according to the chroniclers, at least twenty churches and the nunnery of St. Mary shared its fate. By the humanity of Robert, earl of Gloucester (Robert “Consul,” son of Henry the First), this terrible mode of assault was not imitated, otherwise the third and oldest monastery of Winchester must have shared the common fate.

The suits
between
the monks
of Hyde
and Henry
of Blois,
bishop of
Winches-
ter.

The crowning drop in the bitter cup of the monks of Hyde came after the raising of the siege; a raising precipitated, if we accept the account of Knighton¹ and some other of the chroniclers, who accord with him, by the strange escape of the Empress Maud from Winchester Castle, concealed in a leaden coffin. When the many sufferers were groping among the ruins for such salvage as they could gather, our monks found that theirs was considerable. The bishop—the account, it is always to be remembered, is that of his foes. but in this part of it, at all events, it appears to be substantially corroborated—forced, or in some way in-

¹ Henr. de Knyghton, *De Eventibus Angliæ*, lib. ii., in *Scriptores X.*, col. 2387.

duced, the monks to yield up the precious "ashes" of their cross and of their other church vessels and furniture. Sixty pounds in weight of silver; fifteen pounds in weight of gold; three diadems, adorned with precious stones; two golden images of the Virgin and of St. John,—one of which the bishop stripped of its gold and gems; two silver patens, handsomely ornamented with gold; two very precious and richly adorned lavers, of the sort called "Salomonic" (as being made, it may be supposed, after the pattern of those of the Jewish temple); a silver vase for holy water, given by Cnut; with numerous other precious vases, censers, reliquaries, and the like, figure in the long bills of indictment and of damages which the monks sent, successively, to the king; to the universal judge of ecclesiastical appeals in that day, St. Bernard, of Clairvaux; and to the pope. The monks complained also of great ravages made by the bishop on some of their estates; and they estimated their total loss as equivalent, in money, to the enormous sum of 4,862*l*.¹ The suits against the bishop dragged on their weary length for nearly twenty years; and internal discord was added to the former troubles of the community.

The Hyde
estimate of
its losses by
Bishop
Henry of
Blois.

¹ *Destructio Monasterii de Hida*, extracted by Dugdale (*Monasticon* of 1682, p. 210, col. 2) from the lost Cotton MS., Vitellius, E. xii., ff. 30, seqq. See, also, *Damna quæ fecit Henricus Episcopus Ecclesiæ beati Petri de Hyda juxta Wyntoniam*, in Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 3; *Annales Ecclesiæ Wintoniensis*, in Cott. MS., Domit. A. xiii., fol. 32 (Luard, p. 55). This annalist, however, does but abridge, in this case, Malmesbury's account in the *Historia Novella*: " Combussit " cænobium quod dicitur ad Hydam " extra [urbem]. Erat ibi imago " crucifixi Domini magna mole auri

" et argenti, simulque gemmarum, " dono Cnutonis quondam regis " operosa devotione fabrefacta : " hæc, igne tunc comprehensa et " solo prostata, post etiam jubente " legato [*i.e.* of the bishop] ex- " crustata est. Inventæ plusquam " quingentæ argenti marcæ, auri " triginta, donativo militum pro- " fecere." (Hardy's text, § 50.) A representation of this cross, as figured in an illumination of the Hyde Register, formerly at Stowe (hereafter described), may be seen in Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, Plate 28 of vol. i.

Discord
between
Abbot
Hugh and
his monks.

Hugh de Lens became abbot of Hyde in 1142. His rule excited great discontents, and a large deputation of the monks went in 1149 to Rome with their new grievances against him in addition to the episcopal ones; they obtained his deposition, and they made, also, such an impression against the bishop that the news of it, combined with other difficulties into which he had fallen with his metropolitan, led him to Rome in his turn.

Character
and
schemes of
Bishop
Henry of
Blois.

The character of Henry of Blois, as it has been drawn or indicated by the many chroniclers who have recorded the events in his long and chequered career, presents not a few enigmas. Some depict him with a rich brush, and in the darkest colours; others delineate the same object with a multitude of delicate traits of virtue, beneficence, and piety; but all agree that he was a man of eminent ability at all times, and, in his later years, of exemplary self-denial and charity. He now conceived a master-stroke of policy. He thought to turn the tables on the monks of Hyde by inducing the pope to convert his ancient see of Winchester into an archiepiscopate; to subject to it the six sees which had been successively formed or aggrandized at its expense, and to transform Hyde Abbey itself into the seat of another suffragan bishopric. And his plan was thought to have chances of success. The pope listened. The abbacy remained vacant. Against the plan, as it seems, was the influence of Saint Bernard. Whether this influence, the death of Pope Lucius, or other causes, turned the scale is uncertain. The upshot was that the bishop had to content himself with the confirmation of the powers he already possessed. He had also to make some restitution to the monks of Hyde, and of course a handsome contribution to the papal revenues.¹ Twenty-six years after the

¹ MS. Domit. A. xiii., as above.

destruction of the Hyde cross a skilful restoration of it, or such a substitute as the goldsmith's craft could effect, was inaugurated by the same bishop with much ceremony. This event occurred in the seventeenth year of the abbacy of Salidus, who had succeeded Hugh de Lens in 1151, after an interval of nearly two years.

Restoration of the cross of Hyde. A.D. 1167.

Some portion of the abbey had been quickly rebuilt for needful habitation; but the restoration was very gradual. Rudborne dates the reconstruction of the church in 1182.¹ A hundred and thirty years after that date, Bishop Henry Wodelock issued his episcopal letters (dated at High Clere, 3rd August 1311), reciting that part of the monastery lay still in ruins, and that the estates were insufficient for its complete restoration, and for the maintenance of due hospitality; commending to the faithful the good work of charitable assistance; and directing that collections should be made to that end in all the churches of his diocese.²

Slow restoration of the Hyde buildings.

Collections in aid of the restoration in the fourteenth century.

Abbot Salidus, or Selid, died in the same year with Bishop Henry of Blois, A.D. 1171. There was again a vacancy, which lasted five years. Of an Abbot Thomas, who before his election in 1177 had been prior of Bermondsey, nothing memorable is recorded. He resigned his office in 1181. John, his successor, by some authorities said to have been prior of Cluny, ruled the abbey, for the long period of nearly forty-two years, with vigour and apparently with internal peace; one strange and sudden outbreak of violence which occurred—somewhat incongruously—on the “night of the Seven Holy Sleepers” [July 27, 1201] excepted. Of this midnight riot the annalist of St. Swithun's speaks in very cautious and mysterious terms.³ Abbot John figures

¹ *Historia Major*, p. 302; Annals in Cott. MS. Domit. A. xiii., as above.

² *Registrum Henrici de Wodelock, &c.*, MS. Winchr., fol. 165.

³ Cott. MS. Domit. A. xiii., fol. 41, verso. (Luard, p. 77.)

more than once as mediator in the long story of the dissensions between the monks of Christ Church and the archbishops of Canterbury.¹ In 1185 he went on an embassy to Rome. In 1187-8 the too precious and unfortunate cross was again the object of rapine.² Abbot John died in 1222, and was succeeded by Walter Aston.

The unusual diversity of designations by which the Hyde community is mentioned in charters and other documents has given birth to several mistakes in its history. Some of these varieties of style have come under notice already. Towards the end of the twelfth century its description as the "monastery of St. Barnabas" first occurs. This was occasioned by certain notable manifestations, or miracles, wrought at an altar dedicated to him,³ which synchronize remarkably with that improvement in the monastic revenues which enabled the monks to set about further restorations. The great apostle whom the Church honours on the 11th of June cannot be thought to have been, in any special sense, the patron of Hyde in the middle of the century. For although the good brethren had, like Saint Barnabas, been divested of rich possessions, their divestiture was involuntary, and they had struggled sorely to regain them. In 1182, however, they began to pay him unusual honours. Thenceforward they are almost as often called "monks of St. Barnabas," as of St. Grimbald, or of St. Peter.⁴ And they profited by his beneficence, if not by his example.

The miracles of St. Barnabas.

The succession of abbots

The government of the abbey by Walter Aston continued from 1222 to 1248, in which year he was

¹ Gervase of Canterbury, as cited in Stubbs, *Memorials*, ii., 545.

² Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 18, col. 2.

³ Comp. Cott. MS., Domit., A. xiii., fol. 35, with Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 17, verso, col. 2.

⁴ Bishop Tanner has added to these designations that of St. Columbanus, quoting "MS. Salgrave;" but I have seen no confirmation of this statement.

succeeded by a Norman monk named Roger of St. Valery. Under both rules the annals are almost eventless. Of Aston scarcely anything is recorded, save his appointment, with other county magnates, to hold an assize of arms for Hampshire in 1230.¹ During the abbacy of William of Worcester (who succeeded Roger of St. Valery in 1263), the annals are enlivened by the breaking out of another riot; this time between the servants of the abbot and those of the pope's legate, Otho, who had come to Hyde, to keep the Christmas of 1267, with a great retinue, by whom the festival was too convivially observed. The result was that the abbey was laid under papal interdict for four weeks.²

In this abbot's time (A.D. 1272) Pope Gregory the Tenth issued a bull in relation to the possessions and privileges of the abbey of Hyde, an abstract of the contents of which will be found in a subsequent section of this historical summary, when noticing the changes which occurred in the monastic revenues. Nineteen years later, King Edward II. first granted licence to the community to appropriate—notwithstanding the provisions of the Statute of Mortmain—some one church within the diocese of Winchester, with the due assent of the bishop, in place of the church of Collingbourne Pewsey, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, which had been made over by the abbot and convent of Hyde to the dean and chapter of Salisbury, by way of substitution for the annual payment of twenty pounds, which they were bound to pay to the said dean and chapter.³ The Church of Micheldever was thus appropriated, as it appears, by a subsequent charter. And the bishop's licence recites as the reason of the arrange-

¹ *Close Roll*, 14 Hen. III., m. 5, in dorso.

² *Ibid.*

³ Muniments of Winchester College, § *Pertinentia ad alios*. MS. Winchr., Bundle 37.

ment thus made, that the revenues of the monastery had become insufficient to meet the demands accruing from the large number of poor, sick, and infirm persons who resorted to its hospital.¹

Abbot William was succeeded by Robert de Popham,² who received the temporalities on the 2nd of June 1282, and in 1290 presented to the king a petition complaining of the wrongful withholding, by the bishop of Worcester, of the advowson of the churches of Kingsclere and "Derlyngscot"; and obtained due redress. Popham was succeeded by Simon Canning or de Kaninge, to whom the temporalities were restored on the 12th of August 1292. Abbot Simon was followed by Geoffrey de Feryng, whose election as abbot was confirmed by Bishop John de Pontissara on the 22nd of October 1304.³ In the same year the abbot and convent presented their petition to the King and Parliament, praying for the restoration of the advowson of Candover, to which a certain Philip Paytevyn had been wrongfully presented by the king's predecessor; and it was decreed that if the abbot's evidence should satisfy the Court of Exchequer of the truth of the averments, restitution should be made.⁴ This abbot sat by procuration in the Parliament of Carlisle in 1306.⁵ In 1317 he resigned his office. The letter of Bishop John de Sandale, certifying the election by the monks of William de Odiham to the vacant headship, and praying the king to grant restitution of the temporalities, is dated in May 1317,⁶ but the new abbot did not receive them until the following year. His rule was very brief, Walter Fyf-

Fortunes
of the
abbey of
Hyde in
the four-
teenth cen-
tury.

¹ Muniments of Winchester College, § *Pertinentia ad alios*. MS. Winchr., Bundle 37.

² The *Patent Roll* calls this abbot "Roger," but the Annals and the Episcopal Register "Robert."

³ *Registrum Johannis de Pontis-*

sara Episcopi, &c., MS. Winchr., fol. 46.

⁴ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, i. 167.

⁵ *Ib.* i. 190.

⁶ *Registrum Episcopi Johannis de Sandale*, MS. Winchr., fol. 12, verso.

hide (or de Fyfield) being elected in his place in July 1319.¹ Between this abbot and the convent under his charge there was much turmoil. The prior, in the name of his brethren, accused the abbot of withholding their just dues and of wrongfully increasing the separate abbatial revenue. There were many successive hearings before John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, and, by procuration, before the prior of St. Swithun's. At length the abbot made his final appearance before the bishop at Fareham, and was virtually acquitted on the main charge.² But disputes of this kind continued to recur between future abbots and future monks. Apparently the community had been getting somewhat more wealthy again; and although several successive monarchs—King Edward the Third more especially—did what they could to lessen the dangers of any possible plethora of that sort, by calling frequently for “loans” and “benevolences,” in aid of their various military expeditions and other needs,³ the monastic revenues seem (but only, as we shall presently see, for a very brief period) to have gone on improving.

Complaints
of the
monks
against
Walter
Fyfhyde.

The reader who has thus far followed this slight narrative of the fortunes of a fraternity whose Founder has secured for it an enduring interest, to Englishmen which is independent of fortune, good or ill, can hardly doubt that its history has greatly fallen short of that Founder's dearest hopes. Next after its pre-eminent function, as a place of perpetual prayer and praise, Alfred desired, above all things, that his New Monastery should be a seat of learning. And learning is precisely the thing that seems to have been of little account there during a very long period of its existence. Its

Neglect of
learning by
the Hyde
com-
munity.

¹ *Registrum Episcopi Johannis de Sandale*, MS. Winchr., fol. 32, verso.

² *Ibid.*, ff. 162, 163.

³ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, ii., App. 453; *Almaigne Rolls*, 12 Edw. III., part 1, memb. 10; *Fædera*, v. 59.

temporary share of wordly prosperity raises, doubtless, a reasonable presumption that part of its proper monastic work, of a social kind, was well done. And much of that work, in the days of Norman and Plantagenet, was obviously of a sort to have small record. But had literature—what of it was attainable—been well cultivated at Hyde, there would have been record of that. The very list of the abbots supplies proof of laches in this respect. Beginning with names so eminent, in their day, in the roll of scholars and theologians, as those of Grimbold, and Ethelgar, and Frithstan, it sinks for several centuries to a long series of which not one is famous for authorship or learning of any kind, though not a few might have won fame in the courts of law, or in the arenas of politics and worldly business. When another eminent theologian and accomplished scholar came, at length, to be abbot of Hyde, his learning had already been turned to vile uses; and his headship—won by crafty intrigue and corrupt influence—was made the means of striking the fatal blow, which turned the cherished object of the dying thoughts of Alfred, first into a ruin; then into a Bridewell.

Abbacy of
Fyfhide,
or Fyfield,
(1318-61)
continued.

Walter Fyfhide ruled the abbey longer than any other abbot in the long list, and he saw greater diversity of fortune than any other. When his disputes with the monks were for a time quieted, he had to deal in troublesome controversy with the Preaching Friars of London, about a certain Arnold Lynn, claimed as their member by both fraternities, and apparently no great honour to either.¹ Then came an "insurrection" of the abbey tenants at Chisledon in Wiltshire.² That over, and

¹ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, ii. 186, 187.

² *Annales de Hyda*, in Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 19, verso, col. 2. These annals also assert that Walter

Fyfhide was, in the year 1342, made governor of Southampton, and in the same year one of the king's justices, in association with Robert de Parnynge, chancellor of Eng-

punished, the abbey shared with almost all England in the impoverishment occasioned by frightful pestilences in quick succession. The Hyde community was now so reduced that it surrendered itself absolutely into the hands of William Edyndon, bishop of Winchester and chancellor of England, on account of its "great need, indigence, and misery," and in order to avoid utter destruction.¹ The course taken for its relief is not recorded; but nine years afterwards Fyfhide was succeeded as abbot of Hyde by Thomas Peythy (ordained as priest by the same William Edyndon, bishop of Winchester, at Farnham, in April 1352), whose election is recorded on 24th September 1362, and his confirmation and consecration by the bishop at Esher, on the following day, when the usual episcopal letter was sent to the king, praying restitution of the temporalities.² Abbot Thomas Peythy ruled the community of Hyde until his death in 1380, and was succeeded by John de Eynesham, who was elected on the 21st January 1381, and on the same day took the oaths of obedience and fidelity to the bishop of Winchester, now William of Wykeham.³ Five years after his appointment the great bishop and statesman addressed a letter to the abbot, in which he is exhorted to put an end to the misappropriation of the revenue of certain chapelries, dependent on the church of Micheldever in Hampshire, and lawfully belonging to the officiating chaplain there.⁴ In 1390 the bishop signed

Surrender
of Hyde
Abbey to
the bishop
of Win-
chester,
A.D. 1352.

Death of
Abbot
Peythy, 27
Dec. 1380.

land. Fyfhide's name does not occur in any of the rolls epitomized in Mr. Foss's excellent book, and I can throw no light on so remarkable an entry. Perhaps the commission was what is called a "commission of trailbaston." Its date, however, is prior to the insurrection of Chisledon.

¹ *Annales de Hyda*, in Harl. MS., 1761, fol. 20, col. 2.

² *Registrum Willelmi de Edyndon Episcopi &c.*, i. 116, verso 117; ii. fol. A A verso.

³ *Registrum Willelmi de Wykeham Episcopi &c.*, MS. Winchr., i., foll. 113, 114.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 226.

a licence authorizing abbot John de Eynesham to use the mitre, ring, and pastoral staff.¹ On this abbot's death, 3rd July 1394,² he was succeeded by John Letcombe, to whom the temporalities were restored on the 25th of that month.³

Escheat of
the manor
of Piddle-
trenthide,
co. Dorset,
A.D. 1404,
and its
restora-
tion.

In the year 1404 (5 Hen. IV.) the king issued his Letters Patent commanding restitution to the abbot and convent of Hyde of the manor of Piddletrenthide, in the county of Dorset, which had been seized by John Savage, the king's escheator in that county, on a charge of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of their tenure—namely, first, the keeping there of two monks, perpetually resident, for due performance of Divine service in the chapel of the manor, which, of old time, had been fitted up as a parish church, with chancel, choir, bell-turret, and bells; secondly, the keeping of due hospitality; and, thirdly, the distribution, annually, of six quarters of wheat and six quarters of barley to the poor tenants of the manor. The escheator had alleged that no monk was duly resident; that the chapel had been suffered to fall into a state of dilapidation, and that a smaller chapel—or rather a place half chapel and half barn—had been substituted; hospitality neglected; and the corn of the poor tenants withheld. The abbot appealed to the Court of Chancery, put in his answer to the escheator's allegations, and obtained the chancellor's decree in his favour.⁴ The then estimated value of the manor, in the money of that day, is stated at forty pounds.

William of
Wyke-
ham's
benefac-
tion to
Hyde
Abbey.

During this incumbency the illustrious founder of the St. Mary Colleges of Winchester and of Oxford bequeathed, by his last will, a piece of gilt plate worth ten pounds to the abbot of Hyde; to each monk in

¹ *Registrum Willelmi de Wykeham Episcopi, &c.*, MS. Winchr., ii., fol. 249.

² *Ibid.* i. 334.

³ *Patent Roll*, 18 Rich. II., part I.

⁴ Muniments of Winchester College, § *Piddletrenthide*, MS. Winchr.

priests' orders, two pounds; and to each in lower orders, one pound.¹ His successor in the see of Winchester, in 1415, brought a plaint in the Common Bench against the abbot and convent of Hyde for obstructing the course of the Itchen, and obtained a verdict. At this date Abbot Letcombe had been succeeded by John London, who governed the community from 1408² until the end of 1414,³ if not somewhat later; and he by Nicholas Strode, of the date of whose accession to office the accounts differ. His name does not occur as abbot in the *local* records until early in 1418, when it is found in the *Rotuli Curie Civitatis Wintonie*, and often subsequently. The Episcopal Register of this period is imperfect. The statement in the *Annales de Hyda* (Harl. MS. 1761) conflicts with other and contemporary authorities. On the whole, it seems probable that Strode became abbot in 1416. He was a man of conspicuous parts and secular activity. He had been admitted as an acolyte by Bishop William of Wykeham, in December 1397; ordained deacon at Farnham in February 1399; and priest at South Waltham at Christmas 1402.⁴ In 1431 he had the royal licence to grant to Sir Reginald Cobham, his heirs and assigns, the perpetual advowson of the parish church of Lingfield in Surrey.⁵ He took a considerable share in the political affairs of the earlier part of the distracted reign of Henry the Sixth; acted frequently as a trier of petitions; and with several bishops, three other abbots, and twelve lay peers, signed the famous address to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, which defined the duties of a "Protector"

The ab-
bacy of
Nicholas
Strode,
A.D.
1416 ?-40.

¹ *Will of William of Wykeham*, as printed by Lowth, App., p. 41.

² *Registrum Cardinalis Hen. de Beaufort*, MS. Winchr.

³ His name occurs as abbot in the *Rotuli Curie Civitatis*, under date 12th Dec. 1414.

⁴ *Registrum Willelmi de Wykeham Episcopi* &c., i. 410, 412, verso; 413, verso; 417, verso.

⁵ *Registrum Willelmi Waynflete Episcopi* &c., ii. 136.

of the realm, and prayed him to attend in his place in Parliament, and "to be content" with the powers which Parliament had given him.¹ This abbot's death occurred in the year 1440.²

Cardinal
Beaufort's
bequest to
Hyde,
A.D. 1447.

Abbot Nicholas Strode was succeeded in the same year by Thomas Bromley, who filled the office—more quietly than his predecessor—until his death on the 21st of February 1465. The two most notable events under his rule are the bequest, by Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447, of the sum of two hundred pounds towards the reparation of their church; and the destruction by fire of a fine bell-tower with its eight bells,³ which occurred two years before this bequest, and was probably the occasion of it.

Hyde
Abbey go-
verned by
its prior,
and the
abbot sent
to govern
Bosgrove
Priory, in
Sussex,
A.D. 1471.

The election to the abbacy of Hyde of Henry Bonvile, who under Bromley had been its prior, was not effected without considerable dissension amongst the brethren; and it ere long gave occasion to a singular arrangement, made by Bishop William de Waynflete, in virtue of which Bonvile was sent into Sussex to govern the priory of Bosgrove; and the new prior of Hyde, Thomas Wirscetur, became virtual abbot in his stead. The precise grounds of this colourable exile are not recorded, but in 1471 Waynflete issued his commission intrusting the government of the abbey to Wirscetur, empowering him to present to vacant churches, whilst his commission should remain unre- voked; and directing Abbot Henry Bonvile to deliver to the prior and convent all the chattels and jewels of the abbey, such excepted as he had special licence to use. The key of the coffer containing the common seal of the abbey was to be committed to John Collingbourne, a monk. Bonvile was to receive from the revenues of Hyde fifty pounds a year, and no more,

¹ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii. 167, 300; iv. 327; v. 36.

² *Registrum*, as above.

³ *Annales de Hyda*, Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 21, col. 2.

by quarterly payments, for the ordinary charges of himself and his servants. The abbot appeared before the bishop at Farnham Castle, in August 1471, and bound himself to observe these injunctions, under penalty of forfeiting his abbatial dignity. It was stipulated that the obligation so incurred should not affect his bounden attendances in Convocation, Council, or Parliament, nor was it to preclude him from reasonable retirement for health. For the space of three years, however, he was not to visit Hyde Abbey, unless by the bishop's express licence in writing.¹ But long before these three years had elapsed the abbot had been summoned before a higher tribunal. On his death, in Sussex, in December 1472, the prior Wirscetur was instantly elected to the abbacy, and by him the community continued to be governed for a further period of seven years. Wirscetur died either in December 1479 or January 1480, and was succeeded by John Colingbourne,² whose name has occurred as keeper of the common seal of the abbey nine years earlier, and who lived just long enough to see the end of the civil wars, in the ravages and sufferings of which Hyde Abbey bore its share. His successor, Thomas Forte, was elected by a majority of the monks, but under protest of irregularity by the non-contents, on the 24th of October 1485. The bishop of Winchester—still William of Waynflete—issued a commission of inquiry into the circumstances of the election, but on the 3rd of November he confirmed it; and on the following day addressed the usual letter to the king, praying restitution of the temporalities.³ Abbot Thomas Forte died on the 3rd of March 1488, and on the 11th of that month was

Government of
Hyde
Abbey by
Thomas
Wirscetur
and his
successors,
A.D.
1480-1488.

¹ *Registrum Episcopi Willelmi de Waynflete*, i. 137-140, verso; ii. 19, verso, 20, 83, 129, 130, 147, verso.

² Feb. 6, 1480. *Patent Roll*, 19 Edw. IV.

³ *Registrum Willelmi de Waynflete Episcopi &c.*, ii., ff. 106-110, verso.

succeeded by Richard Hall.¹ By this rapid mortality of its abbots, Hyde had seen six successive rulers—all dying in office—within twenty-three years.

Visitation
of Hyde
Abbey by
Bishop
Richard
Fox,
A.D. 1507.

Richard Hall's government of Hyde was lax, and it laid or broadened a foundation for subsequent calamities. At a visitation held in January 1507, by the bishop's vicar-general, Dr. John Dowman, the prior, with six senior monks, were summoned to the chapter house to hear serious charges as to the permitted access of women into the precincts of the monastery; the alleged frequentation of taverns in the city and suburbs by some members of the community; the insufficient instruction of the younger monks in religious duties; and, finally, as to an unseemly dissension which had arisen respecting the next presentation to the church of Worthy. Then twenty-five junior monks were summoned in their turn and duly admonished. This done, the vicar-general conferred with the abbot himself and the seniors as to reformatory measures. The seniors admitted laxity as to egress; alleged their ignorance of all foundation for the more serious charges; spoke of the difficulty of enforcing a strict and literal observance of some points of their Benedictine rule; but promised vigilance and increased exertion for the future.² Two years after this visitation Abbot Hall died³ (1st February 1509), and was succeeded on the 17th February 1509 by Richard Rumsey, prior of Hyde, to whom the royal assent was signified on the 23rd of that month. He received the episcopal benediction on the 24th of March. Abbot Rumsey was the last of the honestly elected heads of Hyde Abbey. One of the first acts of his administration was to receive the king's writ, granting certain corrodiess in Hyde Abbey to William Tyler,

¹ *Registrum Petri de Courtenay Episcopi &c.*, ff. 7, 8.

² *Registrum Richardi Fox Episcopi &c.*, ii., fol. 42.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 24.

a "groom of the king's chamber." It also appears by another writ of privy seal, that "the late appointed abbot of Hyde is bound to grant a certain pension to some clerk of the king's nomination."¹ Rumsey governed the community for nearly twenty-one years under the successive episcopates of Fox and of Wolsey.²

In the twelfth year of his rule complaints of lax observance and discipline were renewed, and certain episcopal injunctions were issued (29th February, 1522). These complaints relate for the most part to certain anticipations, by some of the more youthful monks, of the teachings of what has lately been called muscular Christianity, as shown in their addiction to the practice of long-bow archery in the Hyde meadows, and to that of keeping late hours; sitting for long discussions sometimes to the hour of eight in the evening, and even beyond it (and, it is much to be feared, occasionally over a potation to freshen the talk), instead of betaking themselves to bed immediately after supper, according to the good wont of their predecessors. It was also alleged that their train of servants was now so numerous as to diminish the old almsgiving, long honourably characteristic of Hyde Abbey.

The government of Hyde Abbey under Richard Rumsey, A.D. 1509-1530, and its second visitation by Bishop Fox.

The monks of Hyde opened their last Chapter for the election of an abbot on the 28th of January 1530, having received the royal licence on the previous day. A portion of the community struggled hard to appoint one of their own body, known to them in life, character, and conversation. Another portion had been won over

The last election of an abbot of Hyde, A.D. 1530.

¹ Privy Seals Henr. VIII., 19 and 21 May 1509.

² *Registrum Cardinalis Thomas Wolsey &c.*, iv. 38, verso, to 49, inclusive, and 68, 68 verso. This abbacy, of twenty-one years' duration, is wholly omitted in the list of

abbots given in the *Monasticon*, even of the last edition—the editing of which (as many readers of these pages will already know) is, in many respects, in striking contrast with its printing.

Wolsey's
candidate,
John
Salcot,
elected
abbot,
March,
1530.

to support the election of John Salcot, otherwise Capon, already abbot of the monastery of St. Bennet of Hulme, in Norfolk, and who, for sufficient reasons, had won extraneous and powerful support beforehand. The contest was long and sharp, and in the course of it eager crowds came from the city into the cloisters, much as curious crowds of Romans have been wont to beset the conclaves of the locked-up cardinals. At length the expedient of choosing electors who should choose the abbot—an expedient well known both in conclaves and in monasteries—was proposed, by way of compromise, and carried. But it was not until the 22nd of February that one of the monks, standing at the door of the Chapter House, announced to the people assembled in the cloister the choice of Salcot. Then ensued new conflict as to the regularity of what had been done. Eventually the choice was maintained. Salcot, on his side, lay under no such difficulty as had forced a great Winchester prelate, in a preceding century, to balance the height of the rack against the abundance of the manger.¹ Hyde was manifestly superior to St. Bennet's in both particulars. The success of his candidate was notified to the great cardinal, now fast falling—

“ Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
“ No man to see him more.”

Wolsey's confirmation of the election, with his mandate to induct the abbot, bears date March 23rd, nearly two months after the beginning of the struggle at Hyde. To the court, and for its purposes, the result was not inadequate to the effort.

Salcot was a man of such parts as might have won distinction in any career and at any period. At the date of his election nearly twenty-eight years had

¹ “ *Canterbury is the higher rack,
“ but Winchester the better manger,”* | William de Edyndon, when receiving an offer of the primacy.
is the saying attributed to Bishop |

elapsed since he had taken deacons' orders (16th May 1502). He was, therefore, verging towards fifty years of age when he became abbot of Hyde. But an active, versatile, and salient career of nearly twenty-eight years more lay yet before him. He had been known already for some time to Henry himself, as well as to Wolsey the setting, and to Thomas Cromwell, the now rising sun. His first conspicuous preferment came to him shortly after preaching before the King at Greenwich,¹ in February 1516. He was elected abbot of St. Bennet, Hulme, early in the following year.² In 1529 he distinguished himself by an ostentatious approval of Cranmer's book on the King's divorce, which immediately gained for him the reputation of a man likely to be eminently useful. At the very moment of his candidature at Hyde, he was putting his strength into the collar for the King, and for Anne Boleyn, at Cambridge. It seemed but fair that in those early days of 1530, which were spent by Abbot Salcot in strenuously urging his fellows in the University to declare that Henry's marriage with Catherine was "against the law of God," the King should do something in return for him at Hyde. It is evident that the royal efforts were needed.

His exertions in the cause of the King's divorce from Catherine of Arragon.

It is a notable point in the ecclesiastical policy of Henry the Eighth that he made the very rewards of the churchmen who served him efficient implements for assailing the Church. Whilst the election at Hyde was yet pending, Stephen Gardiner, writing to the King "from Cambridge, the ³ day of February," to report to him the good deservings of "Dr. Salcot, the " abbot of St. Bennets," reported also the merits of

¹ *The King's Book of Payments*, Addit. MS. in Brit. Mus., No. 21,481, fol. 213, verso. Salcot is here called Capon.

² *Patent Roll*, 8 Henr. VIII.,

part 2, memb. 21. This abbacy, of thirteen years' duration, is also omitted in the *Monasticon*.

³ Blank in MS.

The
labours,
and the
rewards,
of Salcot
and of
Reppes.

another serviceable theologian, Dr. William Reppes.¹ The labours had been in common. The rewards were shared. The best of the two abbeys fell to Salcot's lot; the second best fell to Reppes. Abbot Reppes was shortly afterwards made, for the better reformation of religion, bishop of Norwich, the whole revenues of which he gratefully resigned into the king's hands, receiving in return the royal permission to retain those of St. Bennet in lieu thereof. Probably the bishops of Norwich owe to this day such measure of gratitude as is due to Dr. Reppes for a valid title to style themselves (as Bishop Montague actually did), "lord abbot of St. Benedict's de Hulme," as well as lord bishop of Norwich. Whether or not this accession of dignity be a sufficient equivalent for the sacrifice in revenue is another question. Abbot Reppes, however, took that method of showing his thankfulness for the royal patronage. The methods taken by Abbot Salcot will be shown presently. They are part of the history of our abbey.

Henry's
praises of
Abbot Sal-
cot as a
great clerk.

There is no need to describe Salcot's labours in the great questions of the divorce, of general councils, of the real presence in the Holy Eucharist, and of the royal supremacy, which successively occupied his pen. They amply justified the eulogium which Henry passed upon him, when writing on the first-named question, some months later, to his ambassador at Rome. The passage occurs in a letter abounding with the filth which came so freely from that royal pen, more especially when writing in Latin or in French. His praises of Salcot are thus expressed: "The abbot of Hyde is a great clerk, and singularly learned in divinity."² The

¹ *Fasciculus Transactionum inter Roman et Angliam*, Cotton MS. Vitellius, B. xiii., fol. 54.

² *Royal Letters*, MS., Rolls House

[formerly "Chapter House Correspondence, Bundle B., July, 1531;" S. P. vii. 312.]

king then adds with exquisite naïveté : “ If the pope
 “ marvel why ye desire this matter *to be committed to*
 “ *Abbots*, ye may say, ‘ only because the Bishops have
 “ ‘ been, the most part, of our and the queen’s coun- Why he
employed
abbots
 “ ‘ sel.’ ” That abbots were exactly the men to deal rather than
bishops.
 with such matters, Salcot was repeatedly destined to
 show. He had a special talent for divorce cases ; and he
 was not born out of due season. Subsequent occur-
 rences, indeed, required very diversified lines of argu-
 ment ; but the axe removed some logical difficulties, and
 elasticity of dialectics removed others. Abbot Salcot’s
 logic was as ready,—and as sound,—in the case of Anne
 of Cleves ¹ as in the case of Catherine of Aragon. The
 point, however, of Henry’s subtle distinction to the pope
 was a little blunted afterwards by the rapidity with
 which he made Salcot a bishop, though without, as yet,
 depriving him of the abbacy of Hyde.

Abbot Salcot’s correspondence with Cromwell gives Salcot’s ne-
gotiations
with Tho-
mas Crom-
well for the
bishopric
of Bangor,
in com-
mendam
with Hyde
Abbey.
 a most instructive and suggestive illustration of the
 sort of negotiations which prepared the way for the
 dissolution of the monasteries. In November 1533 he
 writes, from Hyde, that his “ friend, Master Thomas
 “ Wrythysley,” had sent him certain letters by which,
 he says, “ I perceive the pope’s holiness will in no
 “ wise grant me the bull, according to the tenor of my
 “ supplication to him made ; ” and he beseeches Crom-
 “ well’s good offices with the King, to do without it. In
 “ case,” he adds, “ the Bull cannot be obtained, as it
 “ is desired, I beseech your mastership to call to your
 “ remembrance that ye devised and thought it good
 “ to give to me the temporalities of the said bishopric
 “ [*i.e.* of Bangor], whereon I humbly desire you to be a
 “ mean for me, if it may stand with your pleasure.” ²

¹ *Domestic Correspondence*, Hen-
 ry VIII., 1540. MS., Rolls House.

in Rolls House (formerly Chap. Ho.,
 Bund. B.; S. P., vol. vii.)

² *Cromwell Correspondence*, MS.

Abbot Sal-
cot to
Cromwell,
4th Nov.
1553.

About the same time Peter Vannes wrote to Cromwell from Marseilles, as to the nature of the difficulties interposed by the pope. Salcot had his desire early in the following year. He was elected in January 1534, consecrated 19th April of that year, and translated to Salisbury in 1539. In both sees he is conspicuous as an able and discerning and unscrupulous trimmer; takes a considerable share in framing and amending the needful and scarcely numerable Articles, Injunctions, and Commissions, called for by the rapid change of

Salcot as a
persecutor.

seasons; presides at Windsor over the trials of Marbeek, Testwood, and Filmer, unfortunate townsmen there, who persisted in favouring and promoting the Reformation, much in advance of the season; and sentences them to be burnt as obstinate heretics, who would impudently keep a conscience, no matter at what cost. That sad fate befel them in accordance with our abbot's sentence. The poor bishopric of Bangor had already been exchanged for the richer see of Salisbury.

Salcot as a
Protestant
reformer.

Under Edward, Bishop Salcot became a zealous Protestant and reformer in his turn.¹ And in the second year of that reign he alienated to the duke of Somerset for ninety-nine years the manors of Sherbourne, Burton, Holnest, Wotton Whitfield, Yetminster, Candel Bishop, Castleton, and Newland, in Dorsetshire, with their appurtenances,—without reserving the ancient rent due to the see,—and the Hundreds of Sherbourne and Yetminster. When Mary came to the crown he filed his bill against Sir John Paulet, lessee of the late duke, and asserted that his grant to the duke had been executed under threats, and in fear for his life. Cecil, in his degree, was not behind Somerset in the use of such promising opportunities, but he was less timely in his application.²

¹ *Register of Bishop Capon*, as quoted by Benson and Hatcher in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, vii. 265.

² Recitals in *Patent Roll*, 4 Edw. VI.; *Domestic Correspondence*, MS. Rolls House, Edw. VI., vol. 10, § 3.

Under Mary, Bishop Salcot sat as one of the judges of Bishop Hooper, and of John Rogers, and sentenced them, too, to the stake. The next year he presided at the successive examinations of six Protestants at Salisbury, who were sentenced to the same fate. Three suffered. But a legal technicality which had been neglected gave to the civil officers of the crown an opportunity, which was so well employed as to save the lives of the last three of the condemned Protestants.

With this history of the abbot the history of the abbey is in perfect keeping. Salcot made such preliminary arrangements at Hyde, long before the date of the ultimate dissolution, that the King's Visitors found the principal task left for them to lie in inventing a decent pretext for the confiscation already determined on. But to give it a better colour, it was determined to proceed by steps. The first measure was to be a temporary "regulation" of the fraternity. The second was to be a surrender "voluntarily" made by the abbot and twenty-one of the monks into the king's hands.

History of
Hyde
Abbey
under the
govern-
ment of
Abbot Sal-
cot.

The original draft of the Orders for the temporary regulation of Hyde Abbey, with Cromwell's amendments and interlineations, in his own hand, is preserved in the Cotton MS. Cleopatra, E. iv. These orders are without any date. They run thus: "First, it is released
" and permitted to the Reverend Father in God, John,
" bishop of Bangor, abbot of the monastery of Hyde,
" that he shall go or ride at his liberty whither he
" will, and take two or three of his brethren with him,
" and keep them as long as he shall think meet; or,
" remitting them or any of them home, to send for
" other in their steads. Item, That such households
" as have been customably kept in the said monastery
" shall be continued, so as there sit in the least every
" day eight brethren in the fraternity, four and four at a

Thomas
Lord
Cromwell's
Orders
(undated)
for the re-
gulation of
Hyde Ab-
bey.

“ mess. Item, That such officers as have been accus-
 “ tomed to ride abroad to see the works of the monas-
 “ tery, or to keep their courts, shall have the same
 “ liberty therein, [which,] with the same abbot lying
 “ there, they were wont to have, so as they be only
 “ occupied with the oversight of the said works and
 “ keeping of courts . . . otherwise in the same, with
 “ such honesty and modest fashion as behoveth men
 “ of religion using [to use?] themselves. Item, That
 “ the said abbot may give the prior, sub-prior, and
 “ other officers — being such as he shall think men
 “ of discretion—licence, three or four times at most in
 “ the year, to go abroad for their refreshment and re-
 “ creation, taking with him or them so having licence,
 “ four of the brethren at the least; foreseeing that
 “ they resort to no light or suspect places, ne that they
 “ use themselves in the said recreations otherwise than
 “ shall appertain to honesty and their profession. Item,
 “ That whereas the said monastery is charged by the
 “ King’s Highness in his gracious visitation to find
 “ three scholars students at one of his Universities in
 “ England, it shall be lawful for the said abbot, during
 “ his life, to appoint and give exhibition to one scholar
 “ and student to be accounted in the same number, he
 “ being an Englishman or born within some of the
 “ King’s dominions, which shall apply his studies and
 “ learning in the parts of beyond the sea, within any
 “ University there so as by colour hereof the King’s
 “ ordinance herein be not frustrated or deceived.”¹

Visitation
 of Hyde
 Abbey by
 Thomas
 Wriothes-
 ley and
 others,
 Sept. 1538.

These Orders were in force for a very brief season. In September 1538 other royal visitors—Pollard, Wriothesley, and others of well-known character—write collectively to Cromwell, “from Winchester this Saturday morning,”— “About three o’clock” [a.m.] “we made an end of the shrine here at Wynchester. . . We

¹ *Orders for the Monastery of Hide*, Cott. MS. Cleop. E. iv. § 29.

“ think the silver thereof will amount to near two thousand marks Going to our beds-ward, we viewed the altar, which we purpose to bring with us Such a piece of work it is that we think we shall not rid it, doing our best, before Monday next or Tuesday morning. Which done, we intend both at Hyde and at St. Mary’s to sweep away all the rotten bones that be called relics, *which we may not omit, lest it should be thought that we came more for the treasure than for avoiding the abominations of idolatry.*”¹

The chief acting commissioner on this occasion was Abbot Salcot’s “friend, Master Thomas Wrythysley,” who adds this postscript on his own account: “I beseech your good lordship to pardon the rudeness of this letter, written in haste in the church, when I was weary.” To what degree Wriothesley lay open to the charge of “coming for the treasure,” few words are needful to show. A word or two may also be appropriate concerning the man himself.

Thomas Wriothesley’s grandfather was “Garter” to Edward the Fourth. His father was “Norroy” to Henry the Seventh. Thomas himself began his studies in the Herald’s College, but at an early age exchanged that seat of learning for an Inn of Court. Three years before this visit to Hyde Abbey, Lord Chancellor Audley had given him an office in the Court of Common Pleas, and had brought him under the notice of the King. He had had the good fortune, as it turned out, to strive (although vainly) to dissuade Henry from marrying Anne of Cleves. Wriothesley had seen the lady. Henry had seen but her portrait. When the princess reached Whitehall, the king, it is said, felt a rueful sort of gratitude to the disregarded adviser. Thenceforth, Wriothesley’s foot was securely planted on the ladder of court preferment.

¹ *Cromwell Correspondence*, as above [S. P., i. 621].

Appoint-
ment of
John Win-
tershull as
sub-senes-
chal of
Hyde,
21st Aug.
1509 ; and
of Thos.
Wriothes-
ley as joint
seneschal,
July, 1533.

His first official connexion with Hyde Abbey syn-chronizes exactly with Abbot Salcot's negotiation with Cromwell for the bishopric of Bangor. In the first year of Henry the Eighth a certain John Wintershull had been appointed "sub-seneschal" to the community of Hyde. On the 24th July 1533 this appointment was cancelled and a new one made, in which Thomas Wriothesley and John Wintershull were made joint seneschals ; and they had conjointly a grant of the "steward's chamber, and steward's stable " for five horses ;" together with salaries and fees of office. On the 4th January 1536 Wintershull became also auditor of the abbey accounts.¹

Surrender
of Hyde
Abbey,
April 1538.

This significant "stewardship" well settled, other preliminaries of like nature, which there is no need here to detail, were effected by the abbot. And in April 1538 a surrender of the monastery, and of all its possessions, was made into the king's hands. Pensions were assigned to the abbot, prior, and nineteen other monks.² The abbot's pension I am unable to state. The prior's pension was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year ; three senior monks had ten pounds a year a piece ; two had eight pounds, and all the others six pounds each ; more eminent persons had "annuities" out of the monastic revenues. The Vicar-General Cromwell had an annuity. So also had Steward Wriothesley, in addition to a large share of the abbey lands, as will be seen presently. Wintershull had sixteen pounds a year for life ; John Palmer, esquire, and Thomas Palmer, gentleman, had each five pounds a year ; John Godsolve had two pounds a year ; Roger Grundy, John Arnett, John Cooke

Annuities
and pen-
sions
granted
out of its
revenues.

¹ *Inrolments of Decrees of the Court of Augmentations*, MS., Rolls House (Augmentation Records, *Miscellaneous Books*, vol. 94), ff. 239, 240.

² *Ibid.*, vi., f. 120, verso ; ix., fol.

95 ; xi., fol. 43, verso ; xiv., fol. 200, verso. It is curious to observe that one of the monks pensioned in 1538 bore the name of Edward "Grimbald."

Andrew Davidson, and John Denning (probably servants of the abbey), had twenty-six shillings and eightpence a piece yearly. It appears from the records of the Court of Augmentations that most of the minor annuitants were still in receipt of their respective annuities in 3rd Philip and Mary, 1557-8, but only ten of the monks were then pensioners, besides the prior. To Wriothesley, Henry granted several of the richest of the manors of Hyde Abbey, including those of Micheldever and Stratton, in Hampshire. He had also a lease of the entire site of the abbey, its church and appurtenances. This lease was for a short term and a specific purpose.¹ Wriothesley pulled the abbey down with amazing expedition, and sold the rich materials. That done, the reversion of the site passed, together with the demesne lands of the abbey, by royal grant to Richard Bethell. Wriothesley became eventually Baron Wriothesley and chancellor of England (1544), and earl of Southampton (1547). On receiving the great seal he took an oath of abjuration, which began by stating that he had "now the vail of darkness" of the usurped jurisdiction of the see and bishop of "Rome clearly taken away from his eyes."²

The Hyde Abbey estates which had fallen to Wriothesley, descended successively to the second and third earls of Southampton. Henry, third earl,—best remembered as the friend of Shakespeare,—forfeited them, with his other possessions, by the results of his chivalric affection for Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, but recovered them by the favour of James the First. Just before his forfeiture, the earl was engaged in a suit in Chancery against Thomas Petre and another, respecting the extent of the manor of Micheldever.³ His son Thomas, earl of Southampton

¹ Records of Court of Augmentations, as above.

² *Close Roll*, 35 Henr. VIII., memb.

³ *Chancery Proceedings, temp. Queen Elizabeth*, s. 16, No. 48, (Printed edit., iii. 71).

and of Chichester, left these manors to daughters and co-heiresses, by one of whom,—famous, for ever, as Rachel Lady Russell,—the chief of these Hyde Abbey estates were carried into the Russell family; to pass eventually,—after a long possession,—by sale, to the family of Baring. Lady Rachel lived much at Stratton, and here her Letters (a fuller and more careful edition of which would be a good service to English literature) were chiefly written.

Another portion of the abbey lands of Hyde came from the Wriothesleys through the successive families of Capel, Smith, and Sheldon, to the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, who sold it to Mr. Samuel Wall in 1825.

Rapidity
and com-
pleteness
of the
destruction
of Hyde
Abbey.

Visits of
Leland, of
Camden,
and of
William
Cole.

So expeditious was Wriothesley's destruction of the noble abbey, that when Leland visited Winchester as "King's Antiquary" in 1539, and looked anxiously for the buildings in which he hoped yet to find some old chronicles or other MSS., he found only the abbey site. He writes in his *Itinerary* this brief but expressive sentence: "In this suburb stood the great abbey of "Hyde, and hath yet a parish church."¹ Camden visited it not very many years afterwards, and is somewhat more precise in recording the then aspect of the place. "In this stately [destroyed] church," he writes, "was buried the illustrious Alfred, with many more "Saxon kings and bishops. At present the bare site remains, deformed with heaps of ruins, daily dug up to burn into lime. The parish church, now called Hyde church [*i.e.*, St. Bartholomew's, built for the tenants and servants of the community], originally stood within its precincts."² Long afterwards, William Cole, the antiquary, visited the spot (in 1723): "The site of the

¹ *Itinerary* of John Leland, Second edit., iii. 86.

² *Description of Winchester*, 13.

[In Gough's edition of the *Britannia*, i. 137.]

“ abbey,” he says, “ is a close with pits and holes of foundations. The convent barn is standing, and good houses have been built [out of the ruins]. Several coats of arms taken from the abbey are to be seen ; and fragments of painted glass have been put up in the windows.”¹ What Cole calls the convent barn still stands partially. It was, probably, of old the monks’ Refectory. After Camden’s time it seems to have been almost forgotten that here, at Hyde, lay the remains of Alfred.

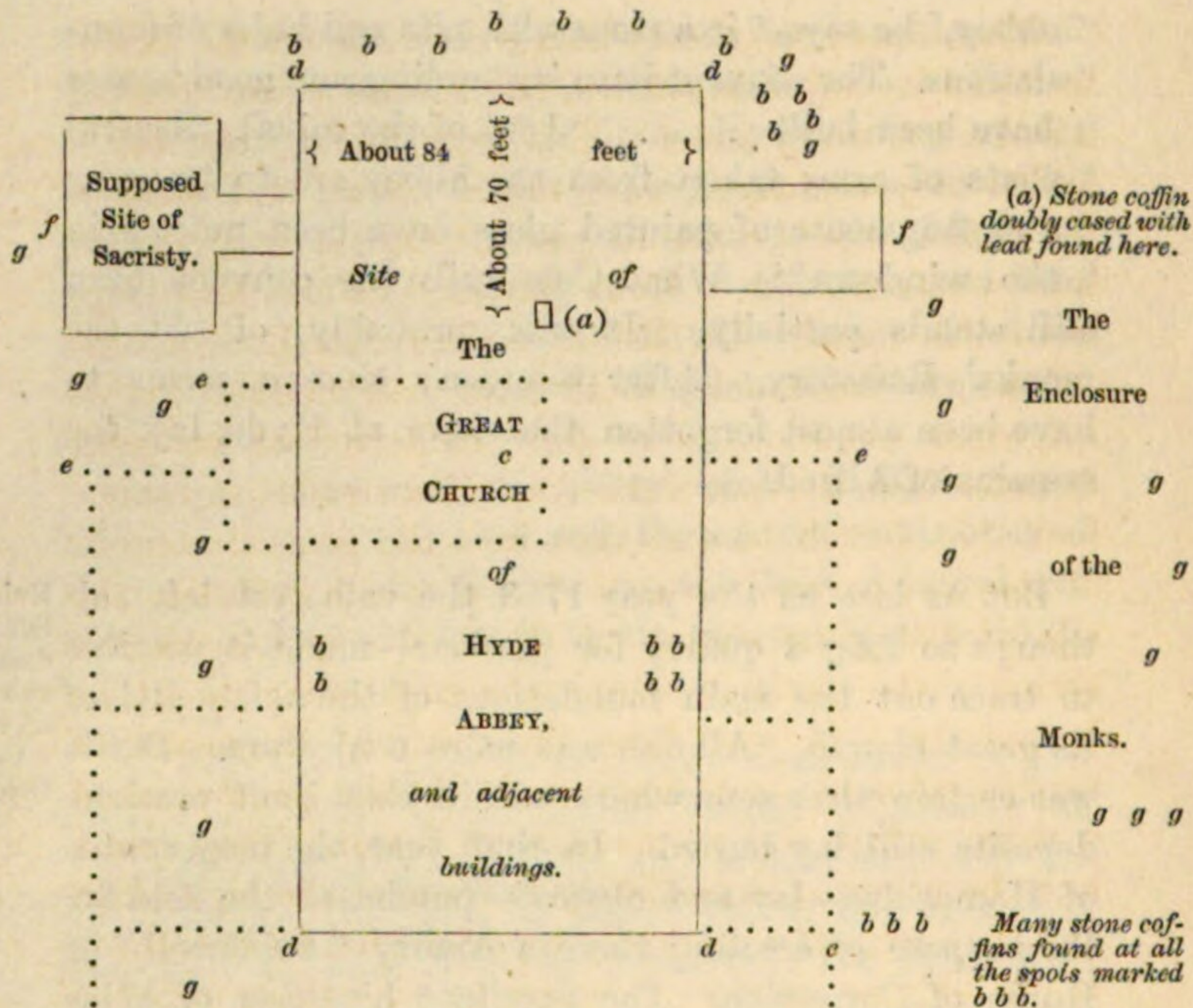
But as late as the year 1788 the ruins yet left—although so long a quarry for plunder—made it possible to trace out the main foundations of the abbey and of its great church. All else was mere conjecture. But it was certain that somewhere within that limit precious deposits still lay buried. In that year, the magistrates of Hampshire—lay and clerical—purchased the field for the purpose of erecting there a county “ Bridewell ” or House of Correction. The excellent historian of Winchester, Dr. Milner, had the grief of observing, from time to time, the desecration that ensued. “ At almost every stroke of the mattock or spade,” he tells us, “ some ancient sepulchre or other was violated, the venerable contents of which were treated with marked indignity.”² Another bystander, whose professional opportunities of observation enabled him to watch more closely what was done day by day, has given (at second hand) a minuter account of these desecrations. It is, if I mistake not, still of deep interest ; but some knowledge of the general bearings of the abbey site are needful to its clear comprehension. This very rude diagram may suffice :—

Ruins yet
left in 1788
destroyed
and rooted
up to make
a County
Bridewell.

¹ Cole, *Diary*, in Additional MSS., B. M., 5828, fol. 175.

² Milner, *History of Winchester*, 227.

Diagram showing, roughly, the site of Hyde Abbey, and supposed position of Alfred's tomb, at (a).

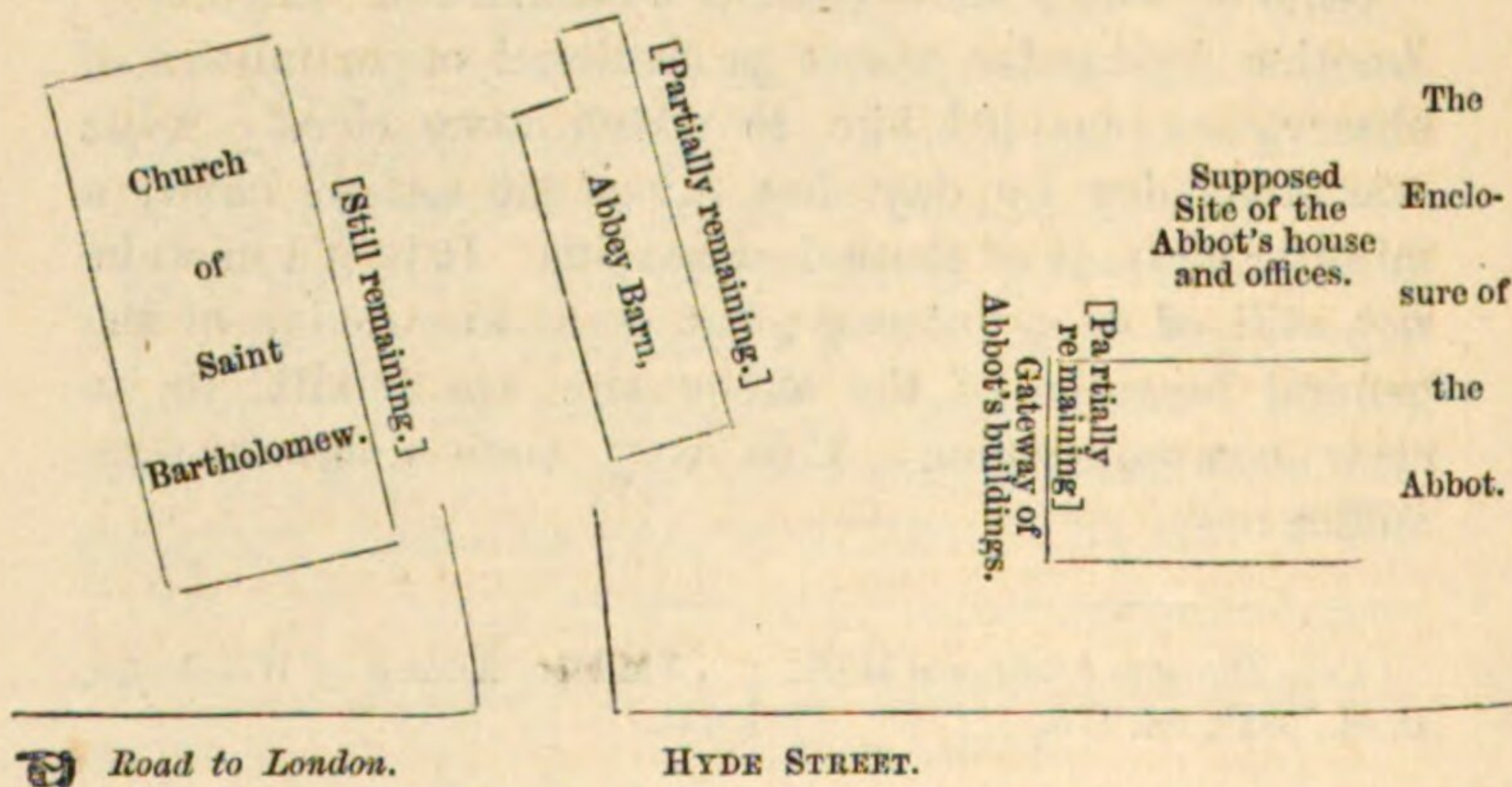


[e e. The dotted lines mark, roughly, the position of the Bridewell, now removed.]

[N.B. The mass of beaten clay laid for the foundation extended irregularly from d to d, and from f to f.]

c. Many fragments of columns of Purbeck marble found at c.
g g g. At all the points marked g, considerable ruins of buildings were found.

Dam of the Abbey Mill.



When the excavations which were made for the Bride-well and its adjuncts reached the several points marked *a* and *b b b*, many stone coffins were found; the bones which they contained were tossed about, and some of the coffins were broken to pieces. Others were turned into water-troughs. Many patens, chalices, and rings were also found. Dr. Milner notices that Roman urns (of which the monks could have had neither knowledge nor suspicion) were also disinterred at no great distance from the spot marked *a*. If our rude diagram be looked at, it will be seen that, from the general contour of the clay-covered space *d d d d*, which indicates the site of the great church of Hyde, the spot marked *c* occupies the position where the high altar might be looked for. It was here that various fragments of marble columns were discovered. At the point marked *a* three coffins, and no more, were found. These must have been buried immediately in front of the high altar, and they were of a markedly superior kind to the others. It can only be matter of conjecture that these were the coffins of Alfred, of Ealswyth, and of Edward the Elder; but the conjecture has every fair presumption of probability in its favour. The decayed lead of the principal coffin, found at *a*, was sold as old metal for two guineas.¹ That thus much is known in detail of the scandal of 1788 is due partly to Dr. Milner, but mainly to a gentleman of Cumberland, Mr. Henry Howard, of Corby, whose regiment happened to be quartered at Winchester, several years afterwards. His eager researches made him acquainted with the superintendent of the labourers, and so enabled him to familiarize himself with every part of the ground, and to hear of each step of the desecration from eye-witnesses. He also obtained a slab which bears Alfred's name; but this is not—as has been asserted—any portion of the tomb. It was, in all proba-

The dese-
crations of
1787-8.

¹ *Enquiries concerning the Tomb of King Alfred at Hyde Abbey.* By Henry Howard of Corby (*Archæologia*, xiii., Feb. 1798, 309-312.)

bility, part of the base of a statue or bust of him. Its preservation, as well as that of the sculptured fragments of the altar, is due entirely to the pious care of Mr. Howard; and the antiquary who desires to see them must make a pilgrimage into Cumberland.

Surviving
remains of
Hyde
Abbey.

The visitor to Hyde finds little now to reward his inquiries. St. Bartholomew's Church bears more marks of vandalism than of veneration. Some of the most interesting parts of it have been defaced for the more comfortable accommodation, as it seems, of the parishioners. It is much to be regretted that the recent proposals which have been made for its restoration had not been better timed. Winchester, as everybody knows, is to the antiquary one of the most deeply interesting places in England; and it is surely, of all places, that in which the most barbarous indifference to antiquity has been persistently displayed by the municipal and magisterial authorities; at least until a very recent date. Now that a better feeling may be hoped for, its best opportunities of exertion are gone.

Many sculptured fragments from Hyde are still to be seen—as Cole saw them in 1723—built into the neighbouring walls, but of course much more defaced by exposure. The best of these have been figured in Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, to which work the delineations of them were contributed by Dr. Milner. The heads on the gateway of the barn—anciently, in Dr. Milner's opinion, the refectory of the monks—are very probably those of Alfred and of Edward the Elder.

The site of Hyde Abbey and the demesne lands continued in a male line of Bethells for three generations only. The grantee died in 1570. On the failure of the descendants of his eldest son, John Bethell, the lands and representation of the family passed to William Bethell¹

¹ *Proceedings in Chancery, temp. Q. Elizabeth*, W. W. 22, 11, 52. (Cal. iii. 303.)

(mayor of Winchester in 1578), grandson of the grantee, and then to his daughters; and by the marriage of one of these daughters the Hyde estate appears to have been carried into the Paulet family. The holders in 1788 received their due *compensation* from the county rates.

Besides the abbey site, and prior to the Dissolution, Richard Bethell obtained a lease of the manor of Woodmancote (1536) for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* For this manor he rendered his account in the Exchequer in 1540-41. For Abbot's Worthy, Bighton, and Leckford, account was rendered by Dr. Augustine de Augustine (who had been physician to Wolsey). Slackstead was accounted for by John Barnaby. The aggregate rental in these and other like accounts amounts to 83*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The abbey site is there estimated as worth seven pounds. Besides Micheldever, the Hampshire manors enumerated in these returns are Abbot's Worthy, Slackstead, Abbot's Barton, Woodmancote, Laverstoke, Alton with Benstead and Kingsley, Presshaw with Lomer, Alton-Eastbrook, Bighton, Brown Candover, Monkmead, Worting, Leckford, Foughlerton or Fullerton, and Abbot's Anne. With the great manor of Micheldever are enumerated its dependencies of Northbrook, Southbrook, Popham, Chilton-Candover, North Stoneham, East Stratton, and Dottesley. The Wiltshire manors include Pewsey, Chisledon with Burythorpe, Collingbourne, and Tachebury. The Sussex manors are Southease, Telscombe, Highton, and Doughton. The manor of Piddletrenthide in Dorset, and some tenements in Southwark, are also included in the accounts of 1540-41.² These tenements were immediately adjacent to the famous "Tabard" of the Canterbury pilgrimage, and had formed the town mansion of the Abbot of Hyde, when attending in his place in Parlia-

The
Ministers'
accounts
for Hyde
Abbey of
1540-41,
in the Ex-
chequer.

¹ Muniments of Winchester College, § Woodmancote, MS. Winchr.

² *Ministers' Accounts*, 32-33 Henry VIII., MS. Rolls House.

Hyde
Abbey
Computus
Roll of
1469.

ment. The mansion had been purchased by the Convent of a certain William de Ludgershall about the close of the thirteenth century.¹ All these possessions, it may be noticed, are enumerated in the Bull issued by Pope Gregory the Tenth in 1272;² and the only manors there enumerated which do not appear in the accounts of 1540-41 are those of Sanderstead and Lingfield, both in Surrey. The Taxation of Pope Nicholas (A.D. 1291) values these possessions collectively for assessment, at 490*l.* 12*s.*³ The computus roll of John Day (Receiver to the monastery in the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth), for the year 1469, now preserved amongst the muniments of Winchester College, is in substantial agreement with the enumeration of 1272; and the aggregate rental there accounted for is 546*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* If the rents of Sanderstead and Lingfield be deducted (18*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*), the rental of A.D. 1469 (a year, it will be remembered, of renewed civil war) is 527*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, against 831*l.* 18*s.* in 1540.

Revenues
of each
officer of
Hyde
Abbey as
set down
in *Valor* of
1535.

In the *Valor* of 1535, the specific revenues of the ABBOT are stated at 617*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of gross revenue, and 523*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* of net revenue; those of the PRIOR and CELLARER at 345*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* gross, and 316*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* net; those of the SACRISTAN (or Sexton) and HOSPITALLER 18*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* gross, and 16*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* net; those of the BOWSER or VINTNER (*Vinitorius*), 5*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* gross, and 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* net; those of the CHAPEL MASTER, 1*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* net; those of the SURVEYOR or MONK-BAILIFF (*Magister Operum*) 19*s.* 9*d.* net; and those of the INFIRMARER,⁴ 1*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* net; or, on the whole, 993*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* of gross revenue, and 865*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* of net revenue.⁵

¹ *Escheators' Rolls*, 33 & 34. Edw. I.

² Muniments of Winchester College, § *Woodmancote*, MS. Winchr.

³ *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ*, ff. 139, 179, 184, 186, 199, 210, 213, 242, 259, 286.

⁴ In the abbatial election of

1508, twenty monks voted, ten of whom are enumerated (in the Episcopal Register) as holding offices. In that list the offices of Precentor, Almoner, and Refectioner appear, in addition to those above named.

⁵ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, II. 3, 4.

Of all the broad lands of Hyde Abbey, the manor of Woodmancote in Hampshire, and the manor of Piddletrenthide in Dorsetshire, are the only considerable portions which continue—in a different and much improved channel—to be consecrated to public and national uses, as they were before the Dissolution, and had been from the time of the Confessor. That these manors are now in the possession of one of the noble foundations of William of Wykeham,—to which England owes so much,—is due, first, to the circumstance that Henry, in 1544, thought Winchester College not yet ripe for entire destruction; but only at that time susceptible of partial spoliation, by way of an “exchange;” and secondly, to the circumstance that whilst the *Act for dissolving Colleges, etc.*,¹ was passed in December 1546, the king died in January 1547. His imminent danger prevented any important step being taken to give effect to the statute, and his death gave opportunity for its repeal.

But in 1544, by “Indenture of exchange between “ King Henry the Eighth and the College of St. Mary, “ Winton,” the King took from the college the manor and church of Harmondsworth; the churches parsonages, and patronage of the several parishes of Heston, Hampton on Thames, Isleworth, and Twickenham, in Middlesex; and the manor and church of Colthrop, in Berkshire; and granted to the College, in lieu thereof, the manors of Woodmancote, in Hants, and of Piddletrenthide, in Dorset, lately belonging to the Abbey of Hyde; the manors of Moundmere and Stubbington, in Hants, lately belonging to the Priory of Southwark; a close in Kingsgate Street, Winchester, lately belonging to the cathedral monastery of Saint Swithun’s; the sites of three dissolved friaries, also in Winchester (excepting the lead of the buildings remaining there, which was reserved to the King’s use); a meadow at Chale, in the Isle of Wight, lately belonging to the Abbey of Quarr;

Royal
exchange
of Wood-
mancote
and other
manors for
Harmonds-
worth, &c.
in Middle-
sex.

¹ *Statutes at large*, 37 Henr. VIII., c. 4 (pp. 988–993).

together with certain churches in Hants and Dorset, and sundry reserved corn-rents, in various places. The official estimate of the net annual value of the several manors, lands, and advowsons, so granted, was 296*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; that of the manors and churches taken from the College, 262*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The royal grant reserved an annual rent of 32*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and exacted an immediate payment of the sum of 671*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*¹ Next year it was discovered that an annual rent of twenty-two shillings and fivepence, payable to the College by Edward, earl of Hertford, had been previously "transferred" to the King. The Court of Augmentations, therefore, sentenced the College to pay an additional sum of twenty-two pounds, eight shillings, and fourpence. Woodmancote, it will have been seen already, was at the time of this exchange, under a lease to Richard Bethell for a term of ninety-nine years, commencing in 1536. On this transfer, he obtained from the College an additional grant empowering him to fell timber.² The Woodmancote estate subsequently involved the College in several expensive chancery suits respecting rights of pasture,² and the like.

Manage-
ment of the
Hyde es-
tates by
Winches-
ter College,
under diffi-
culties.

Piddletrenthide also was under lease to a certain Thomas Knight, but his interest was purchased by the College, after long negotiation, for the sum of 460*l.* The Dorsetshire manor, however, was destined to be a source of greater trouble than profit, for some time to come. The obtainment of leases of church property had been raised by Henry the Eighth into the dignity of a science, requiring close application, but rewarding its persistent votaries on a magnificent scale. It was long before grafts from that Tudor tree ceased to bear fruit in England.

By their bargain with Knight, the governors of the College had freed themselves from an obscure lessee,

¹ Muniments of Winchester College, § *Acquietanciæ*, MS. Winchr.

² *Ibid.*

only to make their new manor a quarry for courtiers. Many were the applicants, and more than one of them obtained, in his turn, royal support. The warden and fellows struggled long, and humbly represented to the Queen the obligations of their oaths of office. But in 1579 Walsyngham wrote to the warden, in very plain terms, that it was becoming imprudent in the College "to excite Her Majesty's displeasure" by so long delaying to grant a lease of Piddletrenthide to Mr. George Goring (of the well known Sussex family). If, he says, you really *cannot* grant it, I advise you to offer to Mr. Goring such a gratuity "*as is fit to be offered to a gentleman of his quality and credit, daily attending on the Queen's person.*"¹ The Warden was in a sore strait. It was impossible that, with the memories of what had been done in 1544-46, he could altogether brave the Queen in 1579. He did not condescend to deal with Mr. Goring directly. But among the College muniments there is a receipt for the sum of five hundred pounds, paid to Goring by the tenants of the manor of Piddletrenthide, in consideration whereof, he undertakes to refrain from further pressing his suit for a lease.² It may be inferred that a such a sum was deemed by him not unworthy of "a gentleman of his quality." The transaction certainly affords a pithy illustration of Tudor notions as to the pastoral care involved in the Headship of the Church.

Encouraged by so good an example, Sir Robert Cecil, at a subsequent period, forced the warden and fellows to give him a bond, in the sum of eight hundred pounds, not to grant any lease of certain other College lands, save to him or with his consent. And, eventually, they were compelled to make a reversionary lease of those lands to the Queen herself.³ For whose benefit is uncertain.

¹ Muniments of Winchester College, § *Piddletrenthide*.

² *Ibid.* Parcel 38.

³ *Ibid.*

The manor
of Piddle-
trenthide,
and Queen
Elizabeth.

I conclude this Introduction, first, by particularizing the several quotations by which *Liber de Hyda* has heretofore been known to antiquaries; secondly, by describing, briefly, such other Hyde Chartularies and Registers as are known to be extant; thirdly, by some remarks on the Chronology of *Liber de Hyda*.

Of the
quotations
in printed
works from
*Liber de
Hyda*.

The principal quotations from *Liber de Hyda* occur in Spelman's *Concilia*, and in the Church Histories of Michael Alford and Nicholas Harpsfeld. Spelman's work was published in 1639. His quotations from the Hyde Chronicle relate, principally, to the Council convened in London under Edgar, in the year 965; and to that held at Winchester, in (according to several authorities) the year 975, or (according to the Book of Hyde itself) in 968. The former quotation he introduces thus:—" *De hoc sic in Chronico Novi Monasterii Win-*

Quotations
in Spel-
man's
Concilia.

toniensi quod Hyda dicebatur."¹ On the proceedings of the more celebrated Council of Winchester, he quotes Malmesbury and Florence of Worcester, and then proceeds thus: " *Audiendus demum author Chronici Wintoniensis Monasterii vetustè MS., qui longè aliter rem exhibuit.*" He then cites at length the passage beginning " *Anno Dominicæ incarnationis 968 Edgari octavo,*"² ending his quotation at the words " *abbas Abbandoniensis.*"³ Spelman then remarks as follows:—" *Authorum vides dispares relationes. Wigornensis (antiquissimus) principum motus, et ipsius Synodi reminiscitur, sed de miraculo nihil, aut de definitione Synodi; nec quidquam postea (verba ejus repetens) Hovedenus. Leve istud, Wintoniensis enim author Chronici omnia sigillatim posuit; sed is aliis*

¹ *Concilia*, I. 435-443.

² *Liber de Hyda*, fol. 25 c.
(Printed text, p. 180.)

³ *Ib.* fol. 25 d. (p. 182.) The ter-

mination of the quotation here—in the middle of a sentence—probably arises from an error of the printer.

“ omnibus in contrarium. Synodum enim seu Con-
 “ cilium, de quo agitur, illi statuunt in A.D. 975 ; iste
 “ in A.D. 968 ; illi post Edgari mortem in interregno,
 “ iste in Edgari vita et septennio toto ante ejus obitum.
 “ Deprompsit autem author iste Wintoniensis
 “ (uti censeo) sua hæc de miraculo ,et pleraque alia,ex
 “ Osberti historia ; qui, Baronio teste, sub Edgaro potius
 “ videtur hæc referre, licet huic anno verius tribuenda,
 “ ipse etiam agnoscat. Ego certè Osberti istius (quem
 “ nostrates Osbernium recte vocant) librum nunquam
 “ vidi, sed quæ sub ejus nomine e Surio transcripsit
 “ Baronius, apud ipsum habes in Annalium tomo X. . . .
 “ ubi et videas.”¹ But Sir Henry’s conjecture is not
 borne out by a collation of Osbern’s account with that
 in the Book of Hyde.

Michael Alford, in his elaborate history of the English Church from the accession of Egbert to the Conquest, written before 1650, but not published until 1663,—when it appeared under the title *Fides Regia Britannica, sive Annales Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*,—quotes this MS. more than forty times.² His first quotation is of the passage which begins “*Nam Alfredus eleemosynarum dator*,”³ and is thus introduced: “Igitur Wintoniæ cœnobium
 “ de novo extruere et eum [*i.e.*, Grimbaldum] loco illi
 “ præficere cogitavit, qui monasticæ vitæ perfectionem,
 “ et humaniora studia, cum dignitate promoveret ; nec
 “ aptior eo munere, Grimbardo, qui diu in utraque
 “ palæstra versatus, Anglorum mentes, moresque docte
 “ formare poterat. Hæc omnia *Wintoniensis Cœnobii Annales* referunt, ubi hæc habentur,” *etc.*⁴ Again, continuing the same subject, he writes: “Hactenus Ful-
 “ conis Epistola, quam e Manuscripto Codice Annalium

Quotations
 from *Liber
 de Hyda*
 in Alford’s
Annals.

¹ *Concilia*, as above, 491, 492.

² Alford, *Annales*, &c., iii., pp. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 248, 253, 254, 271, 272, 283, 289,

299, 301, 305, 314, 318, 330, 335, 343–348, 353, 360, 370, 371, 383, 412, 423.

³ *Liber de Hyda*, p. 29.

⁴ Alford, as above, iii., 161.

“ Wintoniensium qui *Liber de Hida* appellatur, ex-
“ scripsi.”¹

Quotations
from *Liber
de Hyda* in
Harps-
feld's
History;

Nicholas Harpsfeld, in his *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica*, printed at Douay, in 1622, had made several, but less extensive, quotations from the Book of Hyde, prior to those both of Spelman and of Alford. He cites the MS. sometimes as *Annales Novi Cœnobii Wintoniensis*,² and sometimes simply as *Annales Wintonienses*.³ But, like Spelman and like Alford, he gives no indication of its local abode. Nor can any entry of it be found in the *Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*.

and in that
of Hugh de
Cressy.

Finally, on this head, it may deserve notice that Hugh de Cressy, in his *Church History of Brittany*, speaking of Grimbald's oration at the Council of London, in 886, writes thus: “ If the reader have the curiosity to
“ peruse the whole oration, he must have recourse to
“ the fore-mentioned *Annals of Winchester* or the book
“ called *Liber de Hida*, where it hath been preserved
“ in a grateful memory of St. Grimbald.”⁴ I doubt, however, if Cressy had seen the MS. he cites. Much of his book is a compilation and translation from Alford (who has been largely laid under contribution by other writers than Cressy, both of earlier and of later date). Cressy's work was completed in France, if not wholly compiled there. And there is reason to think that his knowledge of *Liber de Hyda*, as of other English MSS. quoted in the *Church History of Brittany*, was derived at second hand. The books both of Harpsfeld and Alford were, indeed—like Cressy's—printed on the continent. But Harpsfeld was a Wykehamist. Both he and Alford had spent many studious years in English manor-houses and libraries. Cressy's work appeared in 1669, and is the latest book in which I have observed quotations from *Liber de Hyda* in its authentic form.

¹ *Ib.*, p. 163.

² *e.g.*, *Hist. Anglicana*, p. 159.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *Church History of Brittany*, p. 776.

The principal Chartularies and Registers of Hyde Abbey which remain to be described are—(1.) *Registrum Cartarum Abbatiae de Hyda juxta Wyntoniam*, which forms the Cotton MS., Domitian, A. xiv.; (2.) *Registrum Cartarum Abbatiae de Hyda*, which forms the Harleian MS., 1761; (3.) *Privilegia a Rege Eadgaro Novo Monasterio Ecclesiae Wintoniensis concessa*, which forms the Cotton MS., Vespasian, A. viii. (“*Codex membraceus, totus characteribus aureis exaratus*”); (4.) *Registrum Abbatiae de Hyda*, formerly in the Library of the Dukes of Buckingham at Stowe Park,—where it was marked “*Ecclesiastica*, Press iii., No. 32,”—and now in the Library of Lord Ashburnham at Ashburnham Park. Of this last-named Manuscript there is an elaborate description in the privately printed *Bibliotheca Manuscripta Stowensis* of Dr. Charles O’Connor, to which I am the more indebted, as the facilities of access to the MS. itself are not now what they were at Stowe.

The Cotton MS., Domitian, A. xiv., is on vellum. It begins with that brief *Chronicon Monasterii de Hyda juxta Wintoniam, ab anno 1035 ad annum 1121*, which I have printed in the Appendix to this volume. This fragment occupies nineteen leaves, in addition to a single leaf which contains a geographical description of England, with an enumeration of its episcopal sees, and of the shires respectively constituting its three great divisions of Westsexenlage, Danelage, and Mercenelage.¹ Fol. 21 is blank, and on the recto of fol. 22 the Chartulary begins with this rubric: *Carta de remotione Abbatiae de Hyda et excambio*. This Chartulary ends, on the recto of fol. 240 (erroneously numbered 239), with a document, dated A.D. 1385, thus headed:—*Larkestoke* [*i.e.*, Laverstoke] *Recuperatio, tempore Nicholai Abbatis*. The scription is in a great variety of hands: fols. 138, 139,

Other
Chartu-
laries and
Registers
of Hyde
Abbey.

Description
of Cotton
MS. Domit.
A. xiv.

¹ This description I have omitted, | map to make it really of interest to
in the Appendix, as it would need a | the reader.

and 181 are wholly blank, as are also the recto of fol. 192, and the versos severally of ff. 125, 137, 165, 180, and 182. Several charters are crossed through with the pen.

Description
of the Har-
leian MS.
1761.

The Harleian MS. 1761 is on vellum. It begins, on the verso of fol. 3, with the words: "*Wynch'. Adhuc communia de termino Sancti Michaelis, anno nono regis Henrici quinti.*" This document is an inquisition into the title of the abbot and convent of Hyde to the manor of Micheldever, with the abbot's answer. The recto of fol. 4 is blank. On the verso are some miscellaneous entries in various hands. Then follows that bill of plaint against bishop Henry of Blois, which I have quoted on a preceding page of this Introduction. It begins on the recto of fol. 5 with the words, "*Hæc sunt damna quæ fecit Henricus episcopus,*" &c. But all these are merely incidental and later entries on the fly-leaves of the volume, the entries proper of which begin with a numbered Table of Charters, arranged according to the lands to which they severally relate, on the verso of this fifth leaf. The table occupies, besides, the whole of the subsequent five leaves. The Chartulary begins, on the recto of fol. 11, with Letters Patent of King Henry the First granting a general pardon to the abbot and convent of Hyde, and dated at Westminster, 15 April, 1103. This is followed, on the verso of the same leaf, by a grant from Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, of a pension out of the church of Alton, in Hampshire, towards the charges of the church of Hyde Abbey; and by records of homage. But this leaf also is of merely incidental contents, and of later date than the body of the volume. It is followed, as the book is now bound, by a second Table of Charters arranged alphabetically, which occupies four leaves. Then follow those brief "*Annals of Hyde Abbey,*" which I have repeatedly quoted in the course of this Introduction. The Annals are written in triple columns, in addition to the marginal dates,

and fill nine leaves, ending with the year 1478, on the verso of fol. 23. These Annals are interrupted between fol. 20 and fol. 21 by a single leaf, on the recto of which is a charter pasted across the page. The marginal dates of the year are continued after 1478 in the first column, extending to the recto of fol. 24, but with no entries after them. These prospective dates end with "1520." The Chartulary proper now begins, imperfectly, on the recto of fol. 25, as the book is now bound; but this leaf was, in the original binding, "fol. iii.," and the two leaves which preceded it are wanting. Those lost leaves contained eight charters, and the beginning of a ninth. The titles of all these missing charters appear in the first Table, and read thus:—

- " I. Carta de remotione Abbatiae de Hyda et excambio.
- " II. Carta Radulfi de Stanham de .i. acra terræ.
- " III. Carta Ricardi Fulcher et Agathæ uxoris ejus.
- " IV. Carta Johannis Gregorii, feofalis Josephi de Molesz.
- " V. Carta de sustentatione Johannis Gregorii.
- " VI. Confirmatio Petri de Temle [?] de terra, et filii sui (*sic*).
- " VII. Carta Johannis Gregorii de quadam particula terræ porcarum.
- " VIII. Carta Johannis Gregorii de quadam particula terræ supra pistrinum, et de cursu aquæ.
- " IX. Carta Johannis Gregorii versus Joseph de Sottesden de prato Gregorii pistoris."

Of the first of these nine documents a copy has been inserted on the recto of fol. 11, as is previously mentioned. With the latter portion of the ninth, fol. 25 begins. Thence the Chartulary continues, in various hands, to fol. 190 inclusive. No precise order is uniformly observed, but, to some extent, charters relating to particular manors are brought together. The dates of the documents range between the year 940 (1 Edmund) and 1456–7 (35 Hen. VI.) They include several matters not directly relating to Hyde Abbey, but of some correlative interest to the monks. Such, for example, are lists of the bishops of Winchester, of the knights' fees

Description
of Harleian
Chartulary,
1761, con-
tinued.

dependent on the bishopric, and of the churches in that diocese of which the bishop was patron, with their respective valuations and assessments; which lists are found respectively on folios 78, 79 verso, 80, and on the verso of folio 80; forms of oaths in French (also on folio 80, verso); and a metrical summary of the history of English kings, from Alfred to Edward the First, beginning thus,—

“ Aluredus, rex Anglorum primusque monarcha,
“ Belliger invictus, in scriptis quoque doctus,”

which verses occur on the verso of fol. 122, and recto of fol. 123. The last document entered is a final concord made before the justices itinerant at Wilton, in the 15th Henry III., A.D. 1241. This occurs on the verso of fol. 190, and is followed by three fly-leaves containing various memoranda and religious meditations; and the beginning of a Will. These are in English, and are contemporary with the dissolution of Hyde Abbey. On the last leaf but one occurs the inscription:—“ *Iste liber pertinet ad me Joh. Fysshchere.*” Fisher was of Chilton Candover, and was related to the Bethells of Winchester. He appears to have held Woodmancote during some part of the interval between the Dissolution and the grant to the College; and his name is very conspicuously scrawled upon the Saxon Charters in the College Muniment Room. Some leaves, it may be added, of the Harleian MS. have been mutilated; and certain small fragments have been mounted as separate leaves in the rebinding of the book since its abode in the British Museum. These are not included in my numeration of its folios. The versos of ff. 185, 188, and 189 are blank.

Description of the Cotton Chartu- lary Vesp. A. viii.	The Cotton MS. Vespasian A. viii., is also on vellum, written in golden letters, and is of the tenth century. It is, to all appearance, the original charter of re-foundation (as it may be termed) deposited in the archives of
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the Abbey itself.¹ It is of quarto size, and contains forty-two written pages. The contents include (1) the code framed by Ethelwold and sanctioned by Edgar, the text of which has been duly collated with that in *Liber de Hyda*;² (2) *Carta de Aveltone, Titellescumbe, et Wynterburne*,³ which has been likewise collated. This Cotton MS. has a fine illumination in gold and colours on a purple ground, containing a figure of the king, with the charter in his hand, prostrated before a representation of the Deity with his attendant angels. On the opposite page are these verses written in golden uncials:—

“ Sic celso residet solio qui condidit astra ;
 “ Rex venerans Eadgar pronus adorat eum.”

The illumination has been engraved by Strutt in his *Regal Antiquities*.

The Stowe Park MS., “Ecclesiastica iii. 32,” is on vellum, and chiefly, as it seems, of the eleventh century. It, too, has richly illuminated frontispieces, portions of which Dibdin has engraved in his *Bibliographical Decameron*.⁴ Anciently, the number of leaves appears to have been 119, to 117⁵ of which have been added eighteen modern leaves. Nine of these are prefixed to the ancient volume, and contain a sort of Table of Contents (not, it is stated, very accurately compiled); and nine follow it, the contents of which are miscellaneous and in various hands—the latest, probably, of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The contents of this volume are of an exceedingly miscellaneous and fragmentary kind, but some of them are of great interest. The documentary part is intermixed

Description
of the
Stowe Park
Register
of Hyde
Abbey
(now at
Ashburn-
ham).

¹ “Edgarus rex contulit Novo Monasterio Wyntoniensi Librum Privilegiorum, aureis literis scriptum.” *Annales de Hyda*, in Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 17, col. 1.

² *Liber de Hyda*, ff. 27c–29b. (Printed text, pp. 192–202.)

³ *Ibid.* 29, b, c. (Printed text, pp. 202–205, and App., p. 322.)

⁴ Vol. i., pp. lvii., lviii.

⁵ The leaves anciently numbered 36 and 38 are wanting.

with the Annals of the House, and with entries relating to other abbeys and churches, and to the offices of Divine worship.

After several miscellaneous documents and memoranda, comes an account of the foundation of the abbey, commencing on fol. 5, and under this rubric:—" *Incipit* " *Præfatio constructionis Wintoniensis Monasterii, quod* " *Novum nuncupatur.*" This extends to fol. 14, and is followed, on fol. 15, by *Nomina Fratrum et Monachorum, necnon Familiariorum et Benefactorum Abbatiae de Hyda, a prima constructione ejusdem Abbatiae.* Then come long lists of kings, bishops, and other personages. In one of these lists, containing a register of the brethren of St. Swithun's Priory, Ælfheah, formerly a monk there, is mentioned as "now presiding" over that see. This entry would seem to place the composition of the earlier part of this MS. between the years 984 and 1005. Another list of the monks of New Minster follows in several hands (ff. 30-36), and is brought down to the year 1249. It is here that the missing leaves occur. Lists of the monks of other communities follow. Then comes, from fol. 48 to fol. 55, *Testamentum Ælfredi Regis*, followed by some chronological notes, brought down to A.D. 1031; then an account of the burial places of English saints, and a list of kings from Ina to Cnut. Then follows, on fol. 69, a letter in Saxon, of Edwin, a monk of New Minster, giving a curious account to his bishop of a vision which appeared to him of St. Cuthbert, and of his journey to St. Cuthbert's tomb at Durham;¹ followed on fol. 71 by an entry of William the Conqueror's charter, granting Alton and Clere to the monks of New Minster. This is, with one exception, the only charter, strictly so

¹ Part of this letter appears also in the St. Swithun's book, fol. 114 verso,—which book is now Additional MS. in B. M., "No. 15,350,"—

and has been printed by Mr. Thorpe in the *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, pp. 321-324.

called, which occurs in the volume. It is, according to Dr. O'Connor, in a more recent hand than the entries which precede and follow it. From fol. 72 to fol. 97 the Miscellany is occupied with the services appropriated to many of the great fasts and festivals of the Church, and to various forms of blessing. On fol. 89 occurs a very curious fragment of the *Exultate* for Holy Saturday, with the primitive musical notes used by the Anglo-Saxon Church. Another list of monks—in more hands than one—ensues on ff. 98 and 99; followed (ff. 100, 104–106) by a list of the relics preserved at New Minster, partly in Anglo-Saxon: with a Calendar of Saints (fol. 101); another charter relating to Alton (fol. 107); together with prayers, creeds, and other fragments, partly in Saxon (ff. 108–111). The book concludes (fol. 113) with other lists of abbots and monks of Hyde, which, like preceding lists, are in various hands. On one of the fly-leaves is the following memorandum in the handwriting of Mr. Thomas Astle:—"In the year
 " 1710 this MS. was in the possession of Walter Clavel,
 " Esq. It was afterwards the property of the Rev. Mr.
 " North, from whom it came to his executor, the Rev.
 " Dr. Lort, who presented it to me in the year 1770."

Chronicon Monasterii de Hyda juxta Wintoniam, sive Novi Monasterii, a tempore Regis Ethelstani ad Regem Edwardum III. Exscriptum per Henricum Bowser, ex Interiori Templo Juris-consultum, was among the MSS. totally destroyed at the fire of 1731 (when the Cottonian Library was kept at Ashburnham House). Its press-mark was "Vitellius, F. ii., 7," and it appears that no note of its original, or of its precise contents, is now known to be extant.

The Chronology of *Liber de Hyda* affords, unfortunately, another and a new instance of the looseness ^{Chronology of} with which dates are treated by the monkish annalists. ^{*Liber de Hyda.*} It also illustrates, in several cases, the general truth of

the late Mr. Kemble's theory—not, indeed, as to any preferability of “northern” over “southern” Chroniclers, but—as to the frequent variation of two whole years in the dates assigned by different groups, so to speak, of monkish scribes, to many events, ranging over a considerable period of the Anglo-Saxon era. It illustrates, too—just as forcibly—the judiciousness of Mr. Hardy's caution¹ against over-hasty inferences from that variation.

Sources of
some of its
chronologi-
cal errors.

Precisely in that part of our Chronicle where greatest care should have been shown—in narrating, that is, the lives of Alfred and of Edward the Elder, and the events immediately connected with their own monastic history—its scribes are found to have been most careless. The inaccurate dates connected with Alfred are almost countless, but they are very rarely Dominical dates. Commonly, they are regnal. Of many of them, the cause lies obvious on the surface. The annalist was *abridging* from several authorities at once; and has repeatedly copied such phrases as “*hoc anno*,” “*eodem vero anno*,” and the like, with entire disregard both of their original sequence and purport, and of his own excisions. Especially in using Higden's *Polychronicon*—itself a compilation from such various sources—and intercalating, with that, information elsewhere derived, he has repeatedly fallen into confusion of this sort. Some instances have been pointed out, and corrected, either in the margin of the text, or in footnotes.

But this source of error alone,—or even when added to that arising from the common discrepancies in the modes of reckoning the commencement of the year,—will hardly account for those diversities which are so especially observable in the account of Alfred. I incline

¹ *Introductory Remarks on the Chronology of the Mediæval Historians*, in the *Monumenta*, p. 120. It cannot but have been often matter of regret, to labourers in this field, that the excellent “Chronological

Abstract,” which follows the remarks I have referred to, stops at the point where, for mediæval researches, it is most valuable and most wanted.

to the belief that *one* of the Hyde annalists, unlike his brethren, really did not compute that monarch's reign as extending over the whole period from 871 to 901, but made some deduction from that period. This, however, can at present be offered only as a bare and unsupported conjecture.

It seems stranger still that on some leading events in the history of New Minster itself, the chronology differs, not only from that of the Saxon Chronicle, but from that of other compilations made at Hyde Abbey; as, for example the *Annals* in Harleian MS. 1761, so frequently quoted in the course of these pages. Some of these divergences, relating to the history of the Hyde community, with a few others of a more general nature—taken merely as samples of a much larger number—may be shown concisely thus:—

Discrepancies in dates assigned to events at New Minster, in *Liber de Hyda*, and in Harl. MS. 1761.

	LIBER DE HYDA, Macclesfield MS.	ANNALES DE HYDA, Harl. MS. 1761.	ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE, (Thorpe's Edit.)
	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
Conversion of Cynegils, King of Wessex	637		635
Arrival of GRIMBALD in England	884 and <i>eighth</i> year of Alfred.	885 and <i>thirteenth</i> year of Alfred.	885
Restoration of Fortifications of London	877-8 and <i>seventh</i> of reign.		886
Death of Ealswyth		905	902*
Birth of Dunstan	924		925
Accession of Edmund the Elder		941	940
Accession of Edred	947	946	946
Accession of Edgar	957	958	958
Expulsion of Canons, and substitution of Monks at St. SWITHUN'S	967	963	964
Expulsion of Canons, &c. at NEW MINSTER	968	965	964
Coronation of Edgar	969 and <i>twelfth</i> year of reign.	959	972 and <i>thirteenth</i> year of reign.

¹ According to Cott. MS. Tiberius, A. vi.

But it would be far more easy to tabulate these discrepancies than to suggest any satisfactory explanation of them.

Of the extreme confusion of chronology resulting from the practice of careless *abridgment*, a conspicuous, but far from singular, instance may be seen at page 267, where the Chronicler makes a paragraph respecting the undated birth of two sons, or putative sons, of King Cnut, by Elfgifu, daughter of Elfhelm (not described as being twins), to be followed by another paragraph, which begins "*Eodem anno*," and relates to the death of Wulfstan, bishop of Worcester and archbishop of York. Both of the births so referred to must have occurred before 1019. Archbishop Wulfstan died on the 23rd May 1023. Having thus recorded events considerably in advance, the scribe proceeds to chronicle, with minute precision, the marriage of Cnut and of Emma Elfgifu, in the July of 1018. In both passages Roger Wendover was obviously before him, but he transposed his original as well as abridged it.

The fragmentary Chronicle which forms Appendix A. (and is printed from the Cotton MS. Domitian, A. xiv.) contains several glaring chronological errors, which have come simply from a transposition of numerals, and therefore suggest their own correction at a glance. Others, scarcely less obvious, arise from the cause which has just been noticed, in the case of *Liber de Hyda* itself, and they oblige the reader to "hark back," in a like way. But, on the whole, the chronology of this fragment is in pretty close agreement with the accepted authorities. In other respects the MS. has several claims to attention. If it be deemed really the production of a monk of Hyde, its strongly pro-Norman tone and colouring will be likely to suggest to the reader the probability that when the Conqueror at length relented towards the Community which had so grievously offended

him, he may also have leavened it with some members of his own choice. Among the facts here recorded, and not (as I believe) to be found in other chronicles of English origin, not the least interesting is the chronicler's express statement (p. 206) that Gundrada, wife of William, first earl of Warren and Surrey, was the sister of Gherbod or Gorbodo, "the Fleming," (first earl of Chester after the Conquest,) and therefore not the daughter of the Conqueror, but of his queen, Matilda, by a former marriage. The popular story—which has so often led to the insertion of Gundrada's name in books, and in pedigrees, to which it is wholly foreign—never had an *historical* foundation; and it probably owes much more of its vitality to Sir William Burrell's conspicuous inscription, of 1775, in Southover Church, than to either the misapprehension of the phrase *stirps ducum*, on the ancient slab of St. Pancras' Priory, or to Sandford's hasty assumption, in the well-known book whence recent writers have drawn their information. To Mr. Thomas Stapleton belongs the credit of having shown, long ago, before the Archæological Institute, the extreme tenuity of the foundation on which so considerable a superstructure had been built up¹; although neither he nor (I believe) any other writer has noticed the passage now published. But cogent as are Mr. Stapleton's arguments, from other evidence, the common story has had nearly the same currency, since their appearance, as before.

One other small point of archæological curiosity may claim an additional word or two. When the remarks as to the long interval that elapsed between Grimbald's arrival in England, and the first step towards the actual foundation of the New Minster, were made (p. xxv. above), it had escaped notice that several entries exist in the

¹ *Archæological Journal*, iii. 1–36 (March 1846).

Chartulary of St. Bertin's Abbey, which show that Grimbald had returned, for an interval, to his old abode, and which throw, therefore, some additional light on the words put by the Hyde Chronicler (p. 80) into the mouth of Edward the Elder, when addressing the magnates at Winchester, shortly after his accession. The Saint Bertin records prove that in the years 889 and 892, if not in later years, Grimbald was there, in residence, and that he took an important part in some of the affairs of that monastery.¹

It remains for me to return my grateful thanks to the Earl of Macclesfield, for the kindness which placed the MS. of *Liber de Hyda* unreservedly at my disposal for publication; to the Reverend the Warden of Winchester College, and to the Reverend Dr. Moberley, Head Master, for many facilities afforded to me in the consultation of the Archives and Library of the College, and afforded with a kindliness which enhanced the obligation. To F. J. Baigent, Esq., also of Winchester,—whose knowledge of the local archæology is of rare extent and most liberal communication,—I am also indebted for much valuable assistance of a like kind, and particularly for the use of his extracts from the episcopal registers. To the Reverend Oswald Cockayne, M.A. (by whom both text and translation of the Saxon documents have been revised), and to George Bullen, Esq., of the British Museum, I am especially indebted for highly-esteemed assistance in the revision of the following sheets.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

London, 26th January, 1866.

¹ *Chartularium Sithiense*, pp. 132, 134.

APPENDIX TO INTRODUCTION.

SURVEYS OF THE SEVERAL MANORS HELD BY THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF NEW MINSTER; AS THEY STOOD, AFTER THE CONFISCATIONS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, ABOUT A.D. 1086. TRANSLATED FROM *DOMESDAY BOOK*.

(1.) COUNTY OF HANTS.

HANTS:

The ABBEY of ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, holds *Anne* Abbot's [now *Abbot's Anne*,]¹ and has always held it. In King Anne. Edward's time, it was assessed at fifteen hides; now at (Andover Hundred.) eight hides. Here are nine ploughlands; two in demesne; and seven held by fourteen villeins and twelve cottagers. Here also are four serfs and three mills. The mills yield thirty-seven shillings and sixpence. Its value in King Edward's time was, and it is now, fourteen pounds. When it came into possession the value was twelve pounds.

The same Abbey holds *Bicingtune* [*Bighton*].² It was Bighton. assessed in King Edward's time at ten hides; now at (Bishop's Sutton Hundred.) seven hides. Here are eight ploughlands; one and a

¹ The *parish* of ABBOT'S ANNE (with an area of 3,351 acres), includes the tything of LITTLE ANNE, which is in Whorwell Hundred. The manor is assessed in Pope Nicholas's Taxation at 15*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* It continued to belong to Hyde until the Dissolution.

² BIGHTON is entered in "Es-selei Hundred" which corresponds pretty accurately with the now Hundred of Bishop's Sutton. The parish has an area of 2,100 acres. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation the manor is valued at 14*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

half in demesne. Eight villeins and three cottagers have three ploughlands. There is here a church, with three serfs, three acres of meadow, and wood for ten hogs. FULCRED holds two hides of the manor, and BORGHIL two hides; and there are two ploughlands in demesne. Three villeins and six cottagers have a ploughland and a half; and there are three serfs. The whole manor was in King Edward's time worth a hundred shillings; and afterwards six pounds. What the Abbey holds is now worth eight pounds; and what is held by others four pounds.

Candover.
(Mains-
borough
Hundred.)

Woodman-
cote.

The same Abbey holds *Candever* (*Candover Abbas* or *Brown Candover*).¹ In King Edward's time it belonged to the Abbey, and was assessed at twenty hides, of which eleven were in demesne. Here are nine [?] ploughlands; one in demesne. Thirteen villeins and four cottagers have eight ploughlands. There are nine serfs, and ten acres of meadow. Of this land, HUGO DE PORT holds half a hide of the abbot. One hide is demesne land, and in King Edward's time ACRAF held it. There is a ploughland in demesne, with three serfs, and an acre of meadow. Of the land of the same manor, ALSI, the son of BRIxi, holds a manor called *Woodmancote* of the Abbey. In King Edward's time, it was, as now, assessed at six hides and two and a half yard lands. Here are three ploughlands in demesne; and three villeins, with two ploughlands; and an acre of meadow. The value of the whole manor in King Edward's time, and afterwards, was thirteen pounds. The part which belongs to the abbot is now worth eight pounds, but pays ten pounds. HUGH's part is worth twenty shillings, and ALSI's seven pounds. The twenty hides of this manor are assessed at thirteen hides and two and a half yardlands.

¹ CANDOVER ABBAS OR BROWN | maintained with Hyde Abbey till the
CANDOVER Parish has an area of | Dissolution.
2,088 acres. This manor also re-

The same Abbey holds *Wortinges* [*Worting*].¹ In *Worting.*
King Edward's time it was, as now, assessed at five *(Finchdean*
hides. Here are five ploughlands; two in demesne. *Hundred.)*
Four villeins and nine cottagers have two ploughlands.
There are two serfs; and a church. The value was, and
is, a hundred shillings.

The same Abbey holds *Clere* [*Kingsclere*].² Here is *Kingsclere.*
a church. There are four hides and one yardlaud. *(Kings-*
These were given to the abbey by King William, in *clere Hun-*
dred.) exchange for land in *Winchester*, on which stands a
house belonging to the King. The manor was assessed
in King Edward's time at four hides, but now is not
assessed; the King being answerable for the tax.
Queen EDITH held it, and there was here a hall. There
are four ploughlands; one in demesne. Three villeins
and fourteen cottagers have three ploughlands. There
are also two serfs; a mill, which yields five shillings,
two acres of meadow; and herbage which produces eight
pence. The value in King Edward's time and after-
wards was seven pounds. It is now six pounds.

The same Abbey holds *Stanham* [*North Stoneham*].³ *Stoneham.*
It was always abbey land. In King Edward's time, *(Mains-*
as now, it was assessed at eight hides. Here are eleven *borough*
ploughlands; two in demesne. Twenty-eight villeins *Hundred.)*
and seven cottagers have nine ploughlands. There is a
church; thirteen serfs; two mills, which yield thirty

¹ WORTING *Parish* has an area of 1,189 acres. The manor is estimated at 7*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* in the *Taxation* of 1290-92.

² Kingsclere is a village about eight miles N.W. of Basingstoke. The *parish*, with its tithings, has an area of 12,700 acres, and the entire *manor* was valued in 1292 at 210*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* (Cott. MS. Tib. C. x. fol. 46, verso.) The ancient Clere Hundred is identical with the present Hundred of Kingsclere.

³ The *parish* of NORTH STONE-

HAM was formerly known as *Stoneham Abbas*, and has an area of 5,000 acres. The manor is valued in Pope Nicholas's *Taxation* (A.D. 1292) at 21*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; and the rectory at 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (MS. ff. 293; 297, verso.) The adjacent parish of South Stoneham includes, within its original extent, nearly the whole of the present town of Southampton. Throughout the Hampshire portion of this Appendix, I am much indebted to the valuable labours on Domesday Survey of Mr. Moody.

shillings. Two hundred and twenty-four acres of meadow; woods for twenty hogs; and pasture which yields two shillings. The value was, in King Edward's time, twelve pounds. It is now ten pounds.

Michel-
dever.
(Michel-
dever
Hundred.)

The same Abbey holds Miceldevre [*Micheldever*]¹ in demesne. In King Edward's time it was assessed at a hundred and six hides. It is now assessed at eighty-three hides and half a yardland. Here are seventy-two ploughlands; nine in demesne. Sixty-four villeins and twenty-eight cottagers have twenty-five ploughlands. There are twenty-two serfs; a mill, which yields thirty pence; thirty acres of meadow; and woods for four hogs. Of the land of this manor, HUGH DE PORT holds of the abbot twenty-two and a half hides and a yardland. Three hides and three yardlands are of the demesne lands. In King Edward's time, four freemen held, as four manors, *Cranbourne*, *Drayton*, *Stratton*, and *East Popham*, and could not remove, without loss of the land, according to the witness of the Jury of the Hundred. There are six and a half ploughlands in demesne. Six villeins and twelve cottagers have a ploughland and a half. There are seven serfs, and twenty-four acres of meadow. Of the land of this manor, HERBERT, the Chamberlain, holds seven hides. Three freemen held them in King Edward's time. ODO, Steward of the Household, holds five hides of the demesne land; and WALERAN, the huntsman, holds four hides and a half of the same.

Here are six ploughlands in demesne. Nine villeins and nine cottagers have four ploughlands. There are

¹ The *parish* of MICHELDEVER has an area of 9,340 acres. The name of the Saxon manor of CRANBOURNE is that of a farm now in the parish of Wonstow. DRAYTON is a tithing in the parish of Barton Stacey. The *parish* of EAST SRATTON has an area of 2,190 acres. The *parish* of POPHAM has an area of

1,380 acres. Micheldever is valued in Pope Nicholas's *Taxation* of A.D. 1290, at 53*l.* 13*s.*, which valuation appears to include Cranbourne, Drayton, and Popham. Stratton is separately valued at 17*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* (*Taxation*, MS. fol. 297, verso; P. T., fol. 213.)

two serfs, and five acres of meadow. ALSI holds of this land six hides, and his father held it. ÆLDRED, brother of ODO, holds a hide and a half. His wife held it for her portion in King Edward's time. SIWARD, the huntsman, holds two hides, and he held it in King Edward's time. Here are [also] six ploughlands and a half in demesne; and five villeins and two cottagers have a ploughland and a half; with nineteen serfs and seven acres of meadow.

The value of the whole manor was in King Edward's time sixty pounds; and when it came into possession forty pounds. The abbot's demesne is now worth fifty-seven pounds. HUGH DE PORT'S holding is worth nineteen pounds; HUBERT'S, a hundred shillings; ODO'S, fifty shillings; WALERAN'S, sixty shillings; ALSI'S, a hundred shillings; ÆLDRED'S thirty shillings; and SIWARD'S, twenty shillings. Elsewhere, ALSI holds a hide of the demesne lands of this manor; and there are there four villeins, who pay seven shillings.¹

The same Abbey holds *Ordei* [*Abbot's Worthy*],² and it always belonged to the Abbey. Here are seven hides, but they are not assessed. There are three ploughlands; two in demesne. There are two villeins and nine cottagers, without ploughlands. There are four serfs; a mill, yielding twenty shillings; and sixty-three acres of meadow. The abbey has besides seventy-two acres of meadow. All these were worth, in King Edward's time, six pounds; afterwards a hundred and ten shillings. They are now worth six pounds and ten shillings.

The same abbey holds *Aultone* [*Alton*]. In King Edward's time it was held by Queen EDITH. There

Abbot's
Worthy.
(Michel-
dever
Hundred.)

Alton.
(Alton
Hundred.)

¹ *Domesday Book*, fol. 42, verso.

² Ibid. ABBOT'S WORTHY is a
tything in the parish of King's

Worthy. The manor is valued in
the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at
10*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* f. 297, verso.

were then ten hides, and the villeins living on them were assessed at five hides. Now, the abbot has the five hides in demesne which were not assessed. There are four ploughlands—one in demesne. Eleven cottagers and two serfs have two ploughlands. Here is the moiety of a mill yielding four shillings; also two acres of meadow, and a copse for fences. The value in King Edward's time was six pounds. It was afterwards, and is now, seven pounds.

* * * Of this Manor of *Alton*, the King now holds five hides, which were occupied by HERDING, but are not assessed. The men of the shire affirm that HERDING came into possession by exchange of a house with the King, and unjustly, because the house was the King's own.¹

Laver-
stoke.
(Overton
Hundred.)

The same Abbey holds *Laurochestoke* [*Laverstoke*];² and ULVEVA BETESLAU³ held it of the abbey for his life. Afterwards King WILLIAM restored this manor to the same church for the repose of his own soul and of his wife's soul. In King Edward's time it was assessed at ten hides. It is now assessed at six hides and half a yardland. There are six ploughlands, two in demesne; seven villeins and nineteen cottagers have five ploughlands. There is a church; also three serfs; two mills, yielding four shillings; and three acres of meadow. The value in King Edward's time was seven pounds; afterwards, and now, eight pounds.

¹ ALTON is described in *Domesday Book* as in "Neteham Hundred," which appears to have included the present Hundreds of Alton and Shelbourne. The *parish* has an area of 3,896 acres.

² The *parish* of LAVERSTOKE has an area of 1,530 acres. The manor is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* (A.D. 1290) at 11*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* The *rectory* is held conjointly with

the vicarage of the adjacent parish of Whitchurch. The registers of Hyde Abbey supplied, but a few years ago, evidence that tended to aid materially in the recovery of rectorial rights, which had been long wrongfully withheld.

³ This questionable name is thus written in the original—

beteslau."

"Vlueua (fol. 43, verso.)

The same Abbey holds *Fugelerestune* [*Fullerton*],¹ and Fullerton. it was always abbey land. In King Edward's time it (Christchurch Hundred.) was assessed at five hides. It is now assessed at one hide. There are three ploughlands; two in demesne. Five villeins and four cottagers have one ploughland. There are four serfs; a mill, yielding ten shillings; and four acres of meadow. The value, in King Edward's time, was fifty shillings. It is now sixty shillings.

The same Abbey holds *Lechtford* [*Leckford Abbas*].² Leckford Abbots. (Som-bourne Hundred.) It was assessed, in King Edward's time, at five hides. It is now assessed at two hides and a half. Here are three ploughlands; one in demesne. Four villeins and four cottagers have one ploughland. There are two serfs; a mill and the moiety of a mill, yielding twenty-two shillings and sixpence; and twenty acres of meadow. In King Edward's time, and afterwards, the value was three pounds. It is now four pounds.

[HUGH DE PORT holds *Betumetune* [*Bedhampton*]³ of Bedhampton. (Bermesplet Hundred.) the ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER. ALSI held it in

¹ FULLERTON is a tything in the parish of Whorwell, and in Domesday is classed under "Sirlei Hundred," which appears to correspond pretty accurately with the present Hundred of Christchurch. In the *Taxation* of 1290, Fullerton and Leckford, together, are valued at 15*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

² ABBOT'S LECKFORD, or Leckford Abbas, is one of the Domesday manors included within the present parish of Leckford, the whole area of which is 2,254 acres.

³ BEDHAMPTON is classed in *Domesday* under "Odingetone Hundred," corresponding with the present Hundred of Bermesplet. It

may be of interest to compare with the Domesday survey of this manor of Bedhampton, a minute account of its condition, nearly two hundred years before, when Bishop Dene-wulf leased it—not without reluctance—to King Edward the Elder. "Of this land," says the bishop himself, "there are seventy hides, "and it is now all stocked; and "when my lord [meaning, probably, "King Alfred] first gave it to me, "it was unprovided with cattle, and "laid waste by the Danes. I myself "then provided the cattle; and people were placed there afterwards. "And we now very humbly grant "it to thee. Now, my beloved, the

King Edward's time. It was then assessed at ten hides. Here are eight ploughlands; one in demesne. Twelve villeins and seven cottagers have seven ploughlands. There is here a church; also, seven serfs; two mills, for the use of the Hall; two salterns yielding thirty-seven shillings and eight pence; three acres of meadow; and woods for thirty hogs. The value was, and is, twelve pounds. When it came into possession, it was worth ten pounds.]

Rowbury.
(Isle of
Wight?)

[WILLIAM, son of AZOR, holds *Rodeberge* [*Rowbury*?¹ in the Isle of Wight]. It was held by the ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, allodially, of King Edward. Then, as now, it was assessed at one yardland. There is one ploughland in demesne. One villein and two cottagers have half a ploughland. The value, in King Edward's time, was five shillings. It is now twenty shillings.]

Lomer.
(Meon-
stoke
Hundred.)

[RUALD holds *Lammer* [*Lomer*],² of the ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER; and ALWARD held it of the abbot. He bought it in King Edward's time, for his own life, and paid the abbot six sextaries of wine yearly. Then it was assessed, as it is now, at three hides. Here are five ploughlands; one in demesne. Six villeins and three cottagers have three ploughlands.

"Convent is desirous that after thy
"life it be restored. Of cattle,
"which the hard winter has left,
"there are nine old oxen, and a
"hundred and fourteen old swine,
"and fifty wethers; besides the
"sheep and swine which the herds
"are to have, of which there are
"twenty old; and there are a hun-
"dred and ten old sheep; and seven
"serfs; and twenty flitches. And
"there was no more corn there than
"was provided for the bishop's
"sustenance. And there are ninety
"sown acres."—(Additional MS.

in B.M. 15,350, ff. 96, verso; 97. Printed in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*, 161-3.) In this Charter Bedhampton is called Beaddinctun.

¹ ROWBURY, or *Roughborough*, in the Isle of Wight, is now the name of a very small hamlet about three miles S. W. of Newport. The identification is but conjectural.

² LOMER is now a manor and farm, which lies chiefly in the parish of Carhampton. It was formerly a separate parish. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, the manor is valued at six pounds.

There is here a church ; also three acres of meadow, and two serfs. Of this land a homager of the abbot holds a yardland. In King Edward's time, and afterwards, it was worth six pounds. It is now worth five pounds, and the homager's holding one pound.]

[HUGH DE PORT holds *Warneford*¹ of the ABBEY OF SAINT PETER, WINCHESTER. ALWARD and RETEL held it of the ABBOT AND CONVENT, and could not remove. It was then assessed, as it now is, at eight hides. Here are six ploughlands ;—three in demesne. Eight villeins and six cottagers have three ploughlands. There are here six serfs ; a mill, which yields ten shillings ; and eight acres of meadow. In King Edward's time it was worth, as it now is, eight pounds. When it came into possession it was worth six pounds.]

Warneford. (Also in Meon-stoke Hundred.)

The ABBEY of ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, has half a hide in *Taceberie* [*Tachbury*].² EZI, the sheriff, held it, in co-parcenary, of King EDWARD. After King Edward's death, he gave it to the Church for the peace of his soul. Before King William's coming, it was not assessed. It is now waste, but is worth ten shillings.

Tachbury. (Redbridge Hundred.)

[RALPH DE MORTIMER holds *Ordei* [*Headbourne* or *Hydebourne Worthy*];³ and CHEPING held it of King EDWARD. It was then assessed, as it is now, at one hyde. Here are five ploughlands ;—three in demesne. One villein and twenty-seven cottagers have two ploughlands. There is here a church ; also, twenty-four serfs ; three mills, which yield sixty shillings ; five acres of

Hydebourne Worthy. (Barton Stacey Hundred.)

¹ WARNEFORD is not enumerated amongst the possessions of Hyde Abbey, in Pope Nicholas' *Taxation*.

² TACHEBURY, too, is not enumerated as above.

³ HEADBOURNE or HYDEBOURNE

WORTHY appears in *Domesday* under "Bertun" Hundred. It has sometimes been called—or, perhaps, only that portion of it which Hyde Abbey recovered has been called—LITTLE WORTHY.

meadow; and herbage producing forty shillings. Eight houses in *Winchester* pay sixty-five shillings and fourpence. In King Edward's time, it was worth twenty-five pounds; afterwards, ten pounds. It is now worth fifteen pounds. In King Edward's time, this Manor was bought out of the church, on condition that the Abbey should hold it, of the bishopric, after the death of the third possessor. RALPH, who now holds it, is the third possessor.]¹

Litchfield. [HUGH DE PORT holds *Lichepet* [*Litchfield*].² In King
(Kings- Edward's time, it was assessed, as it is now, at two
clere Hun- hides. Here are two ploughlands, which are in demesne;
dred.) with eight cottagers, five serfs; and five acres of meadow.
Its value in King Edward's time was, and it is now,
sixty shillings.]

WILTS:

(2.) COUNTY OF WILTS.

Manning- The CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, holds
ford
Abbots. *Manneforde* (now *Manningford Abbots*).³ It was
(Swan- rated in King Edward's time at ten hides. Here are
borough ten ploughlands. Of this land five hides and half
Hundred). a yardland are in demesne, and there are there two
ploughs and five serfs. Eight villeins and seven cot-
tagers have two ploughlands and a half. The mill yields
twelve shillings and sixpence. Here are ten acres of
meadow. The pasture is half a mile long and a furlong
broad. It was valued at six pounds; now at eight
pounds.

¹ Ibid.

² LITCHFIELD is entered in *Domesday Book* under Basingstoke Hundred. It is now in Kingsclere Hundred. The *parish* has an area of 1,806 acres.

³ MANNINGFORD ABBOTS is in the

Hundred of Swanborough, and about nine miles E. by S. of Devizes. The *parish* contains 960 acres. The two churches (of MANNINGFORD ABBOTS and MANNINGFORD ST. PETER's) are valued in Pope Nicholas' *Taxation* at 10*l.* (f. 259).

The same Church holds *Colebourne* [now *Colerne*?].¹ Here are thirty-two ploughlands. Of this land, ten hides are in demesne, and there are there four ploughs and thirteen serfs. Forty villeins and thirteen cottagers have fifteen ploughlands. There are two acres of meadow. The wood is a mile and a half long, and three-quarters of a mile broad; and there is the same quantity of pasture. Of the same land CROC holds, of the abbot, ten hides and half a yardland; and FULCRED two hides and half a hide. They who held them in King Edward's time could not be removed from the Church. Here are eight ploughlands. The abbot has one hide of thaneland in demesne. His whole demesne is now worth twenty-eight pounds. What the men hold is worth twelve pounds. When received, it was worth a hundred shillings less.²

The same church holds *Pevesei* [now *Pewsey*].³ In King Edward's time it was rated at thirty hides. Here are twenty-four ploughlands. Of this land, six hides and a yardland are in demesne, and there are there three ploughs and six serfs. Forty-six villeins, twenty-four cottagers and one borderer have eighteen ploughlands. Seven mills yield four pounds and five shillings. There are fifteen acres of meadow. The pasture is a mile and a half long, and equally broad. The wood is three furlongs long, and half a furlong broad. Of this land, a thane holds two hides, wanting one yardland; and could not be removed from the church. And ERNULFUS DE HESDING holds from the King two hides which the

¹ COLERNE is in the Hundred of Chippenham, and about eight miles W.S.W. of the town of Chippenham. The *parish* contains 3,622 acres, and is now divided into two manors. The lordship of the *Domesday* manor—whether COLERNE or COLLINGBOURNE—continued in the Abbey till the Dissolution. [See, also, subsequent note on p. 340.]

² *Domesday Book*, fol. 67, col. 2, and verso, col. 1.

³ PEWSEY is in the Hundred of Kinewardstone, and about seven miles S. by W. from Marlborough. The *parish* contains 7,651 acres. The manor continued to belong to the Abbey until the Dissolution.

abbot gave, in King Edward's time, to a thane, who could not be removed. It is worth twenty shillings. The abbot's demesne was worth twenty-six pounds. It is now worth twenty-eight pounds.

Winter-
bourne
Monkton.
(Silkley
Hundred.)

The same church holds two hides in *Winterbourne* [*Winterborne Monkton*],¹ where are two ploughlands. Of this land, one hide and one ploughland are in demesne, with three serfs. There are there one villager and four cottagers, with one ploughland; and four acres of meadow, and sixty acres of pasture. It was worth ten shillings. It is now worth forty shillings.

Chisledon.
(Kings-
bridge
Hundred.)

The same church holds *Chisledon*.² In King Edward's time it was rated at forty hides. There are twenty-two ploughlands. Of this land seventeen hides are in demesne; with five ploughs and six serfs. Forty-five villeins and thirteen cottagers have ten ploughlands. The mill yields forty pence. The pasture is three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile broad. The wood is three furlongs long and two broad. It was worth eighteen pounds. It is now worth twenty-four pounds. Six burgesses in *Cricklade* belong to this manor, and yield four shillings and a penny.

DORSET :

(3.) COUNTY OF DORSET.

Piddle-
trenthide.

The CHURCH of ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, holds *Pidrie* [now *Piddletrenthide*].³ In King Edward's time it was

¹ WINTERBORNE MONKTON is nine miles S.W. of Marlborough, and is in the Hundred of Silkley. The parish contains 1,840 acres.

² CHISLEDON is in the Hundred of Kingsbridge, and seven miles N. of Marlborough. The parish contains 5,710 acres. The manor belonged to the Abbey until the Dissolution.

³ PIDDLETRENTIDE manor is valued in Pope Nicholas' *Taxation* (MS. 189, 190) at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in

addition to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the spiritualities. It is a parish and liberty in the division of Sherbourne. It is sometimes called COL-
LIER'S PIDDLE, from the name of a family who long held it, as tenants, first under Hyde Abbey; afterwards, under Winchester College. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, the manor is valued at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Hutchinson, in his excellent and usually carefully accurate *History of Dorsetshire* (iv. 290), falls

assessed for thirty hides. Here are seventeen ploughlands. Of this land, fifteen hides two yardlands and a half are in demesne, and therein are five ploughs and twenty serfs. Twenty villeins and thirty cottagers have eight ploughlands; and three mills yield sixty shillings; and there are sixteen acres of meadow. The pasture is two miles long and half a mile broad.

Of the same land, a knight and a certain widow hold three hides, and have two ploughs. The demesne of the church is worth twenty-eight pounds. The other is worth forty shillings. In King Edward's time, ALMAR and ALFRED held this manor, as two manors of the king, and could not go with this land to any lord they would. ROGER ARUNDEL afterwards held it of King William.¹

[4.] COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

SUSSEX :
Southease.
(Holm-
trough
Hundred.)

The ABBOT OF ST. PETER'S, WINCHESTER, holds *Suesse* [now *Southease*].² It always belonged to the Monastery. In King Edward's time it was assessed for twenty-eight hides; now for twenty-seven hides. Here are twenty-eight ploughlands. One ploughland is in demesne; and forty-six villeins with four cottagers have twenty-one ploughlands. Here is a church and one hundred and thirty acres of meadow. Ten burgesses in *Lewes* render [to the abbey] fifty-two pence; the villeins render thirty-eight thousand five hundred herrings, and four pounds for sea swine³ [*i.e.* porpoises]; for villeins' forfeitures, nine pounds and three seam of peas. In the whole, the

into the error of attributing to Henry VIII. an act which, had he committed it, would have been singularly incongruous with his character—that, namely, of giving to Winchester College 671*l.*, instead of taking it from the College.

¹ Ibid., fol. 77, verso, col. 2.

² SOUTHEASE is about four miles

from Lewes, and is in the Hundred of Holmtrough. The *parish* contains 900 acres. The manor is valued at 46*l.* 3*s.* in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas (f. 199, verso); and continued in the Abbey until the dissolution.

³ “*pro marsuins.*” Sax. *mepe-rpȳn.*

Donning-
ton [?]
(Hundred
of Box and
Stock-
bridge).

value in King Edward's time and afterwards was twenty pounds. Now it is estimated at the same sum, but produces twenty-eight pounds. In *East Stockbridge* hundred the same abbot holds *Cloninctune* [now *Donnington*].¹ The abbey held it in King Edward's time. Then it was rated at five hides, and so it is rated now. Here are [*The arable land is not recorded.*] There is one plough in the demesne; and fifteen villeins with four cottagers have six ploughlands and a half. Here are two serfs, twenty-five acres of meadow, and a wood for enclosures. A house in *Chichester* renders fourpence. The pannage yields one hog and a half. In King Edward's time the value was four pounds ten shillings and seven pence. It is now six pounds.²

SURREY :
Sander-
stead,

[5.] COUNTY OF SURREY.

The CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER, holds *Sandestede* [now *Sanderstead*].³ In King Edward's

¹ DONNINGTON is two miles S. of Chichester, and is in the modern Hundred of Box and Stockbridge. Its assessment in Pope Nicholas' *Taxation* is 22*l.* 19*s.* (MS. fol. 199 b.) The acreage of the *parish* is 1,029. By some oversight, Dallaway, in his *History of West Sussex*, has asserted that Donnington does not occur in *Domesday Book*; but my identification of it with "*Cloninctun*" is supported by the records of the Court of Augmentations, in which Donnington is inventoried as parcel of the Hyde possessions. It was annexed to the Honour of Petworth.

² *Domesday Book*, f. 17, verso, col. 1.

³ SANDERSTEAD is about three miles S. of Croydon, and is in the

Hundred of Wallington. The *parish* contains 2,245 acres. The manor is valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 21*l.* (MS. f. 286). It continued in the Abbey till the Dissolution. In addition to the gift by Queen Ethelfleda, of this manor of SANDERSTEAD, a certain Walkin or Walter Sanders gave to the Abbey certain lands which he held within the manor. This donation accrued in the reign of King Henry the Third. Queen Ethelfleda's gift appears to have included Lingfield and Langhurst. There were disputes as to the boundaries of the manor. Thus, in 1276, the Abbot of Hyde impleaded the Prior of Bermondsey for wrongfully setting up a gallows within Sanderstead limits, but the defendant alleged that the gallows stood within his own manor of War-

time it was rated at eighteen hides, now at five. Here are ten ploughlands. There is a ploughland in demesne; twenty-one villeins and eight cottagers have eight ploughlands. There are here four serfs; and a wood of thirty hogs. In King Edward's time it was valued at five pounds; afterwards at seven. It is now valued at twelve, but produces fifteen pounds.¹

[6.] COUNTY OF BERKS.

BERK-
SHIRE.
Chaddle-
worth.

The ABBEY OF WINCHESTER held *Cedeneord* [*Chaddleworth*].² Two freemen held it of the Countess GIDA and of GUERT her son, as two manors. It was then assessed at sixteen hides; now at ten hides. Here are ten ploughlands; one in demesne. Five villeins and five cottagers have four ploughlands. There are here six serfs, and two acres of meadow. There are woods for twenty hogs. In King Edward's time it was worth fourteen pounds; afterwards ten pounds; now twelve. This manor, ODA of Winchester gave to ROBERT, steward of HUGH DE PORT. From whom the Abbey had it, the men of this shire do not know.

The same Abbey, in King Edward's time, held *Sotwell*³ Sotwell. in demesne for sustentation of the monks. Now HUGH

lingham. In 1292, John De la Salle had licence to alienate, to the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, a carucate of land which he held of the Abbey in mediety. Just before the Dissolution, and while that was yet undetermined as to its full extent and terms, the Abbot of Hyde (Salcot) made an agreement with Sir John Gresham to alienate to him the manors of Sanderstead and Langhurst. But in the following year, after the surrender, Gresham had them by royal grant. (*Red Book of the Exchequer; Escheators' Returns*, 20 Edw. I. No. 101; *Pat. Roll*, 31 Hen. VIII., 1539-40;

Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, II. 568; III. App. clviii.)

¹ Ibid. fol. 32, col. 2; verso, col. 1.

² CHADDLEWORTH is in the Hundred of Faircross, and is about nine miles N.W. of Newbury. It had become the property of the monastery of Amesbury before A.D. 1291; and was one of the manors confiscated by the Conqueror.

³ SOTWELL is about two miles N. of Wallingford, and is in the Hundred of Moreton. The *parish* contains 701 acres. This manor also had ceased to belong to Hyde Abbey at the date of the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas. (See f. 240, verso).

DE PORT holds it in fee of the Abbey. It was then assessed, and is now, at ten hides. Here are five ploughlands. Two are in demesne. Nine villeins have three ploughlands. There is a mill here, which yields fifteen shillings ; and there are seven acres of meadow ; and nine cottagers.

In *Wallingford* eight dwellings yield thirteen shillings and fourpence. A certain man holds of the same land one hide, and has there one plough, with three cottagers. The whole in King Edward's time, and afterwards, was worth eight pounds. It is now worth twelve pounds.¹

¹ *Domesday Book*, fol. 59, verso, col. 2.

LIBER DE HYDA.

455—1023.

FROM A MS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE EARL
OF MACCLESFIELD.

LIBRE DE REVOIR

1871-1872

FROM A SET IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
OF MICHIGAN

LIBER DE HYDA.

CHAPTER I.

[*Introduction. — Legend of Albina. — Summary of English History before the Norman Conquest.*]

REGNUM quod modo Anglia nominatur, olim dicebatur *Albyon*, et hoc modo. Ut enim repperi in quadam Chronica vetustissima, quod fuit in regno Syriae quidam rex nobilis, nomine Dioclitianus, qui fere omnia regna confinia sibi subjugaverat. Hic rex, ex regina sua nobili orta genere, cognomento Labana, triginta et tres genuit filias, aspectus supra modum pulcherrimi, quas desponsavit rex pater triginta principibus sibi tributariis. Qui reges et reginae cum aliquamdiu morarentur, ad invicem uxores suis non complacuerunt viris, nec suis sponsi uxoribus. Ad ultimum, tanta seminata est in ipsos discordia, quod dum domini reginarum in somni temporalis soporem resolverentur, praedictae dominae ipsis regibus propriis guttura inscindentes, irrevocabilis mortis propinaverint haustum. Quod nefandissimum¹ factum cum ad earum patris notitiam pervenisset, ira vehementer excanduit Dyoclitianus, et, pro commisso nefario,² proprias filias in unum congregatas decrevit igne concremari. Sed tan-

Chap. I.
Introductory.
fol. 1 a.

The legend of Albina and her sisters.

¹ MS., *nephandissimum*.

| ² MS., *nepharis*.

dem victus suorum magnatum consiliis, sententiavit ipsas pro perpetuo mitti in exilium.

Quid multa? Paratur interea navis dispositisque ipsarum vitæ necessariis in mare transmittuntur. Mare tandem dum diu sulcarent, pervenerunt ad quandam insulam, humano solatio per omnia destitutam. Ad quam applicantes, consentientibus cæteris sororibus, ab Albina primogenita, quæ primitus omnium insulam ingressa est, nomen *Albyon* insula hæc sortita est. Quæ mulieres per longum tempus radicibus herbarum et arborum fructibus victitabant. Demum ad lautiora et delicatiora se conferentes cibaria, videlicet, ad carnes ferarum quadrupedum, avium, et hujusmodi, complexione earum increscente, [nimis?]¹ humana supra modum affectabant consortia, sed minime invenire potuerunt. Quod cernens, humani generis inimicus, diabolus, spiritus incubos misit, qui, per diversi mundi climata, humana congregantes semina, diversimode et illicite effusa, accipientesque corpora aerea ingressando aerem, divina permissione, in forma hominum, quasi homines cum prædictis reginis concubuerunt. Ex quibus nati sunt gigantes, quorum unus dictus est Gogmagog, et alius Langrigan, cum pluribus aliis, quos omnes Brutus, in hanc terram veniens, vitali luce privavit. Qui quidem Brutus, cum innumerabili exercitu, hanc insulam conquiens, et in eadem regnans, a nomine suo prædictam insulam Britanniam appellabat. Et post- Higden. modum in ipsam terram Saxonibus applicantibus ac regnantibus, sive ab Angela regina, clarissimi ducis Saxonum filia, vocata est Anglia,² ut recitat Ranulphus Cestrensis in suo *Polychronicon*, libro primo, capitulo nono.

Brutus regnavit in hanc terram, ante incarnationem Christi annis millenis centenis triginta uno, ut patet

Destruction of the giants and conquest of the island by Brute.

fol. 1 b.

¹ This word is almost obliterated in the MS.

² Higden, *Deinde a Saxonibus sive Anglis . . .* vocata est Anglia, sive

ab Angela, &c. (Gale's text, § 16.) *Codex Winton.*, lib. i. c. 39 (fol. 38).

Alfred of
Beverley,
as quoted
by R.
Higden
(amplified
and al-
tered).
Cod.
Winton.
lib. i. c. 51,
fol. 42.

per Vincentium, in quarta parte *Speculi Historialis*. Comparative
Et sic regnum Angliæ est antiquius regno Franciæ per antiquity of
mille annos et multo amplius, quia Marcomannus dux the English
fuit primus rex Franciæ, circa annum Domini quad- and French
ringentesimum, ut¹ habetur per Vincentium, in quarta monar-
parte *Speculi Historialis*.² Et sic inconcussa stetit chies.
apud Britones insulæ monarchia, a primo scilicet Bruto,
usque ad Julium Cæsarem. A quo Julio, usque ad
Severum imperatorem, hæc insula Romanis fuit vec-
tigalis et subacta, reges tamen habuit ex seipsa. A
Severo vero, usque ad ultimum municipem Gratianum,
deficiente Britonum successione, Romani in ea regna-
verunt. Romanis tandem, propter itineris longitudinem,
seu propter inevitabiles³ aliunde occupationes, regnare
desistentibus, Scoti et Picti Britanniam, omni armato Scots and
milite per abductionem Maximi tyranni vacuatam, diu- Picts.
tius afflixerunt, quousque Saxones a Britonibus invitati
contra Pictos, regem Hibernicum Gurmundum, cum
Pictis suis, et ipsos Britones cum Karetico rege suo, de
Loegria, quæ modo Anglia dicitur, expulsos, usque in
Cambriam profugassent; sicque Saxones victores effecti,
prout quæque provincia potentior erat, reges proprios
sibi constituentes, terram Angliæ in septem diviserunt Formation
regna; quæ tamen postmodum successione pariter et of the
conquisitione in unam monarchiam primitus sub nobilis- Heptarchy
simo ac victoriosissimo principe Egberto ac rege West- and its
saxonum, avo⁴ Alfredi, fundatoris hujus monasterii de ultimate
Hyda, olim appellati *Novum Monasterium*, coierunt. union
under
Egbert.

Dani autem, a tricesimo secundo anno Egberti An- Inroads of
glorum primi monarchi, videlicet ab anno gratiæ octin- the Danes.
gentesimo tricesimo secundo, usque ad tempora sancti A.D. 832-
Edwardi tertii ante conquestum, per centum septuaginta 1043.

¹ MS. repeats *ut*.

² Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum Historiale*, xvii. § 4. (Mentelin's edit. of 1473-6.) But the quotation is inaccurate. Vincent dates

the French monarchy from A.D. 381, and makes "Marcomirus" the second monarch.

³ MS., *mentabiles*.

⁴ MS., *anno Alfredi*, &c.

et plures annos terram hanc jugiter infestaverunt, sed per triginta annos in ea continue regnaverunt. Post Danos vero sanctus Edwardus, Anglus, pene viginti quatuor annis regnavit. Et post eum Haroldus novem mensibus regnum tenuit. Post quos Normanni in ea usque hodie præседerunt.

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM PRIMUM.

INCIPIT CAPITULUM SECUNDUM.

De regno Cantiae.

Chap. II.
Kingdom
of Kent.
A.D. 455.

Conver-
sion of
Ethelbert,
by St. Au-
gustine.
fol. 1 c.

Primum regnum fuit in Anglia regnum Cantuario-
rum, ab australi oceano usque ad flumen Tamisie pro-
tensum. In quo primus Hengistus Saxonicus, sub
anno Domini, secundum Dionysium, quadringentesimo
quingentesimo quinto regnare cœpit, et duravit reg-
num illud per annos trecentos sexaginta octo, sub
regulis quindecim; donec Baldredo expulso, Egbertus,
inclitus rex Westsaxonum, regnum illud suo annecteret
imperio. In quo quatuor Pagani regnaverunt; quintus
vero, videlicet Ethelbirthus, qui per sanctum Augus-
tinum monachum, cum quadraginta monachis, in An-
gliam applicantem, cum tota sua provincia, ad fidem
Christi conversus, necnon et sacri baptismatis unda
perfusus est. Hic Ethelbirtus regnum Cantiae extendit
usque ad flumen Humbre. Priores vero reges solum-
modo in Cantia regnaverunt. Quæ provincia Cantiae
Britannice dicitur *Kent*, Anglice *Kanwarrelond*. In Malmes-
bury.
qua sunt duo¹ episcopatus, archiepiscopatus Cantuariæ et epi-
scopatus Rofensis.

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM SECUNDUM.

¹ W. M., *hii*. (Hardy's text, § 99.)

INCIPIT CAPITULUM TERTIUM.

De regno Suthsaxoniae.

Secundum regnum fuit regnum Suthsaxonum, habens ab oriente Cantiam, ab austro Mare et Vectam Insulam, ab occidente Hamptschireiam, ab aquilone Suthreiam, in quo primus Ealle, cum tribus filiis suis, tricesimo anno ab adventu Anglorum coepit regnare. Cui successit Cissa, filius Ealle, et eorum progenies usque ad Athelwoldum, qui primus regum Suthsaxonum, per beatum Birinum, Gewyseorum apostolum et monachum, ut scribit Vigilantius, in libro *De Basilica Petri*, capitulo octavo, ad fidem Christi conversus et baptizatus est, in provincia Merciorum, praesente rege Merciorum Wlfere ac suggerente, a quo etiam egressus de fonte loco filii susceptus est. In cujus signum adoptionis Wlfere, rex Merciorum, duas illi provincias donavit, Vectam videlicet Insulam, et Meannarorum provinciam, in gente Occidentalium Saxonum.

Chap.III.
Kingdom
of the
South
Saxons.
A.D. 491.

Conversion
of Ethel-
wold by St.
Birinus.

Beatus itaque Birinus, episcopus et monachus, concedente rege, primos provinciae duces ac milites sacro fonte abluebat. Cappa vero, et Peada, et Burgelyn, et Ciddi, presbyteri et monachi, caeteram plebem tempore sequenti baptizabant, videlicet tempore quo beatus Wilfridus, Eboracensis archiepiscopus et monachus, residuam Suthsaxonum plebem ad fidem Christi convertit. Regina vero, nomine Ebbe, in sua, id est, Huncciorum provincia, baptizata est. Caeterum tota provincia Australium Saxonum divini nominis et fidei erat ignara, usque ad adventum beati Wilfridi, qui apud Selesey divertit, quod interpretatur Insula Vituli Marini, ibique monasterium construxit, episcopusque ibi et abbas monachorum sedit per quinque annos, usque ad mortem Egfridi, regis Northamhymbrorum, praedicavit, populum convertit.

Sub-
sequent
conver-
sions.

A legend
of St. Wil-
frid.

Veruntamen quia per tres annos ante ejus adventum ibidem non pluerat, prima die baptismi sui imber cecidit, terra viruit. Homines patriæ collectis retibus anguillaribus piscari docuit; unde se adjuvante divina gratia populi cepere diversi generis pisces trecentos, quibus trifariam divisit, centum pauperibus dederunt, centum his a quibus retia acceperunt, centum in suos usus habebant.

Subjection
of South
Saxons by
Cedwalla
of Wessex.

Sed non diu duravit regnum istud Suthsaxonum. Nam supervenit interea Cedwalla, rex Gewyseorum sive Occidentalium Saxonum, juvenis strenuissimus, cum exercitu copioso, regemque Australium Saxonum Ethelwoldum interfecit, graviorique servitio provinciam illam subegit; et sic regnum Suthsexiæ ad dominium transivit regum Westsaxonum, quod incepit anno incarnationis Dominicæ quadringentesimo nonagesimo primo, post obitum Hengisti anno tertio. Dominabantur reges Australium Saxonum in Suthsex tantum aliquanto tempore, eratque sedes episcopalis illius pagi quondam apud Selesey, modo est apud Cicestriam.

fol. 1 d.
A.D. 491.

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM TERTIUM.

INCIPIT CAPITULUM QUARTUM.

De regno Estsaxonie.

Chap. IV.
Kingdom
of Essex.
A.D. 492.

Tertium regnum fuit Estsaxonie, habens ab oriente Alfred of
Mare, ab occidente pagum Londoniæ, ab austro Thami- Beverley,
siam, ab aquilone Southfolk. Cujus loci reges a primo altered.
Siberto usque ad tempora Dacorum, per decem reges
fere sub aliis regibus parebant; frequentius tamen et
diutius regibus Merciorum subjacebant, donec rex West-
saxonum Egbertus illud suo annecteret imperio,¹ ut

¹ Alfred of Beverley, *expulso rege Merciorum Wiglano, regnum ejus regno suo annexit.* (Hearne's text,

B. vi. p. 95.) The Hyde chronicler is here following Higden's abbreviation of Alfred.

scribit Alfridus, in sua *Chronica*; et ut dicunt Chronicantes, regnum Orientalium Saxonum habuit¹ Erkenwynum et Sleddam, paganos reges, et Sibertum, qui Conversion of Sibert. fidem Christi suscepit prædicatione Melliti, episcopi et monachi, [ut patet] per Bedam,² *De Gestis Anglorum*, libro primo, capitulo vicesimo nono. Hic Sebertus primo fundavit Westmonasterium, ut dicunt quidam, sed Radulphus, Londoniensis archidiaconus, [scribit] quod ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Westmonasterio sanctus Melitus, episcopus Londoniensis, fundavit; sed a rege Edwardo tertio, ante conquestum, ditatam [esse]. Deinde Sexredus, Sigebertus, Guitelinus, Segerus, et Sebba, qui Succession of the East Saxon kings. regno terreno dimisso, primus omnium regum Angliæ monachicam vitam præelegit, habitumque suscepit, [rexerunt]. Deinde Sigardus; cui Offa, qui secundus regum Angliæ Romam profectus in monachum tonsoratur. Deinde Celredus; cui Cuthredus; et ex post hoc regnum in Egberti regis Westsaxonum jura transivit. Incepit enim regnum Orientalium Saxonum anno Dominicæ A.D. 492. incarnationis quadringentesimo nonagesimo secundo, post obitum Hengisti anno quarto. Dominabantur autem reges Orientalium Saxonum in Estsexia, et Midelsexia, et dimidio Hertfordensi, quibus pagis præest³ episcopus Londoniensis.

Malmesbury.

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM QUARTUM.

INCIPIT CAPITULUM QUINTUM.

De regno Estanglorum.

Quartum regnum fuit regnum Estanglorum, habens Chap. V. ad orientem et aquilonem Mare; ad circium Cantebrigschiriam; ad occidentem Fossam sancti Edmundi et Kingdom of the East Angles.

¹ Sic in MS.

² Sic in MS., but the statement so referred to does not appear in the corresponding passage of Beda.

³ W. M., habebaturque ibi, et habetur, episcopus, &c. (Hardy's text, § 103.)

Murder of
St. Ed-
mund by
the Danes.
A.D. 870.

fol. 2 a.

Succession
of the kings
from Offa
to Sige-
bert.

Hertfordschiriam; ad austrum Estsex. Et duravit hoc regnum sub duodecim regulis, donec occiso rege Ed- mundo ab impiissimis Danis Hyngwar et Hubba, Dani regnum illud sibi usurparent. Qui Hyngwar, dum quoddam vadum pertransiret, in comitatu Barokensi, dimersus est, quod vadum usque hodie, ab ejus nomine, a comprovincialibus *Hyngurford* appellatur. Hubba vero dum equitaret, subito terra aperiens os suum vivum absorbuit. Quibus postmodum Danis aut fugatis aut subactis, rex Edwardus senior, filius Aluredi regis, ac Novi Monasterii fundatoris, illud regnum suo annexit imperio.

Alfred of
Beverley,
as altered
by Higden.

In hoc regno primus regnavit Offa, a quo omnes Orientales Angli Saxones "Offingas" vocabant, quas nunc "Fykeys" vocamus. Cui successit Titulus, filius Offæ; cui Redwaldus, filius Tituli, qui omnes australes provincias usque ad Humbre ejus ditioni subjecerat, pro favore Edwyni regis Northanumbrorum. Quo Edwyno suadente baptizatus est, sed postmodum apostatavit, consilio uxoris suæ, et facta sunt posteriora pejora prioribus. Deinde Dorpwaldus, qui Christianus est effectus; cui Sigebertus, frater Dorpwaldi ex matre, qui conversus est et baptizatus, cum tota gente sua, a sancto Felice, monacho et natione Burgundo. Qui quidem Sigebertus, postmodum terrenum imperium relinquens, inter reges Anglorum tertius effectus est monachus. Iste sanctus Felix sedem habuit episcopalem apud Dommoc,¹ annuente rege Sigeberto, sed postmodum est divisa sedes in duas parochias; videlicet, post mortem Bisi episcopi, usque ad tempus Ethelbirti regis Westsaxonum, unus sedebat apud Dommoc, et alter apud Helmam;² sed tempore prædicti regis facta est unica sedes apud Helmeham; sed postea, tempore regis Willelmi primi, translata est sedes apud Theedford, modo vero est apud Nortwycum. Requiescit vero prædictus sanctus Felix in Ramesiensi humatus cœnobio.

¹ Dunwich.

| ² Elmham.

Post Sigebertum regnaverunt successive Edricus, [et] Anna, vir optimus, pater sanctæ Etheldridæ virginis, quam Egfridus, rex Northanhumbro-
The successors of Sigebert.
 rum, duxit in uxorem, quæ prius Cedberto comiti desponsata fuerit, quæ licet bis desponsata et ad amplexum jugiter sollicitata, virgo tamen semper mansit, et ab Egfrido separata ad Elyg¹ monasterium se transtulit, et abbatissa effecta, miraculis coruscat gloriosis. Iste rex Anna genuit quatuor miræ sanctitatis filias, videlicet, Sexburgam, Ethelburgam, Etheldridam, et Wythburgam. Annæ successit Etheltherus. Cui Ethelwaldus, Athulphus, Elkwodus, Hisboernus, Ethelredus, cujus filius fuit sanctus Egelbricus, patronus Herefordensis ecclesiæ. Cui successit sanctus Edmundus, qui ab nequissimis Danis Hyngwar et Hubba martyrizatus est. Quo etiam tempore, universitas Cantebriggiae combusta est, quæ fuit ædificata anno a mundi creatione quater milleno octingentesimo quintodecimo, a Kantebro duce, et frequentata a philosophis ante Christi incarnationem, per annos trecentos nonaginta quatuor, ut scribit Florentius in *Florario Historiali*, libro quarto, capitulo sextodecimo. Burning of Cambridge, and legend as to its early history.
 Et ab Edwardo seniori reædificata ac renovata fuit. Ex tunc desierunt in Anglia Orientali Angli regnare quinquaginta annis; novennio enim sub² regimine paganis vastantibus provincia subjacuit. Postea vero in ea et in Estsexea, Gutrum, rex Danus, regnavit annis duodecim, tempore regis Aluredi. Cui successit æque³ Danus, nomine Echric, qui, cum regnasset annis quatuordecim, peremptus est ab Anglis, eo quod inciviliter in eos egisset. f. 2 b. Invasion and rule of the Danes.
 Nec tamen eis libertas assurrexit, Danorum comitibus vel eos prævientibus, vel in Westsaxonum reges acuentibus, donec Edwardus, filius Aluredi, ambas provincias, expulsis Danis, suo scilicet Westsaxonico imperio adjecit, anno post occisionem sancti Edmundi quinquagesimo, regni vero sui quinto-

Malmesbury.

¹ Ely.

² MS., sue.

³ MS., eque.

decimo. Incepit regnum Orientalium Anglorum anno Dominicæ incarnationis quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, post mortem Hengisti anno quinto. Dominaban- Malmes-
tur reges Orientalium Anglorum in pago Cantebriggensi, et est bury.
Episcopal
sees of
East
Anglia. ibi episcopus, cujus sedes est apud Ely,¹ et in Northfolchia
et Suthfolchia,² cujus sedes est apud Northwyche,³ quondam
erat apud Helmeham vel Theodford.⁴

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM QUINTUM.

INCIPIT CAPITULUM SEXTUM.

De regno Westsaxonum.

Chap. VI. Quintum regnum fuit regnum Occidentalium Saxo-
Kingdom num, omnium regnorum durabilius, habens ab oriente
of Wessex. Suthsaxoniam, ab aquilone Tamisiam, ab austro et
A.D. 519. occidente Oceanum. In quo cœpit regnare Cerdicus, cum filio suo Kenrico, anno Domini, secundum
Dionysium, quingentesimo nonodecimo, ab adventu
Anglorum anno septuagesimo primo. In quod reg-
num cætera regna transierunt. Hujus regni regem,
Conversion of Cynegils
by St. Birinus. nomine Kynegilsum, cum tota sua provincia, beatus
Birinus, Januensis episcopus ac monachus, in Angliam
veniens, anno quadragesimo primo post beatum Augustinum,
A.D. 635. videlicet anno Domini sexcentesimo tricesimo
quinto, baptizavit. Inter plurima angelici viri insignia,
hæc duo clarescunt: videlicet, quod Gewyseorum pro-
vinciam, cum rege, fidei caractere insignivit, et quod
dum a papa Honorio missus ad prædicandum Anglo-
rum idolatris, dum mare sulcaret Britannicum, recor-
datus rescellarum suarum quas corporalia vocamus, in
quibus reconditum erat venerabile sacramentum illud

¹ W. M., Heli. (Hardy's text, § 102.)

² W. M., et in Northfolke et Sudfolke; et est ibi episcopus, &c.

³ W. M., Norwic.

⁴ W. M., Elman vel Tetford.

Dominici corporis, quas obliviose in portu dimiserat, pedibus ivit supra mare, in hoc Petrum apostolorum principem imitatus, et rescillas ad navem, itinere spatioso ab ipso in procellosis undis laborantem, reportavit.

Malmesbury.

Incepit vero regnum Westsaxonum anno Domini, secundum Dionysium, quingentesimo nonodecimo, post mortem Hengisti anno octavo. Dominabantur vero reges Westsaxonum in his pagis: videlicet, in Wyltschyre, Barokschyre, Dorsete, quibus¹ est unus episcopus, cujus sedes est² Salesbyryæ, quæ quondam erat apud Schyrborum.³ Et in pagis Sathamptunensi et Sudretensi, quibus est episcopus unus, cujus sedes est Wyntoniam.⁴ Et in pago Sumerssetensi, qui habebat olim episcopum apud Welles, nunc vero est apud Bathoniam.⁵ Et in Devoniam, quæ Devenschyre⁶ dicitur, et in Cornubiam, quæ nunc Cornugalliam dicitur. Erantque quondam duo episcopatus, unus in Crydyntone, alter apud Sanctum Germanum, nunc vero est unus episcopatus, cujus sedes est apud Exoniam.⁷

Extent of Wessex, and enumeration of its episcopal sees.

fol. 2 c.

CAPITULUM VII.

[Of the kingdom of the Mercians.]

Sextum regnum fuit regnum Merciorum, cæteris regnis magis spatiosum, cujus limites fuerunt ad occasum flumen Dee, juxta Cestriam, et flumen Sabrine juxta Salopiam, usque Bristolliam; ad ortum vero Mare Orientale; ad austrum flumen Tamisie usque Londoniam; ab aquilone flumen Humbre descendendo occidentaliter usque ad flumen Mersee, quousque juxta Cornu-wirhalliam descendat in Mare Occidentale. In hoc regno primo regnavit Penda, filius Wyblie, secundum Diony-

Chap. VII. Kingdom of Mercia. A.D. 626-924.

¹ W. M., Reges West-Saxonum dominabantur in Wiltescire et Berkensi et Dorsetensi pagis quibus, &c.

² W. M., est modo sedes, &c.

³ Sherborne. W. M., quondam erat vel Ramesbirie vel Scireburne. (Hardy's text, § 100.)

⁴ W. M., quibus est episcopus qui habet sedem Wintoniam.

⁵ W. M., qui nunc est Bathoniam.

⁶ W. M., Domnonia, quæ Devenescire, &c.

⁷ W. M., nunc est unus, et est sedes ejus Exoniam.

Chrono-
logy of the
kings of
Mercia.

sium, anno Domini sexcentesimo vicesimo sexto, ab adventu Anglorum anno centesimo septuagesimo quinto; stetitque hoc regnum, sub regibus xviii., per annos circiter ducentos sexaginta tres, usque ad ultimum, Ceolwlfum, cui Dani, expulso Burdredo rege, regnum illud tradiderant custodiendum. Verum rex Westsaxonum, Edwardus rex¹ senior, expulsis Danis, regnum Merciorum suo annexit imperio, quod quidem regnum, ante Danorum deturbationem, sub jugo erat Egberti, regis Westsaxonum. Istam provinciam, cum rege suo, Peada nomine, baptizavit Finianus, episcopus et monachus, [ut patet] per Bedam, *De Gestis Anglorum*, libro tertio, capitulo septimodecimo,² in vico regis illustri qui vocabatur *Ad murum*.

Conversion
of Peada.

Boundaries
and epi-
scopal sees
of Mercia.

Dominabantur reges Merciorum in his pagis, videlicet, Gloucestrensi et medietate Warwycensis. In his Malmesbury. est episcopus unus, cujus sedes est Wygornia. Et in Cestrensi, Derbensi, Staffordensi. In his est episcopus unus, et habet partem Warwycensis et etiam a Sorobesbiriensis pagi, et est sedes apud Cestriam,³ vel Coventreyam, quondam erat apud Lychefelde, sicut nunc est, sed non principalis. Et in Herefordensi, habeturque ibi episcopus unus, habensque dimidium pagum Sorobisbiriæ,⁴ et est sedes ejus apud Hereford. Et in Oxenfordensi, Bugyngensi, Huntyndensi, dimidia Hurtfordensi, Bedfordensi, Northamptonensi, Lyncolnensi, quas regit episcopus unus, qui modo habet sedem apud Lyncolniam,⁵ quondam fuit apud Dorkecestriam. Et in Legecestra, Snotyngensi, quorum Christianitas ad archiepiscopum Eboracensem spectat Snotyngensis, et ad episcopum Lyncolnensem Legecestrensis; habebaturque ibi olim proprius episcopus, cujus sedes erat apud Legecestriam.

¹ Sic in MS.

² Lib. iii. c. 21. (Text of Petrie and Hardy in the *Monumenta*, 194; Stevenson's edit. i. 205.)

³ W.*M., apud civitatem Legionum vel Coventreiam. (Hardy's text, § 101.)

⁴ W. M. adds, et partem Warwicensis et Glocestrensis, possidens sedem in Herefordo. (*Ib.*)

⁵ W. M., sedem Lincoliæ, quondam habebat, &c.

CAPITULUM VIII.

De regno Northanhymbrorum.

Septimum regnum fuit Northanhymbrorum, Chap.VIII.
 limites fuerunt, ab ortu et occasu Oceanus; ab austro Kingdom of North-
 umberland.
 Alfred as flumen Humbre, descendendo versus occidentem per A.D. 586-
 924.
 altered by Higdén, and others. fines comitatum Notyngham et Derby, usque ad
 flumen de Mersee;¹ ab aquilone autem, Mare Sco-
 ticum, quod Scotice dicitur *Forth*, Britannice *Werid*,
 Anglice *Scothissche See*. Hoc autem regnum North-
 anhymbrorum primitus fuit divisum in duas provin- fol. 2 d.
 cias, in Deiram ad austrum, et in Berniciam ad aqu- Provinces of Deira
 and Bernicia, with
 their bound-
 aries.
 lonem; quæ duo regna flumen Tyne tunc temporis
 diviserat. Nam regnum Deirorum a fluvio Humbre
 usque ad flumen Tyne extendebatur. Regnum vero
 Berniciorum a flumine Tyne usque ad Mare Scoticum
 prædictum porrigebatur, etiam quando Picti ibidem
 morabantur; sicut patet per Bedam *De Gestis An-
 glorum*, libro tertio, capitulo secundo,² hoc regnum
 fuit causa quare missus est beatus Augustinus, mona- Origin of
 St. Augus-
 tine's mis-
 sion.
 chus ac Anglorum apostolus primus, in Britannorum
 insulam majorem, quæ modo nominatur Anglia, hoc
 modo:—

Beda.

Nam cum die quadam advenientibus Romæ nuper mer- A.D. 586.
 catoribus, multa venalia in forum fuissent allata³ et multi Beda's ac-
 count of St.
 Gregory's
 interview
 with the
 English
 youths.
 ad emendum confluxissent, et ipsum Gregorium inter alios
 advenisse, ac vidisse inter alia pueros venales positos, can-
 didi corporis ac venusti vultus, capillorum quoque forma
 egregia. Quos, cum aspiceret, Gregorius interrogavit⁴ de qua
 regione vel terra essent allati, dictumque est quod de Bri-
 tannia insula, cujus incolæ talis essent aspectus. Rursus in-
 terrogavit, utrum iidem insulani Christiani, an paganis adhuc
 erroribus essent implicati, dictumque est quod essent Pagani.

¹ *de*] MS. reads *Dee*.² Lib. ii. c. 1. (Text of Petrie and Hardy in the *Monumenta*, 148, 149; Stevenson's edit. i. 96-98.)³ Beda, *collata, multique, &c.*⁴ B., interrogavit, *ut aiunt*.

A.D. 586. At ille, intimo ex corde longa trahens suspiria, "Hen, proh Beda. "dolor!" inquit, "quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum "auctor possidet, tantaque gratia frontis speciei¹ mentem ab "interna gratia vacuum gestat!" Rursus² interrogavit vocabulum gentis illius; responsum est quod Angli vocarentur. At ille, "Bene," inquit, "nam et angelicam habent faciem, et "tales angelorum in cœlis decet esse cohæredes.³ Quod habet "nomen ipsa provincia, de qua isti sunt allati?" Responsum est, quia⁴ Deiri vocarentur iidem provinciales, id est, Northamhumbrenses. At ille, "Bene," inquit, "Deiri, de ira Dei "eruti et ad misericordiam Christi vocati. Rex provinciae "illius quomodo appellatur?" Responsum est quod Alle⁵ diceretur. At ille alludens ad nomen ait, "Alleluia, laudem "Dei Creatoris in illis partibus oportet cantari."

St. Gregory's appeal to the reigning pope.

Accedensque ad pontificem Romanæ⁶ et apostolicæ sedis, nondum enim erat ipse pontifex factus, rogavit ut genti Anglorum in Britanniam aliquos verbi ministros, per quos ad Christum converteretur mitteret⁷; seipsum paratum esse in hoc opus, Domino cooperante, perficiendum, si tamen apostolico papæ hoc quod⁸ fieret, placeret. Quod dum perficere non posset, quia etsi pontifex concedere illi quod petierat voluit, non tamen cives Romani, ut tam longe ab urbe secederet potuere permittere; mox ut ipse pontificatus officio functus est, perfecit opus diu desideratum.

Conversion of Northumbria.
A.D. 601.
fol. 3 a.

Erat enim tunc quando pueros Deiros venales videbat Gregorius, sedis apostolicæ archidiaconatum tenens, anno Domino quingentesimo octogesimo sexto, tempore Allæ regis Deirorum. Sicque regnum totum Northamhymbrorum fidem Christi suscepit, per beatum Paulinum, Eboracensem archiepiscopum, monachum, ac collegam sanctissimi Augustini; Finianum et Aidanum monachos.

A.D. 547.
Episode on the revolu-

Anno ab incarnatione Domini quingentesimo quadragesimo septimo, post mortem Hengisti anno sexagesimo, ducatus Northanhymbrorum in regnum est mutatus;

¹ MS., *frontispissii*.

² Beda, Rursus *ergo* interrogavit, *quod esset vocabulum*, &c.

³ MS., *ee quo heredes*.

⁴ B., *quod*.

⁵ B., *Ælla*.

⁶ Pelagius, according to several authorities, but Benedict according to John the Deacon. The former agrees with the date assigned below.

⁷ MS., *mitteretur*.

⁸ B., *ut*.

quod quidem regnum postmodum in dominium regis tions of
 Westsaxonum, Egberti illustrissimi principis, devolutum govern-
 est. Reges vero Northanhumbro- rum dominabantur in ment in
 omni regione quæ est ultra Humbre fluvium, usque ad North-
 Scotiam. umbria.

Malmes-
bury.

Erantque ibi archiepiscopatus Eboracensis, episcopatus Ha- Its episco-
 gustaldensis, episcopatus Karleolensis, episcopatus Ripensis, pal sees.
 episcopatus Lindisfarnensis, episcopatus de Candida Casa.² Ha-
 gustaldensis et Ripensis defecerunt; Lyndisfarnensis vero
 translatus [est] in Dunelmium.

CAPITULUM IX.

*De regibus Anglorum qui, terrenum imperium relin-
 quentes, ad vitam monasticam se transtulerunt.*

De regibus Anglorum antequam monarchæ regnare Chap. IX.
 cœperunt, plurimi habitum monachilem susceperunt, Of the
 quorum nomina sunt hæc: Sigebertus, Orientalium Saxon
 Anglorum rex quintus; Sibba, octavus rex Orientalium kings who
 Saxonum; Offa, rex decimus Orientalium Saxonum. became
 monks.
 De Cedwalla vero, decimo rege Westsaxonum, dubium
 mihi relinquitur an monachicum habitum suscepit an
 non. Quidam dicunt quod sic, sed tamen hoc non
 habetur expresse per Bedam, *De Gestis Anglorum*, libro
 quinto, capitulo septimo, sed solummodo quod ipse
 adhuc in albis constitutus, secundum quod præopta-
 verat, videlicet, quod³ mox baptizatus, carne solutus ad
 æterna gaudia jam mundus transiret; quod utrumque ut mente
 disposuerat, Domino juvante, completum est. . . . Baptiza-
 tus vero a papa Sergio, Petrus vocatus,⁴ adhuc in albis A.D. 688.
 positus, defunctus est.⁵—Ethelredus, quartus rex Mercio-

Beda.

¹ W. M., et Ripensis. (Hardy, § 104.)

² Whithern, in Galloway.

³ Beda, *etiam sperans quia mox baptizatus, &c.* (Petrie and Hardy's text, p. 253.)

⁴ Beda, *Cui . . . papa memoratus Petri nomen imposuerat.*

⁵ The whole of this passage respecting Cedwalla is, it will be seen, parenthetical. And then the enumeration continues as part of the original sentence so interrupted.

rum; Kenredus, quintus rex Merciorum; Ceolwlfus, duodecimus rex Northanhymbrorum; Egbertus, tertius decimus rex Northanhymbrorum. In numero septem erant reges Anglorum, ante monarchiam, qui monachorum habitum devotissime assumpserunt.

CAPITULUM X.

Unde Saxones qui in Anglia regnant traxerunt originem.

Chap. X.
Origin
of the
Saxons.
Legend of
Ebrancus
and his
twenty
sons.

Origin of
the name
"Germa-
nia."

fol. 3 b.

Boundaries
and divi-
sions of
Germany.

Erat quidam rex in Britannia regnans, filius Mempricii, sextus Britannorum rex, nomine Ebrancus. Hic vir fortis et elegans, ex viginti conjugibus viginti filios genuit. Quos omnes, præter duos, misit Ebrancus, cum exercitibus copiosis, duce Assaraco, in Alemanniam, quærere sibi regnum. Qui ut strenui milites, totam Alemanniam, cum provinciis adjacentibus conquærentes,¹ ab ipsis Germanis fratribus ibidem regnantibus, dicta est tota patria "Germania," quæ antea dicebatur "Alemannia," a Lemanno flumine,² ut scribit Isidorus in *Etymologiarum* libro nono.³

Germania proprie dicta habet ab ortu ostium Danubii fluminis, ab austro Rhenum fluvium, a septentrione et occasu Oceanum. Est autem duplex Germania.⁴ Superior, scilicet, quæ extendit juxta Alpes, ad sinum maris magni quod Adriaticum dicitur, ubi mare sistitur in aquileye⁴ partibus per paludes. Alia, Germania Inferior, versus occidentem sistit circa Rhenum, quæ communiter Alemannia, seu Theutonica, dicitur. Multi namque in utraque Germania sunt populi et provinciæ, ut pote Boemia, Westilia,⁴ Bavaria, Thuringia, Suevia, Saxonia, Franconia, Lothoringia, Frysea, Selandia. De

¹ MS., *conquerentibus*.

² MS. inserts *et*.

³ Isidorus, *Populi inhabitantes*

juxta Lemannum fluvium Alemanni
vocantur. (Etym. ix. 2, § 94.)

⁴ Sic in MS.

prædicta Germania venerunt in hanc terram Saxones, de Britannico sanguine propagati. Et fuerunt de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, videlicet, Saxonibus, Anglis, et Jutis. De Saxonibus, id est, ea generatione Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum nominatur, hoc est, Est-Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, id est Suthsex; et West-Saxones. De Anglis, id est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur, et manet adhuc deserta inter Saxoniæ et Jutam, constituti sunt Orientales Angli, Mediterranei, Mercii, Northanhymbrenses. Cæterique Anglorum populi de Jutarum origine, sunt Kentenses, et Jutarii, qui Vectam tenent insulam. Sic ut ex supradictis habetur Saxones a Britonibus quamvis proprio sanguine valde erant infesti, et a natali solo Britones expulerunt.

CAPITULUM XI.

De Monarchis.

Altissimus suorum animans corda fidelium, superque Chap. XI. desolatione incliti regni Angliæ respiciens, eo quod Of the sole divisum erat per plurima¹ annorum curricula in septem monarchs of Eng- sceptrigera, suscitavit principem mundi illustrissimæ land. vallis, nomine Egbertum, qui avus extitit victoriosi- A.D. 800. simi regis Alfredi, ut divisas potestates ad unitatem Extraction of Egbert. revocaret sui nobilissimi principatus. Iste Egbertus ex nobili et regali prosapia extitit oriundus. Nam filius erat Edmundi subreguli, filii Offæ, regis Merciorum, de genere Kynegilsi et Inæ, regum Westsaxonum descendens.

Qui Offa, rex Merciorum et avus istius Egberti, duo Monas- monasteria insignia fundavit, videlicet, monasterium teries Sancti Albani protomartyris, et cœnobium Bathoniense, founded by ubi fuerit coronatus in regem. Egbertus, gloriosi ger- Offa. minis indoles, aliquamdiu cum amita sua Ethelburga,

¹ Sic in MS.

Education
of Egbert
and trea-
chery of
Brictricus.

regina Westsaxonum ac Offæ filia, in palatio regis Occidentalium Saxonum Brictrici nutritus fuerat. Sed Brictricus, incivilter se gerens erga regium sanguinem, suspectumque habens memorandæ indolis juvenem Egbertum, de medio tollere cogitabat. Quod Egbertus præsentiens, transnavigato mari Franciam adiit,¹ (misertus enim illius est Deus, et omnia opera ejus dirigebat), ibique scholam exercuit militarem: Quod Dei consilio quoniam factum² fuerit non dubitatur, ut vir ille ad tantum regnum electus, regnandi disciplinam a Francis acciperet. Ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo, capitulo quarto.

Malmesbury.

fol. 3 c.
Egbert's
return and
exploits.

Mortuo vero Brictrico, in Britanniam rediit et regnavit, ac quod de re militari apud Gallias didicerat edocuit. Omnibus vero suis subditis, tam plebanis quam liberis, scientiam illam infudit; fortes et agiles ordinavit milites, ac tempore pacis arma portari fecit. Cujus studia rex Merciorum Bernulphus aliquando deridens, irritat exercitatum ferratus ad prælium, et rigide imperat ut sibi homagium faciat.

Higden.
Codex
Wintoni-
ensis,
ubi supra.

Battle of
Allington
and its con-
sequences.
A.D. 824.

Pugnatur igitur in æstate, apud Elyndon,³ in Hamptuensi provincia, dispari militum numero et cultu; nam contra centum milites Egberti, pallidos et macilentos, veniunt mille rubicundi et pingues, prius sudore quam sanguine suffocandi. Sed illo prælio consummato, victoriaque Egberto principi glorioso concessa, univit Egbertus, strenuus miles in armis, regno suo regnum Merciorum, Cantuariorum, et Northanhymbrorum. Cepitque Legecestriam super Britones, usque tunc a Britonibus possessam, et cum aliis regnis eisdem subjectis in unum regnum coartavit.

Insuper Egbertus cum subjectorum animos⁴ clementia et mansuetudine redemisset, prima virium documenta in Britannos, qui illam⁵ insulæ partem inhabitant quæ Cornugallia dicitur, dedit, eosque sibi subjugavit.⁶ Deinde, convoca-

Malmesbury.

¹ W. Malmesbury, *venit*.

² *Ib.*, factum *intelligo*, ut vir ille, &c. (Hardy's text, § 106.)

³ Allington? in Hants. Higden reads *Elindon*; Malmesbury, *Hel-lendune*; Saxon Chron. (Cott. MS. Tib. B. iv.), *Eallandune*.

⁴ W. Malmesb., *amorem*.

⁵ W. M., *eam*.

⁶ W. M., *quibus subjugatis, Aquilona-les Britannos . . . tributarios fecit*.

Chronicon
Wintoni-
ensis
Monasterii,
MS. Cott.
Domit. A.
XIII.
fol. 9.

tis proceribus apud Wyntoniam, coronatus est rex¹ totius Britanniae, ubi edictum fecit, ut ab illo die omnes Saxones et Juti vocarentur "Angli," et Britannia² "Anglia" vocaretur. Ut scribit Willelmus Meldunensis, *De Regibus*, libro primo.³

Union of
the king-
doms.

Iste princeps egregius Egbertus filium suum Athulphum, sive Ethelwlfum, venerabili praesuli Wentanae civitatis, Helmstano, educandum commendavit, cujus sacris monitis regia erudita indoles terrenum respuit regnum, ut sibi acquireret aeternum, ac a praedicto episcopo in ordinem subdiaconatus promotus est. Postmodum vero, in ipso Athulpho fervore religionis excrecente in ecclesia cathedrali Wentanae civitatis in monachum est tonsoratus, discipulatuque sancti Swythuni traditus, qui tunc temporis praepositurae veteris coenobii gerebat officium, ut scribit Bonagratia de Villa Dei in sua *Epistola generali* ad Monachos Nigros in Anglia, quae sic incipit, "*O quam praeclara, praeifulgida,*" etc. Cum quo concordat Vigilantius, in libro *De Basilica Petri*, capitulo quintodecimo.

Education
of Ethel-
wulf, son of
Egbert and
father of
Alfred.

His
monkhood.

Sicque gloriosus princeps Egbertus, feliciter de Danorum irruptionibus pro suis viribus regni moderamina regens, confectus senio in bona senectute in Domino requievit, et in ecclesia pontificali sepultus est, regnum Angliae relinquens desolatum ab haerede, praeter Athulphum, filium suum, votum quod Domino voverat, ut fidelis monachus in Wyntoniensi ecclesia, humiliter et quam devote persolventem.

Death and
burial of
Egbert.
A.D. 837.

EXPLICIT CAPITULUM UNDECIMUM.

¹ MS. Cott. Domit. A. xiii., in *re-gem* (fol. 9).

² MS. Cott. Dom. A. xiii., *insula in posterum* vocaretur, &c. (ib.)

³ The preceding passage, as far as the word *dedit*, occurs at the beginning of Book II. (Hardy's text,

§ 107.) What follows does not occur in Malmesbury, but agrees almost literally both with Higden and with the MS. Chronicle of Winchester above named, which is referred to in Mr. Hardy's note.

INCIPIT CAPITULUM DUODECIMUM.

fol. 3 d.

*Chronica regis Adulphi.*¹

Chap. XII. Inter procellosas Danicæ persecutionis tempestates regno Angliæ lacrymose fluctuante per mortem Egberti, principis insignissimi, sic viduato rectore, regni procures et prælati omnes, studioso mentis ingeniolo, quem tutorem et defensorem habere poterant,² non segniter satagunt. Dum igitur sic mens per diversa fluctuat, qui renes scrutatur et corda, in necessitateque subvenit suis servulis, precantibus piis ad nutum interioris hominis mentalem provocat de regali sobole, cum apostolica dispensatione, ipsum Adulphum, monachum ac subdiaconum, totius Anglicanæ provinciæ et ipsius pariter gentis in principem constituere. Nec mora, beatissimum papam Leonem adeunt legati, regius filius, qui et monachus, cum pontificali supportatione in regem ut coronetur. Summus vero pontifex, discrete inter secretiora sensuum revolvens, et quale discrimen condolorosum linea principalis prosapiæ, mediante religionis habitu, extincta, Anglia incurreret, quantumque ignominiosum in eodem regno oriretur discidium, extranei, sicque polluti sanguinis admixtione, quantaque unitas et concordia pacis, si regia indoles in regni sceptrigerum insigniretur, in sæpedicta provincia inconcusse servaretur, vir apostolicus manum ponit ad fortia, et de gradu subdiaconatus ac cum voto religionis dispensando, almus præsul Leo in regem Adulphum sumere jubet.

The pope grants to Ethelwulf a dispensation from the monastic vow.

Accession of Ethelwulf and his admi-

In regem sic sublimatus, Alstanum, Schirborniæ episcopum, habuit in rebus forensicis maxime cooperatorem. In rebus vero ecclesiasticis, sanctissimum pa-

¹ The word *Duodecimum* ends the first column of the verso of fol. 3. The rubric, "*Cronica regis Adulphi*," appears at the top of the page, by way of running title.

And here the Chronicle, strictly so called, may be said to begin. The eleven introductory chapters have no running titles.

² Sic in MS.

trem Swythunum, cui dedit præsulatum Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ, cujus providentia et consilio decimam partem omnium terrarum in manibus suis existentium, ecclesiæ dedit Anglicanæ, perpetuis temporibus possidendam. Qui vero sanctissimus Christi confessor Swythunus usque impræsentiarum¹ miraculis gloriose coruscat.

nistration
of the go-
vernment.
A.D. 837.

St. Swithin.

Nam refert Lantfredus in libro primo *De Miraculis*

Lantfred.

gloriosi antistitis Swythuni, prosa nona, "Dum mundus
" Dominus ac Salvator inclitus mirificaret sanctum suum
" prodigiis ac virtutibus, præsul venerabilis Athelwoldus, qui
" Wyntoniensi præerat diœcesi, in illis diebus imperavit fra-
" tribus ibidem commorantibus, quod quandocumque quispiam
" æger, per virtutem Domini et meritum sancti antistitis,
" medelam corporis optatam perciperet, protinus omnes illius
" loci fratres necessaria relinquerent, quæque in manibus
" tenerent, ecclesiam adirent et condigne Deum glorificarent.
" Accidit autem ut quidam illecti dæmonum fraudibus gravi-
" ter ferrent, quod tam sæpe excitarentur de nocturnis quieti-
" bus, scilicet aliquando tribus, aliquando quatuor in una
" nocte vicibus, ac suaderent cæteros prave relinquere quod
" illis pie imperatum fuerat ab eorum pontifice. Quod
" dum incaute foret prætermisum, ferme per intervallum
" quindecim dierum, condolens sanctus Dei famulus, quod
" fratres præfati bonum parvipenderent opus, et præsulis illo-
" rum jussionibus non obtemperarent, nec debitas Deo laudes
" persolverent, sed in perniciosas Satanæ decipulas inciderent,
" in somniis apparuit quadam nocte cuidam venerabili ma-
" tronæ, nivea indutus melote, ac talari veste, gerens coronam
" in capite auream, gemmis decenter preciosis ornatam, et
" Indicis pulchre margaritis comptam, necnon sandalibus
" pulcherrimis calceatus, dixitque illi blandissimis sermonibus,
" 'Mox ut videris Wyntoniensem, dilecti Dei antistitem, dic
" 'ei ut imperet monachis degentibus ibidem ne cessent
" 'glorificare Deum Omnipotentem quotiescunque quispiam
" 'ægrotus ad Swythuni tumbam præsulis receperit cura-
" 'tionem. Valde enim² displicet Omnipotenti Deo, auctori
" 'miraculorum, quod quotidie miracula facit innumerabilia
" 'coram oculis eorum,³ et ipsi tam injuste agunt quod Deo
" 'laudes non referunt, sed caduca malum studia, quod
" 'nefas est dictu, divinis operibus præponunt. Ne sit

Episcopal
ordinance
respecting
miraculous
cures at St.
Swithin's
tomb, and
its neglect
by the
monks.

fol. 4 a.

Legend of
St. Swith-
in's appear-
ance in a
vision.

¹ MS., in præsentiarum.

² enim] *Miraculi*, ut supra, etenim.

³ Sic in MS. In *Miraculi S.*

Swythuni apud Migne, *Patrologiæ
Cursus*, clv. 70, the reading is
"coram oculis sanctorum."

“ ‘illis, obsecro, grave per singulas omnacreantis Regis vir- Lantfred.
 “ ‘tutes glorificare omnium Auctorem virtutum, ne sentiant
 “ ‘iratum Judicem vivorum atque mortuorum. Quid plura?
 “ ‘Deinceps si quispiam cessaverit a laude, repletus nævo
 “ ‘invidiæ, torporis, ac superbiæ, nisi commissum hoc
 “ ‘deleverit pœnitundine, carebit minime vitiorum fraude.
 “ ‘Nimirum idcirco Deus tot et tam inaudita, novissimis tem-
 “ ‘poribus, mundo præbet mirabilia,¹ ut mollescant hominum
 “ ‘saxea ac resipiscant pravorum corda, et festinent ad cœlestia
 “ ‘bonis operibus gaudia, quoniam signa infidelibus populis
 “ ‘sunt tribuenda, fidelibus autem nequaquam necessaria.
 “ ‘Nunquid Deo rerum conditori obediunt qui ejus beneficia
 “ ‘floccipendunt? Nonne Deum² ad iracundiam provocant
 “ ‘qui silentio ejus magnificentiam negant? Adde etiam hæc³
 “ ‘quod, si a laudibus cessaverint fratres, protinus cessabunt
 “ ‘Dei Summi virtutes.⁴ Si vero non desiverint cœlestem
 “ ‘magnificare regem, tot et tanta Dominus omnium patrabit
 “ ‘ibidem miracula, quot et quanta a nemine recordantur
 “ ‘vivente super terram peracta hactenus uspiam, postquam
 “ ‘divinitas quæ in unam Christi personam junxit geminam
 “ ‘potentem naturam, Deum et hominem, servum et Seniore,
 “ ‘creaturam et Creatorem, vexit ad cœlos nostram humanita-
 “ ‘tem.’ Sanctus Dei famulus, mox ut talia illi gloriosæ præ-
 “ ‘cepta retulit [matronæ] in soporis visione, angelicum inde
 “ ‘removens vultum, cum vibrante luce conscendit olympum.
 “ ‘Materfamilias autem, post sancti recessionem, evigilans a
 “ ‘dormitionis gravedine, cœpit multum dolere quod carebat
 “ ‘claretudine, quam per somnium conspexerat ineffabilem;
 “ ‘quæ tamen ocius quam valuit de fulcro quo jacebat sur-
 “ ‘rexit, et accersito venerabili episcopo, intimare studuit
 “ ‘quidquid in somniis, ab angelo Christi accepit.
 “ ‘Qui commotus paululum, ut decet sapientem virum, cur
 “ ‘fratres non egissent secundum illius præceptum, rursus præ-
 “ ‘scriptis mandavit monachis de palatio regis in quo, pro com-
 “ ‘muni utilitate regni, Deo cunctitonanti militabat in diebus
 “ ‘illis, quod si quispiam adesset qui Deo laudes non redderet,
 “ ‘et ad ecclesiam festinus non pergeret, illico ut quilibet æger
 “ ‘per virtutem Sanctæ Trinitatis sanitatem reciperet, pœniten-
 “ ‘tiam septem dierum ageret, nil manducans neque bibens, præ-
 “ ‘ter aquam atque⁵ panem. Ex quo tempore nequaquam est

fol. 4 b.

¹ mirabilia] *Miracula S. Swi-*
thuni apud Migne, miracula.

² Deum] *Ib., Dominum.*

³ hæc] *MS., ad hæc quod,*

⁴ Dei Summi virtutes] *Miracula,*
&c., ut sup., magnalia Dei.

⁵ atque] *Miracula, &c., ut sup., et.*

Lantfred. “prætermissum, quotiescunque ad beati viri corpusculum, sive
 “in die seu in media nocte, actum est quoddam miraculum,
 “ædili paululum pulsante tintinnabulum, quatenus fratres non
 “adirent cœnobium, ad glorificandum Omnipotentem Dominum,
 “cui honor, virtus, atque imperium, doxa, majestas, paxque,
 “tripudium per immortalia sæcula sæculorum.”

R. Higden. Iste rex Athulphus, cujus memoria in benedictione A.D. 837–
 est, ex Osburga uxore sua, filia pincernæ sui, quatuor inclitos 857.
 filios, post patrem successive regnatos, genuerat,¹ quorum Enumera-
 ista sunt nomina: Ethelbaldus, Ethelbirtus, Ethel- tion of the
 dredus, et Alfredus, quem Athulphus, eo quod a patre sons and
 cunctis fratribus plus amaretur, misit ad papam Leonem successors
 quintum.² Quem papa, patris rogatu honorifice sus- of Ethel-
 ceptum in regem unxerat Anglorum. Qui quidem wulf.
 religiosissimus rex Athulphus non multo tempore, vide- Alfred sent
 licet, anno postquam inclitus filius suus Alfredus de to Rome to
 Roma in Angliam redierat, denuo regalem indolem be anointed
 plus cæteris dilectam secum Romam reduxit, ibique by the
 anno integro ambo sunt demorati. Ubi idem rex pope.
 Athulphus scholam Saxonum, quam Ina rex Occiden- A.D. 853.
 talium Saxonum construxerat, donando Romæ dena- Subsequent
 rium sancti Petri, ut Angli scholam quam ibidem residence
 fundaverat exercentes inde vivere possent honeste, at Rome of
 sumptuosis expensis reparavit.³ Ibi quoque cum publice Alfred and
 pœnitentes ac exules ferro vinctos videret, impetravit a Ethelwulf.
 domino papa ut Angli deinceps extra patriam suam nunquam
 vincti pœniterent. Et ob hoc denarium⁴ Petro de singulis
 domibus regni sui annuatim concessisse;⁵ sed et omni anno
 extunc trecentas marcas Romæ misit, videlicet, centum ad
 luminare sancti⁶ Petri, centum ad luminare sancti⁶ Pauli, [et]
 centum domino papæ.

¹ *genuerat*] R. Higden, *genuisset*, &c.

² *quintum*] Sic in MS. for *quartum*. Pope Leo IV. filled the papal throne from A.D. 847 to 855. Higden says nothing of Alfred's first visit to Rome, but immediately after the word “*genuisset*,” proceeds, “as-
 “sumpto secum Aluredo filiorum

“novissimo Romam perrexit,” &c.

³ R. Higden, *egregie* reparavit, *quæ, ut fertur, ab Offa rege primitus fuerat instituta, sed anno proximo præcedente conflagraverat.* (Cod. Wint. V. c. 30.)

⁴ R. H., *ferunt ipsum* denarium.

⁵ *concessisse*] MS. reads *concessit*.

⁶ *sancti*] Not in R.H.

Ethelwulf's marriage with Judith of France, A.D. 856, Oct. 1. In redeundo vero¹ de Roma, Juditham, filiam Caroli Calvi, R. Higden. regis Francorum,¹ desponsavit, vicesimo² anno regni sui, et Angliam secum duxit. Quam quia contra morem West-Saxonici regni, in throno juxta se collocavit, insurrexit in eum primogenitus suus Ethelbaldus,¹ cum multis proceribus, ita ut tradita primogenito suo¹ magna regni sui¹ parte vix tumultus sedaretur. Nam observatum fuerat apud West-Saxones³ [ne] regina sic honoraretur, in odium Ethelburgæ, filiæ regis Offæ, amitæ Egberti patris istius Athulphi regis,¹ quæ virum suum Brictricum, regem West-Saxonum,¹ intoxicaverat.

Alfred sent to Ireland to be cured of a malady. fol. 4 c.

Monasteries endowed by Ethelwulf.

Death and burial of Ethelwulf. A.D. 858.

Hic quoque Christianissimum¹ filium suum, et¹ præ cæteris quadam prærogativa dilectionis in paterno pectore impressum, incurabili morbo languentem, ad sanctam Modewennam,⁵ apud Hiberniam tunc morantem, curandum transmisit; unde postmodum, vastata ecclesia Modewennæ in Hibernia, religiosus ipse rex Athulphus tradidit Modewennæ, Angliam venienti, terram pro duobus monasteriis virginum⁶ construendis unum in Ardern²⁷ apud Polliswytham,⁸ quod usque hodie floret. In quo Ossitha et Athea, virgines, una cum sancta Editha, sorore Athulphi regis, manserunt. Ipsa autem Modewenna mansit aliquantisper in altero monasterio apud Streneshale,⁹ et inde Romam ter visitavit; quæ tandem apud insulam Andreseiam, juxta Burtoniam, post septennem inclusionem, obdormivit in Domino; ut scribit Ranulphus Cestrensis, in suo *Polychronicon*, libro quinto, capitulo tricesimo nono.¹⁰

Sic gloriosus, religiosus, ac Christianissimus rex Angliæ, Athulphus, indefessus divini nominis cultor, monachorum amator, necnon monasteriorum per Danos dissipatorum in sua provincia studiosus reparator, cum strenue regnasset annis viginti duobus, biennio postquam redierat a Roma, spiritum reddit Deo, qui creavit illum, et Wyntoniam, in ecclesia cathedrali, in qua quondam erat monachus, honorifice traditur sepulturæ.

¹ Not in R. H.

² Sic in MS., but incorrectly, for "undevicesimo?" Higden reads, (apparently) in numerals, "xx^o," but the last figure is blurred and doubtful. (Cod. Wint. ut sup.)

³ R. H., eos.

⁴ R. H., *Aluredum* filium suum prædilectum.

⁵ R. H., Modwennam, and so *passim*.

⁶ R. H., *virginibus*.

⁷ in Ardern²⁷] MS. reads *manerium*.

⁸ R. H., *Polleswortham*, Polesworth, in Warwickshire.

⁹ *Streneshale*] Probably Stramshall,—sometimes called Strenshall,—in Staffordshire.

¹⁰ *tricesimo nono*] Cod. Wint. c. 30.

Post quem regnavit filius ejus primogenitus, Ethel-
 baldus, cum quo frater ejus Ethelbertus partitus est
 regnum, ita, scilicet, quod Ethelbaldus regnavit in
 West-Saxonia, et Ethelbyrtus in Cantia. Ethelbaldus
 enim ignavus erat et perfidus, patris ejus thorum pol-
 luens, Judyth enim, novercam suam, in conjugium ac-
 cepit. Sed, post quinquennium,¹ eo defuncto, Ethel-
 birtus, frater ejus, in tota West-Saxonia et Cantia
 regnavit aliis quinque annis. Quo sublato de medio,
 Etheldredus, tertius natu, unice et præ cæteris fra-
 tribus ab illustrissimo principe Alfredo dilectus, pro
 excrescente indies in ipso virtutum culmine. Unde et
 Alfredus, prudentissimus in armis, quam sæpius pro
 sanctissimæ vitæ cultore rege Etheldredo dux et prin-
 ceps, Wyltoniensium murum contra Danos se opposuit.

His suc-
cessors.

Reunion of
the king-
dom under
Ethelbert.
A.D. 860.

Accession
of Ethelred.
A.D. 866.

Conflicts
with the
Danes.

Nam bello inito apud Asshedowne, quod Mons asini
 vel fraxini² interpretatur, Alfredus, necessitate coactus,
 fratrem suum regem Etheldredum missam tunc audi-
 entem, ad bellum prævenit, cujus quidem oratio mul-
 tum eo die apud Deum valuit, sicut erat laudabilis et
 quam commendabilis vitæ. Nam licet Dani editiorem
 montis locum præoccupassent, Christiani tamen, duce
 Alfredo, ab inferiori ascendentes, regem Danorum Os-
 rith, cum quinque ducibus et multis millibus hostium,
 trucidarunt, reliquos per diem usque ad Radyngum
 insequendo.

Battle of
Ashdown.

Deinde rex West-Saxonum, cujus vita Deo super
 omnia complacuit, Etheldredus, quem princeps glo-
 riosus Alfredus coegit ante se regnare, anno sequenti,
 post multos agones, ix. kalendas Maii³ obiit, et Wym-
 burnæ sepultus est; cum feliciter regnasset annis quin-
 que, regnum relinquens unicordi fratri suo principi
 insignissimo Alfredo.

Death and
burial of
Ethelred.
A.D. 871.

fol. 4 d.

¹ Ethelbald died in 860, and was buried at Sherborne. The "quin-quennium" is reckoned from the departure of Ethelwulf for Rome in 855.

² *fraxini*] MS., *saxini*.

³ 23 April 871. This well-established date serves to demonstrate the forgery of *both* the monumental brasses which are still shown at Wimborne Minster, if any such demonstration be needful.

CAPITULUM XIII.¹*Chronica regis Alfredi.*[§ 1. *Descent, Education, and early History of Alfred.*]

Chap. XIII. Alfredus,² princeps in fide et religione Christiana vigilantissimus,³ quartus natus, qui regnantibus fratribus [suis] semper [fuerat] secundarius, post Etheldredum in unicordiæ fraternalis armariolo prædilectum, ad integram monarchiam West-Saxonie successit, quasi³ viginti novem annis strenue sed laboriose rexit, de cuius initio, progressu, et fine, hoc⁴ notandum est. Quod Alfredus,⁵ forma venustus, plus cæteris fratribus ab utroque parente dilectus est; qui usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, in paterna curia regis Athulphi mansit illiteratus. Qui fuit [filius] Egberti, qui fuit, Edmundi, qui fuit Offæ, qui fuit Eoppæ, qui fuit Ingildi, qui fuit Kenredæ, qui fuit Celwaldi, qui fuit Cudæ, qui fuit Cutwyni, qui fuit Ceaulini, qui fuit Cenricii, qui fuit Creodingi,⁶ qui fuit Cerdicii, qui fuit Elesii, qui fuit Eslui, qui fuit Gywy, qui fuit Wygii, qui fuit Frewini, qui fuit Fridegarii, qui fuit Brondii, qui fuit Beldegii, qui fuit Woden[ii]. De isto processerunt reges multarum nationum, unde gentiliter sibi attribuitur feria quarta, barbære vocitata Wodennsday, et uxori ejus Frec feria sexta, vocitata Freeday. Woden autem fuit filius Fridewaldi, qui fuit Fridesagii,⁷ qui fuit Fynny, qui fuit Godewyni,⁸ qui fuit Getii, qui fuit Fillidis,⁹ qui fuit Tettii,¹⁰ qui fuit Beewii, qui fuit

R. Higden.
Codex
Winton.
lib. VI. c.1
(fol. 153,
verso).

His pedigree.

¹ The words *Capitulum XIII.* begin on the second line of column d. The rubric, "*Chronica regis Alfredi*," appears at the top of the column as a running title.

² R. Higden, *Alfredus quartus natus*.

³ R. H., *quam xxx. annis, &c.*

⁴ *hoc*] R. H. reads *hic*.

⁵ R. H., *Alfredus*.

⁶ Florence and Asser, *Creodi*. This name does not appear in the Saxon Chronicle.

⁷ Florence, *Frealaf*.

⁸ F., *Godulfi*.

⁹ Not in Florence.

¹⁰ F., *Cetiva*.

Ebranci,¹ qui condidit civitatem Eboracum. Et sic iste princeps inter mille nominatissimus Alfredus, de natione venit Britonum, et sic de nobili sanguine Trojanorum.

R. Higden. Qui, duodecimum excedens annum, Saxonica² poemata docilis puer memoriter tenuit. In venatoria arte præcipuus; in architectonica, summus. Psalmos et orationes in unum libellum compegit, quod³ *Manuale* appellans, id est, *Handbok*, secum jugiter tulit. Grammaticam minus perfecte attigit, eo quod tunc temporis, in toto regno suo, nullus grammaticæ doctor extiterit; quamobrem ad consilium Neothi abbatis, quem crebro visitaverat, scholas publicas variarum artium [apud Oxoniam]⁴ primus instituit; quam urbem⁵ in multis articulis [privilegiari] procuravit.⁶

Nam Alfredus, eleemosinarum dator⁷ largifluus, missarum auditor devotissimus, ignotarum artium⁸ investigator studiosissimus, sanctissimum confessorem⁹ Grimbaldum, monachum, literatura et cantu peritum, de partibus Gallia;¹⁰ cum presbytero et monacho, Johanne, acutissimi ingenii viro, et undecunque doctissimo; et cum Assero, venerabili viro, in arte literatoria eruditissimo; ac etiam Johanne monacho, de ultimis Walliæ finibus, scilicet, de monasterio Sancti David Meneviæ, ad se vocavit, ut literis sui optimates instruerentur. Nam anno Dominicæ incarnationis octingentesimo octogesimo quinto, anno vero regni sui octavo, gloriosus¹¹ rex Alfredus, Danis miraculose fugatis, vel in sua jura redactis, cum solus Angligenis imperavit monarcha factus, considerans quod per ecclesiæ sanctæ devastationem, sacerdotum Christi interfec-tionem, monachorum fugationem, monialium viola-tionem, taliumque ministrorum ab ecclesiis suspen-

Alfred's education and acquirements.

Alfred's introduction of learned men into the kingdom.

A.D. 885.

fol. 5 a.

¹ Not in Florence.

² R. Higden, *Saxonica* postmodum, *poemata*, &c.

³ R. H., *quem*.

⁴ MS. omits these words, and thus makes the sentence unintelligible.

⁵ R. H. adds *etiam*.

⁶ R. H., *privilegiari* procuravit. (Codex Wint., ut sup.)

⁷ R. H., *Alfredus igitur elemosinæ dator*, &c.

⁸ R. H., *rerum*.

⁹ R. H., *sanctum*.

¹⁰ Higden makes no mention of the first-named John or of Asser.

¹¹ *Sic* in MS.

Alfred's
early in-
tercourse
with Grim-
bald.
A.D. 853.

sionem, paulatim Christianitas cecidit, et ne qui docerent, nec qui sacris mysteriis participarentur, existerent; venit in memoriam Christianissimi principis de sancto Grimbaldo, spiritualis amicitiae sibi¹ dudum foedere copulato, qui degebat in monasterio sancti Bertini, a quo cum puer esset, et a patre ad sanctissimum papam mitteretur Leonem, ut in regem Anglorum inungeretur, monita acceperat perpetuae salvationis. Mitissimus enim monasterii sancti Bertini praepositus sanctus Grimbaldus, in eodem coenobio, ad quod gratia hospitandi, cum suis comitibus, filius regis semper Deo devotus Alfredus divertisset, puerum cum sociis benigne suscepit, et obsequium charitatis ipsis impendendo usque mane requiescere instanter deposcebat; sollicitusque de eorum hospitalitate, hortatus est benignissime eos de ipsorum animae salute, et gaudia superna incorporaliter amare docuit, et ad Dei regnum non solum verbis, sed totis medullis cordis, firmiter tendere. Unde cum insignis puer aliquantis diebus in sancti Bertini demoraretur coenobio, quotidie ad tanti doctoris pedes sedere festinabat, ut, more Mariae, coelestis doctrinae audiret arcana, et non quasi ludens, sed pia coepit mente Deo in corde vovere, si Roma repedare posset incolumis, et si facultatis afforet possibilitas, quandoque sanctum illum exaltaturum et in suo regno² honorifice retenturum.

A.D. 885 ?

An em-
bassy sent
from Eng-
land to ob-
tain the
presence
and ser-
vices of
Grimbald.

Unde factum est, ut pro tantis discriminibus supra memoratis, dolore cordis exagitatus vehementer, rex benignissimus Alfredus locutusque cum archiepiscopo Cantuariæ Etheldredo, nomen sancti viri Grimaldi et meritum sanctitatis venerando, innotuit praesuli dicens, quod exhortationibus suis posset multos ad superna desideria inflammare, et coelestis sapientiae poculis inebriare. Tractantes ergo pariter rex et pontifex, celerius transmittere, Deo adjuvante, ultra mare de-

¹ sibi] MS., si.

[² suo regno] MS., suum regnum.

creverunt ut sanctus Grimbaldus, operibus quibus erat A.D. 885? idoneus, medelam salutis, si non obsisteret tarditas fidei genti præberet Anglorum. Denique ultra mare mittuntur legati, serenissimi atque clarissimi de gente Anglorum viri, ad monasterium sancti Bertini, nuntiantes abbati prædicti cœnobii, quod illustrissimus rex Alfredus, et sanctissimus pontifex Etheredus, multis postulationibus et frequentissimis precibus postulaverant, ut perfectissimum dirigeret eis Grimbaldum, ut, secundum modum observationis ecclesiasticæ, construeret monasterium in civitate Wyntonix. Et ut suum fol. 5 b. desiderare sanctissimum facilius impetrarent, præclarissimos nuntios ad Folconem, Remensis ecclesiæ ac totius Franciæ archiepiscopum, transmiserunt. Quorum voto piissimo Folco archiepiscopus satisfaciens, pro sancto Grimbaldo epistolam regi Christianissimo Alfredo, et archiepiscopo Cantuariæ Etheredo, remisit, continentem verba quæ sequuntur:—

[§ 2.] *Incipit Epistola Folconis, Rhemensis archiepiscopi ac Francorum primatis, et Apostolicæ Sedis legati nati, ad Christianissimum regem Anglorum Alfredum.*

Gloriosissimo ac Christianissimo regi Anglorum Alfredo, § 2.
Folco, gratia Dei, Rhemorum archiepiscopus ac servorum Dei Letter addressed to Alfred, by Fulke, archbishop of Rheims. A.D. 885?
famulus, et temporalis regni sceptrum semper victricia, et cœlestis imperii gaudia sempiterna. Primum quidem gratias agimus Domino Deo nostro, “*Patri luminum* et auctori omnium bonorum, a quo est omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum,”¹ qui per gratiam Spiritus Sancti, non solum splendescere in corde vestro voluit lumen suæ cognitionis, verum etiam et jam² accendere dignatus est ignem sui amoris; quo illustrati pariter et accensi, et regni vobis cœlitus commissi strenue administratis utilitatem, bellicis armis, cum divino adiutorio, illius exquirendo vel tuendo pacem, et ecclesiastici ordinis mente religiosa instanter desiderando, spiritualibus armis amplificare

¹ James i. 17.

² Not in Ford MS., as printed in | App. to Wise's edit. of Asser, pp. 123-9,

A.D. 885? Fulke's Letter continued. sublimitatem. Unde supernam clementiam indefessis precibus exoramus, ut ipse qui prævenit et accendit ad hoc cor vestrum, efficiat vos compotem voti, replendo in bonis desiderium vestrum; quatenus in diebus vestris, et pax regno ac genti vestræ multiplicetur, et ecclesiasticus ordo, qui in multis, ut dicitis, sive frequenti irruptione vel impugnatione Paganorum, seu vetustate temporum, vel incuria prælatorum, vel ignorantia subditorum, collapsus est, per vestram diligentiam et industriam quantoties reparetur, nobilitetur, ac dilatetur. Et quum per nostrum adjutorium, id potissimum fieri desideratis, et a nostra sede, cui beatus Remigius, Francorum utique Apostolus præsidet, hinc consilium ac patrocinium quæritis, non sine divino instinctu hoc credimus actum; ut sicut olim gens Francorum, per eundem beatum Remigium liberari a multimodo errore, et unius veri Dei cultum meruit cognoscere, sic gens Anglorum, ex sede illius et doctrina, talem deposcat suscipere, per quem superstitiosa cavere, superflua resecare, ac noxia quæque violata¹ consuetudine ac more barbarico pullulantia noverit extirpare, et per agrum Dominicum ambulantes, discant flores legere et anguem cavere.

The mission and administration of St. Augustine. fol. 5 c. Augustinus etenim sanctus, vestræ gentis primus episcopus, a beato Gregorio, apostolo vestro, vobis directus, nec omnia decreta apostolicarum sanctionum potuit in brevi demonstrare, nec rudem ac barbaram gentem voluit subito, novis et incognitis legibus onerare. Noverat enim infirmitati illorum consulere, atque cum apostolo dicere, "*Tanquam parvulis in Christo, lac vobis potum dedi, non escam.*"² Et quemadmodum Petrus et Jacobus, "*qui videbantur columnæ esse,*"³ cum Barnaba [Barnaba] et Paulo, cæterisque senioribus congregatis, ecclesiam primitivam de gentibus, ad fidem Christi confluentem, noluerunt graviori iugo onerare, nisi ut præciperent eos "*abstinere ab immolatis, [et] fornicatione, [et] suffocato, et sanguine;*"⁴ ita et primitus in vobis gestum esse cognoscimus. Quoniam⁵ et rudimenta barbaricæ feritatis ad divinam cognitionem enutriendam, hoc solo indigebant; et servi fideles atque prudentes, super familiam Domini constituti, conservis suis in tempore, hoc est, pro captu audientium, mensuram tritici bene erogare noverant. At⁶ successu temporis, crescente religione Christiana, sancta ecclesia his contenta esse nec voluit, nec debuit; sed sumpta forma ab ipsis apostolis, magistris, et fundatoribus suis, qui post evangelicam doctrinam ab ipso

¹ violata] Ford MS., ut sup., inolita.

² 1 Cor. iii. 1, 2.

³ Gal. ii. 9.

⁴ Acts xv. 29.

⁵ Quoniam] Ford MS., ut supra, Quin.

⁶ Ib., Ac.

coelesti magistro propagatam atque diffusam, non superfluum A.D. 885 ?
 et inutile, sed commodum et salubre duxerunt, suarum epistola- Efforts of
 rum crebris commonitionibus fideles perfectius instituere, et the Church
 in fide vera solidius confirmare, tramitemque vivendi et normam for the re-
 religionis eis abundantius contradere. Nihilominus et ipsa, sive formation
 of abuses.
 adversis exercitata, sive prosperis enutrita, nunquam cessavit
 utilitatem filiorum quos quotidie¹ Christo parturit exquirere;
 eorumque profectum, sive privatim sive publice, igne Sancti
 Spiritus inflammata, augmentare.

Hinc sunt consilia, non solum ex vicinis civitatibus vel
 provinciis sed² etiam jam ex transmarinis regionibus, totiens
 contracta. Hinc synodalia decreta, sæpius edita. Hinc sacri
 canones, Sancto Spiritu conditi et consecrati; quibus et fides
 catholica maxime roboratur; et ecclesiasticæ pacis unitas in-
 violata custoditur; necnon ordo illius honeste disponitur; quos
 equidem sicut transgredi omni Christiano illicitum est; sic
 ignorare, maxime clericis et sacerdotibus, omnino nefarium
 est. Quorum salubris observatio et religiosa semperque am-
 plexanda traditio, quum, propter causas superius memoratas,
 apud gentem vestram, aut non pleniter innotuit, aut ex maxima
 jam parte refriguit, optimo consilio, et ut credimus divinitus
 inspirato, vestræ dominationi ac regali providentiæ,³ visum
 ac placitum fuit, et nostram parvitatem super hoc consulere,
 et beati Remigii sedem expetere, cujus meritis atque doctrina,
 eadem sedes, vel⁴ ecclesia, super omnes ecclesias Galliarum,
 ex ejus temporibus omni religione et doctrina semper floruit
 et excelluit. Et quoniam⁵ talia a nobis quæsituri⁶ noluistis,
 quasi immunes et manu vacua apparere, dignata est vestra
 regia dominatio nos maximo munere, et necessario multum
 tempori, et congruo satis rei, de qua agitur, honorare; super
 qua re, et supernam providentiam admirantes, nimium lauda-
 vimus, et vestræ regię munificentię gratias⁷ non modicas fol. 5 d.
 retulimus.

Misistis siquidem nobis licet generosos et optimos, tamen Alfred's
 corporales atque mortales canes, ad abigendam rabiem visibi- gift to the
 lium luporum, quibus, inter cætera flagella, justa Dei judicio archbishop,
 nobis inlata, plurimum abundat patria nostra; quærentes a
 nobis et ipsi canes non corporales,⁸ non tales videlicet, quali-

¹ Both MSS., *cotidie*.

² MS. adds *et*.

³ Ford MS., apud Wise, *pruden-*
tia.

⁴ *Ib.*, *ut*.

⁵ *Ib.*, *quum*.

⁶ Ford MS., *ut supr.*, adds *ac pe-*
tituri.

⁷ *Ib.*, *grates*.

⁸ Ford MS. adds *sed spirituales*.

A.D. 885 ? bus exprobrat propheta, dicens, "*Canes muti, non valentes latrare,*"¹ sed de qualibus dicit Psalmista, "*Lingua canum tuorum ex inimicis, ab ipso;*"² qui utique noverint, et idonei sint, pro Domino suo magnos latratus fundere, et gregem illius vigilantissimis, ac sagacissimis, excubiis jugiter custodire, and the re- cruentissimosque lupos immundorum spirituum, qui sunt in-
turn made sidiatores ac devoratores animarum, procul arcere: de quorum
for it. numero unum a nobis specialiter deposcitis, nomine Grim-
Character baldum, sacerdotem et monachum, ad hoc officium des-
of Grim- tinandum, et curæ pastoralis regiminis præficiendum. Cui
bald. utique testimonium perhibet universa ecclesia, quæ eum ab
ineunte ætate nutrit in vera fide et sancta religione, et quæ
illum per singulos gradus ecclesiastico more promovit, usque
ad sacerdotii dignitatem, dignissimum esse illum proclamans
pontificali honore, et idoneum, qui possit et alios docere. Sed
quoniam³ id in nostro regno magis fieri optabamus, et olim,
Christo annuente, opportunitate temporis adimplere disponeba-
mus, scilicet, ut quem habebamus filium fidelem, haberemus
et ministerii nostri consortem, et in omni utilitate ecclesiastica
fidissimum adiutorem, non sine ingenti, ut⁴ ita dixerimus,
dolere patimur illum a nobis divelli, et per tanta spatia terra-
rum ac maris, a nostris obtutibus separari.

10
Motives for Porro autem quia charitas non novit dispendium, nec fides
sending detrimentum, nullaque intercludunt intervalla terrarum, quos
Grimbald copulat veræ dilectionis vinculum, libentissime vestræ petitioni
into Eng- annuimus, quibus nihil negare possumus; neque eum vobis
land. invidemus, quorum profectu, sicut de nostro, gratulamur;
et quorum lucra nostra deputamus. Scimus enim quia, in omni
loco, uni Domino servitur, et quia una est catholica et apo-
stolica ecclesia, sive Romana sive Transmarina.

How he Nostrum igitur est vobis illum canonice concedere, vestrum
should autem honorifice suscipere. Ea scilicet ratione atque tenore,
there be tam ad gloriam regni vestri, quam ad honorem ecclesiæ et
received. præsulatus nostri; eum ad vos mittendum cum suis electori-
bus, et cum nonnullis regni vestri proceribus vel optimati-
bus, tam episcopis scilicet, presbyteris, diaconis, quam etiam
religiosis laicis, qui nobis viva voce, in præsentia totius ec-
clesiæ nostræ, profiteantur atque promittant eum cum digno⁵
honore se habituros, omni tempore vitæ suæ; necnon decreta
canonica, et sanctiones ecclesiasticas, ab apostolis et aposto-

¹ Isa. lvi. 10.² Psal. lxxvii. 24. [Vulg.]³ Ford MS., *quum*.⁴ MS., *aut*.⁵ Ford MS., *condigno*.

licis viris ecclesiæ traditas, quæ tunc a nobis audire et videre, A.D. 885? et postea ab eodem suo pastore et doctore, secundum formam a nobis sibi¹ traditam, discere potuerint, cunctis diebus irrefragibiliter velle custodire. Quod cum fecerint, divina benedic- fol. 6 a.
tione, et beati Remigii auctoritate, per nostrum ministerium, et impositionem manuum, more ecclesiastico decenter ordinatum, et in omnibus plenissime instructum, accipientes illum sibi cum debito honore deducunt ad propriam sedem, alacres et læti ipsi omni tempore patrocinio illius fruituri, doctrinaque et exemplo ejus jugiter instruendi. Quia vero "*solicita sunt pro se*" "*invicem membra, et vel uno gaudente, congaudent; vel uno*" "*patiente, compatiuntur, cætera membra,*"² vestræ regiæ celsitudini, ac providentissimæ mansuetudini, deinceps illum attentius ac specialius commendamus, quatenus quicquid ad honestatem ecclesiæ et eruditionem gentis vestræ congruum et utile, secundum canonicam auctoritatem, et ecclesiæ nostræ consuetudinem potuerit invenire; libera auctoritate, absque ullius contradictione, semper possit docere et opere adimplere. Ne forte, quod absit, diabolico quispiam instinctu contra eum zelo livoris et malevolentiae ductus, controversiam moveat, aut seditionem concitet. Vestrum itaque erit hoc omnino providere ac regia censura tales, si qui forte exorti fuerint, omnimodis reprimere, barbaricamque feritatem fræno vestri moderaminis cohibere. Illius autem pastoralis solertia sibi commissorum saluti semper consulere, et post se universos, potius amore trahere, quam terrore cogere.

Gaudeat semper ac vigeat in Christo, Rege regum et Domino dominorum, vestra dignitas nobilissima, pietas sanctissima, necnon fortitudo invictissima.

[§ 3. *The Mission of Grimbald, and his address to the Council held in London.*]

Anno igitur ab incarnatione Domini, octingentesimo octogesimo quinto, jussu Folconis, Remensis archiepiscopi, pariterque rogatu proprii abbatis, sanctissimus Domini confessor Grimbaldus, exemplo beatissimi patriarchæ Abrahæ, egrediens de terra et de cognatione sua, Anglicam terram ingreditur, ubi in gentem excrevit

Mission of
Grimbald.
A.D. 885.

¹ sibi] Not in Ford MS., ap. Wise. | ² 1 Cor. xii, 25, 26.

A.D. 885? magnam, ibique fœcunde doctrinæ fructificare meruit multiplici satione, et in filiorum multorum spiritualium propagatione gaudere. Rumor præterea de tanti patris exoptato adventu, ad aures serenissimi principis Alfredi, ac summi pontificis Anglorum necnon patriarchæ Cantuariensis, Ethredi archiepiscopi, deveniens, procedunt concite ambo, rex et summus sacerdos, et regni nobiles in unum conglobati, in accursum viri Dei, et eum non quasi hominem, sed quasi angelum Dei, suscipiunt. Deinceps vero regem Alfredum tam carum eum habuisse fertur, et familiarem, et notissimum, ut quicquid ditione vellet facere, ei permetteret, absque ulla contradictione.

A Council
convened
in London.

fol. 6 b.

Qui insuper rex, Deo devotissimus, Alfredus, ut viri Dei Grimaldi sanctitatem et sapientiam cunctis notificaret, consilium ex tota Anglia præsulum, et abbatum, et nobilium virorum, in Londoniam, quæ est metropolis totius insulæ, coadunavit. Adunati itaque pontifices cum abbatibus, abbatissæ cum monialibus, nobiles cum mediocribus, senes cum junioribus, laudes undique Christo concinnebant, et dulcia colloquia pro sanctitate et sapientia sancti patris Grimaldi serebant.

Unde cunctis circumsedentibus, et maxime a Rege et archiepiscopo sanctus Grimbaldus rogatus, caritate compellente, sermonem disseruit, ad futurorum referendum utilitatem. Nam insignis pater Grimbaldus, et orator egregiæ laudis, ultimus, gravitate servata et oris dignitate, leniter et sapienter, sic exorsus est loqui:—

Sequitur Sermo beati Grimaldi abbatis.

Grimbald's
address
to the
Council.

“ Ad hoc, fratres et domini, omnes nos a Domino Deo nostro facti sumus, ut creaturis cæteris in hoc mundo dominemur. Sed per peccatum in primo parente nostro lapsi sumus, et in mortis hæreditatem omnes cecidimus. Quippe

¹ MS., *laxi*.

“ facti sumus humiles, mortales, impleti timoribus, erroribus, A.D. 885?
 “ merito peccati; cum quo merito, et cum quo reatu, nascitur
 “ omnis homo. Siquidem Creator Omnipotens creavit omnia, Creation,
 “ invisibilia atque visibilia. Invisibilia, sicut sunt sedes, nature,
 “ dominationes, archangeli, et angeli, qui, si bene vixerimus, and fall
 “ erunt cives nostri. Fecit autem visibilia, scilicet solem, et of man.
 “ lunam, et stellas, et animalibus terrestribus implevit terram.
 “ Fecit et nos homines in mente, ad suam imaginem et simili-
 “ tudinem. Et ideo nos ipsi, nosmetipsos comprehendere non
 “ possumus: quoniam inibi ad imaginem Dei facti sumus.
 “ Sed, proh dolor! pro vobis populi, qui Deo consimiles mente
 “ estis, sed rerum infimarum deliramenta captatis; et impe-
 “ rante, florenteque nequitia, non solum nolentes benefacere,
 “ præmiis caretis, verum etiam scelera et impia facta sequen-
 “ tes, et operantes; et a bono quod promiseratis in baptismo
 “ deviantes, ignoratis, quantam injuriam, vestro Conditori ir-
 “ rogatis, pro quibus efficiemini reprobi. Nam cum bona et
 “ mala sibi contraria sint, ostendere possumus vobis, quia
 “ bona opera salvant, et mala perdunt; et si clarum firmum-
 “ que fuerit bonum, apparebit mali fragilitas et imbecillitas.
 “ Quoniam si excellentiam nostræ naturæ nosse desieritis, infra
 “ bestias eritis. Quippe duo sunt in unoquoque nostrum, vo-
 “ luntas et potestas; in quibus omnis noster consistit effectus.
 “ Et quoniam humana natura hoc habet post Deum, ut ad
 “ bonum pervenire nitatur, et terrenis omnibus excellat; ideo
 “ mali homines, et fraudulentis, et cupidi, permanentes in ma-
 “ litia, humanam amittunt naturam, et transeunt in ferinam.
 “ Et quoniam tenent principales et originales bis quatuor The vices
 “ sordes, idcirco nihil vocantur tales, quia sunt ad nihilum, which a
 “ hoc est, ad malum tendentes. Et, e contrario, sunt octo Christian
 “ principales virtutes quæ nos movent ad inquisitionem sem- must espe-
 “ piternæ gloriæ festinare, et sulfureas Gehennæ flammæ non cially
 “ formidare. Si enim dolores, qui hodie oriuntur, et cras shun; and
 “ finiuntur, sunt tam duri et sævi, ut vix possint sufferri, the virtues
 “ quam graves putatis illas esse quæ sic incipiunt, ut cres- which he
 “ cant quotidie; tali pacto sumunt inchoationem, ut omnino fol. 6 c.
 “ non habeant finem? Proinde, imprimis, omnino est metu- must
 “ enda et cavenda superbia, quia ab illa sumpsit initium chiefly cul-
 “ omnis peccati, sicut scriptum est: ‘*Initium omnis peccati* [est] tivate.
 “ ‘*superbia.*’¹ Et quoniam diabolus est superbus, Christus au-
 “ tem humilis et mitissimus, deponite superbiam, per quam
 “ diabolus cecidit, ne vos occulta temptatione, et pro bonis

¹ Ecclesiasticus, x. 15.

A.D. 885? “ operibus sumpta elatione, aperte possit decipere. Adver-
 Grimbold's “ sarius enim nostrarum animarum, dum non potest mentem
 discourse “ nostram sub se sternere in malis, callida specie de bene-
 at the “ factis nos nititur supplantare, et suadet pro his laudem in
 Council, “ hoc sæculo libenter auscultare.
 continued. “ Sectamini ergo, fratres, vestigia Christi qui in Evangelio
 “ discere a se humilitatem præcepit. Tumor¹ enim et arro-
 “ gantia appetit casum; humilitas autem cœli ascensum.
 “ Nec minus hortor vos declinare, dilectissimi, appetitum gulæ,
 “ per quem² primus parens noster fuit ejectus de florigera
 “ sede. Cunctis enim liquido notum est peccatum hujus rei,
 “ quo homo projectus est a conspectu Dei. Nimis ergo de-
 “ clinanda est cibi et potus immoderata appetitio, quia ubi
 “ immoderate venter distenditur, hilaritas et turpis scurrilitas,
 “ risibus et jocis, ibi perficitur; neque castitas, neque usus
 “ continentiae, curatur; ac per hoc ebrietas crescit, per quam
 “ anima perit et corpus injuriatur. Ad usum tantum accipiant
 “ singuli, unde corpus suum sustentare possint; qui nisi do-
 “ mantur jejuniis,³ continuo corruunt in vitiis. Illicita carnis
 “ commixtio, cum fœmina vel cum alia aliqua creatura, ad
 “ explendum ardorem libidinis, Omnipotentis Dei iracundiam
 “ provocat, et humano generi lethale vulnus infigitur; quam
 “ cavere debitis, ne tam detestabili malo⁴ beatitudo vestra
 “ prematur, quoniam delectatio vitæ præsentis fornicarios in
 “ perpetuum torquebit. Declinate ergo angustas et inopes
 “ divitias mundi, quæ illos qui eas tenent non explent; et
 “ insatiabiles ardores acquirendi et possidendi; necnon et
 “ inimicitias fratrum et proximorum. Et non alicujus rei
 “ faciatis occultum furtum, nec temerarium præsumatis facere,
 “ sine humano respectu, latrocinium. Nec manus vestræ ope-
 “ rentur, causa quavis⁵ possessionibus usurpandis,⁶ homicidium;
 “ nec illud quod occidit animam, scilicet mendacium. Nec
 “ quod grave nimis est inter vos fiat perjurium; et devitate
 “ injustum judicium; nec venena mortifera avaritiæ, quod⁷
 “ est radix omnium malorum, vestris in mentibus obtineat
 “ dominatum.
 “ Qualem namque, fratres, fructum ille dabit,⁸ cujus pectus
 “ est infectum fervore luxuriæ; in cujus ore clamor litigiosus
 fol. 6 d. “ et contumeliosus sonat quotidie, et in cujus corde indigna-

¹ MS., *Timor*.² MS., *quod*.³ MS., *quia si nudantur jejuniis,*
&c.⁴ MS., *malum*.⁵ MS., *vanis*.⁶ *Sic* in MS.⁷ *Sic* in MS.⁸ MS. inserts *de*.

“tio furibunda et improba, et præsumptio res alienas rapiendi; A.D. 885?
 “et in cujus manibus constat effusio humani sanguinis, quæ
 “miserabiliter homicidas damnabit? Discursio nempe vanæ
 “mentis non maneat in vobis; nec otiosa somnolentia, quæ
 “inertes et desidiosos facit, nec pigritia contra bonorum
 “studia rebelles; et, more avium, locum vestrum ne mutetis,
 “ut vagabundi huc et illuc discurratis. Mortiferaque mur-
 “muratio procul sit a vobis, quæ pœnaliter murmurosos tor-
 “quebit. Fugite siquidem mordaces passionēs animi, et ig-
 “naviam pusillanimitatis, et defectionem bonæ operationis;
 “et desperationem, quæ funditus in profundum ducit de com-
 “missis piaculis; et appetitionem vanæ laudis pro bonis
 “factis; nec honorem sæcularem usurpare debetis; nec fictam
 “simulationem boni operis, quæ homines hypocritas appel-
 “lare facit, de qua Solomon¹ ait: quod ‘*Simulatores provocant*
 “‘*iram Dei.*’ Istorum namque malorum multum metuenda est
 “calamitas, ne incautos repente mittant in exteriores tenebras.
 “Atque certissima ratio est, quod non est sufficientia in opi-
 “bus, nec in regnis permanens potentia, nec reverentia in
 “dignitatibus, nec pretiabilis fama² in terrenis felicitatibus,
 “nec permanens lætitia in rebus temporalibus; justum autem
 “hominem atque perfectum terrena bona non faciunt.”

His a sancto præceptore Grimbaldo auditis,³ populus, The effect
 quem prius vocabat reprobum et impium, concurrebat of the
 lætus ad pœnitentiam, et convertens se de via iniqua, preceding
 ne pro peccatis tormenta sentiret æterna, ad semitam discourse.
 vitæ coelestis ocius properabat. Deplorabat nempe quod
 expulsus fuerat a Dei facie, et in confessione malorum,
 et in emendatione pervorsorum, in recordatione infer-
 nalium tormentorum, et in temperantia cibi et potus,
 et in abstinentia epularum diversarum, calcanda mon-
 strabat cuncta phantasmata corporis, et incorporaliter
 tenere gaudia Paradisi. Observantiam quippe integrita-
 tis et continentiae a bono magistro traditam tenuit, et
 execrandam libidinem abrenuntiavit. Dispersionem elee-

¹ Sic in MS., but the quotation is from Job, xxxvi. 13.

² MS., *præcabilem famam*.

³ In the MS. *auditis* is placed after *impium*.

A.D. 885? mosinæ, quæ misericordes glorificat; et patientiam, in qua possessio animæ stat; et orationis observantiam in qua dicitur, "*Dimitte nobis debita nostra*," observavit hic populus; ut liberaretur a damnatione anima ejus, Christo siquidem Domino dedicavit studiositatem sanctæ institutionis, et cupiditatem perpetuæ beatitudinis, et lamentabilem poenitentiam de retroactis delictis, et spem futuræ beatitudinis, et jocundum colloquium servorum ac famulorum Dei. Ad summum docuit eos Sanctus recordationem divinæ bonitatis, ac indefessas gratiarum actiones pro bonis factis¹ reddere Conditori; et præstolationem perpetuæ gloriæ expectare, et diem judicii timere, et fulguras Gehennæ poenas expavescere, ut cum districtus Judex consideraret eos culpas suas punisse, retraheret suam sententiam ab eorum damnatione. His et hujuscemodi a sancto Grimbaldo prædicatis, clamor in concilio factus est Angligeni populi; et benedicebant pariter gloriosum nomen Domini, qui in ipsam provinciam tam gloriosum doctorem eis direxit.

King
Alfred's
speech at
the same
Council

The nobles
and func-
tionaries of
the realm
become
students.

Finito sermone viri Dei, Christianissimus rex Alfredus ad præsules, et ecclesiæ prælatos, ad procuresque, et ad omnes qui in concilio erant adunati, hæc locutus est: "Miror," inquit, "O episcopi et abbates, et reliqui minoris ordinis populi, eo quod Dei dono et meo gradus sapientum usurpatis, et studium sapientiæ et disciplinæ neglexistis. Proinde aut dimittite ministerium cujus ignari estis, aut studete in imperio sapientiæ, si honores vultis tenere." Perterriti igitur regalibus verbis, arripiunt undique cuncti studio literariæ artis, ita ut non solum clerici, sed mirum in modum comites, et tribuni, qui ab infantia erant illiterati, certatim studerent in literis, malentes disciplinam laboriose discere, quam ordinis potestatem dimittere. Si quis autem gravatus senio, id non posset agere,

¹ Sic in MS. for *benefactis*.

filio, aut propinquo, vel fideli amico, sacros libros imperabat recitare; et dolebat, in intimis, quia in juventute non studuerat talibus studiis.

[§ 4. *Foundation of the University of Oxford.—
Alfred's legislation.*]

Igitur anno Dominicæ incarnationis octingentesimo A.D. 886. octogesimo sexto, anno secundo adventus sancti Grimbaldi in Angliam, incepta est universitas Oxoniæ, primitus in eadem regentibus, ac in theologia legentibus sancto Neotho, abbate necnon in theologia doctore egregio; et sancto Grimbaldo, sacræ paginæ suavissimæ dulcedinis excellentissimo professore. In grammatica vero et rhetorica regente Assero, presbytero et monacho, ac in arte literatoria viro eruditissimo. In dialectica vero, musica, arithmetica, legente Johanne, monacho Menevensis ecclesiæ. In geometria et astronomia, docente Johanne, monacho ac collega sancti Grimbaldi, viro acutissimi ingenii et undecumque doctissimo; præsentē gloriosissimo et invictissimo¹ rege Alfredo, cujus in omni ore, quasi mel, indulcabitur memoria, et totius regni sui clero et populo. Ubi idem rex prudentissimus Alfredus tale decretum edidit, videlicet, ut optimates sui filios suos, vel si filios non haberent, saltem servos suos, si ingenio pollerent, concessa libertate literis commendarent.

Founda-
tion of the
University
of Oxford;
and names
of its Pro-
fessors.

Quæ universitas Oxoniæ quondam erat extra portam Borealem ejusdem urbis, et erat principalis ecclesia totius cleri ecclesia sancti Egidii, extra eandem portam; modo vero est, intra² muros urbis Oxoniæ, et est ecclesia principalis cleri, ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ intra² eandem urbem.

Episode
as to the
change in
the sub-
sequent
site of the
University

¹ MS., *invictoriosissimo*.

| ² MS., *infra*.

of Oxford, Quæ translatio facta est anno regni regis Edwardi tertii
temp. Edw. post Conquestum vicesimo octavo; anno Dominicæ in-
III. carnationis millesimo tricentesimo quinquagesimo quarto.
A.D. 1354. fol. 7 b. Cujus translationis causa fuit ista: Nam laici collecta

multitudine virorum, de patria convicina, in scholares atrocissime irruerunt, et quosdam vulneraverunt, quosdam crudeliter peremerunt. Tandem, more prædonum, bona scholarium diripientes, eos de villa fugere compulerunt; propter quod Oxonia diu postea erat supposita ecclesiastico interdicto. Sed demum, mediantibus regni magnatibus et eorum amicis, pax inter eos tali pacto firmata est, ut cives Oxonienses, qui causas discordiæ ministraverant, firmiter et perpetualiter obligarent se nunquam de cætero scholaribus Oxoniensibus fore nocivos, vel eis læsionem aut injuriam illaturos; regimenque totius villæ cancellarius universitatis, qui pro tempore fuit, et nullus alius saltem laicus in posterum obtineret.

Alfred's
legislation.
A.D. 890 ?

Post hæc, Christianissimus princeps Alfredus legem edidit in toto regno suo observandam, quæ *West-saxene laga* vocabatur, et suam provinciam divisit in comitatus, et comitatus dividebat in hundredas. Quam legem sanctus Edwardus, filius Etheldredi et Emmæ, præ aliis legibus ut merito condignam sancivit, quædam alia, non tum discrepantia sed elucidantia, addens,¹ quæ usque hodie "*Leges Sancti Edwardi*" appellatur.

De quibus legibus nonnulla vocabula adhuc frequentata, cum eorum expositionibus, hic inserere dignum duxi:—

Glossary of
some terms
used in the
Laws of
Alfred.

MUNDERBRICHE,² *id est*, Læsio majestatis. *Gal-*
lice, Blesmure de hone^{2,3}

Higden.
(Codex
Winton.
Lib. I. c.
50.)

¹ MS., *aditiens*.

² R. Higden, *Mundebriche*.

³ R. H., *honour*.

Higden.
(Codex
Wint.
Lib. I. c. 50.
*De Legibus
legumque
vocabulis.*
fol. 42.)

BURGHBRICHE, *id est*, Læsis libertatis aut septi. A.D. 890?

Gallice, Blesmure de court ou de cloys.¹

GIRTHBRICHE,² *id est*, Fractio pacis.

MISKEMYNG,³ *id est*, Variatio loquelæ in curia.⁴

SCHEAUWYNG,⁵ *id est*, Propositio mercimonii. *Gallice*, Displeyure de marchandise.⁶

HANSOKENE, vel HANFARE,⁷ *id est*, Insultus factus in domo.³

FORSTALLYNGE,⁸ *id est*, Coactio vel obsistentia facta in strata regia.³

FRITHSOKENE,⁹ *id est*, Tutatio in jurisdictione. *Gallice*, Seureute en defens.

INFANGTHEF pelfine in ward,¹⁰ *id est*, Infra suum capere reum. *Gallice*, Dedeinz le soen athachement de laron.

SAKA, *id est*, Jurisdictio. *Gallice*, Court justise, forfet ou achesoñ.

SOKA, *id est*, Secta curiæ, et inde dicitur "Sokne;" sed "Sokne" dicitur aliquando interpellatio majoris audientiae.³

WERGELTHEF, *id est*, . . .¹¹ [*Gallice*,] Solte de laroñ eschape.

THEAM, *id est*, Landare auctorem. *Gallice*, Revoch¹² garant, et quandoque [dicitur] sequela nativorum.

FYTHEWITE,¹³ *id est*, Amerciammentum pro conflictu. [*Gallice*,] Ferir per melle.

¹ R. H., clois.

² R. H., Grithbriche.

³ No French gloss is given.

⁴ R. H., Miskennyng.

⁵ R. H., Scheawing.

⁶ R. H., displeyeure de marchandise.

⁷ R. H., Hamfare.

⁸ R. H., Forstawing.

⁹ R. H., Frithsokne.

¹⁰ R. H., Infangtef, pelfindeinward.

¹¹ No Latin gloss is given.

¹² R. H., revoc.

¹³ R. H., Flithtwite.

- A.D. 890 ? WARDEWITE, *id est*, . .¹ [*Gallice*,] Sursise de garde. Higden.
 BLODEWITE, *id est*, Amerciamantum pro effusione sanguinis.² (Cod. Wint. I., 50.)
- FLITHEWITE,³ *id est*, Emenda proveniens pro contentione.
- LEIRWITE, *id est*, Emenda pro corruptione nativæ.
- GULDEWITE,⁴ *id est*, Emenda pro transgressionem.
- fol. 7 c. SCOT, *id est*, Simbalum⁵ ad opus ballivorum⁶ domini.
- HIDAGE, vel TALAGE,⁷ *id est*, Talagium [de hidis [terrarum.
- [DANEGELD, *id est*, Taillagium]⁸ datum Danis, *id est*, iij d^c. de qualibet bovata terræ.
- WAPENTAK et HUNDRED, idem sunt, quia procinctus est centum villarum solebat reddere arma in adventu domini.
- LESTAGE, *id est*, Consuetudo exacta in nundinis et mercatis.
- STALAGE, *id est*, Exactio pro statione in plateis tempore nundinarum.

[§ 5. *Alfred's encouragement of learning.—His conflicts with the Danes.—Summary of the chief events of his reign.*]

- A.D. 871-900. Alfred's encourage- Iste præterea rex Alfredus omnium poetarum Saxonicorum fuit peritissimus, unde Wirefrithum, Wygorniensem episcopum, libros *Dialogorum* beati Gregorii, et Boetium *De* Higden (ut supra, f. 153, verso).

¹ No Latin gloss is given.

² From hence, to the end of this enumeration, no French gloss is given.

³ R. H., *Flytwit*.

⁴ R. H., *Gultwit*.

⁵ R. H., *Simbolum*.

⁶ R. H., *balneorum*.

⁷ R. H., *Taillage*.

⁸ MS. omits all the words between brackets.

Consolatione, fecit transferre in Saxoniam linguam. Facta ministrorum suorum et potissime iudicum diligenter investigatus est, adeo ut quos ex avaritia aut imperitia errare cognosceret, ex officio amoveret. Omnes proventus [suos] regni sui in duas partes divisit, quarum primam partem adhuc in tres [partes] subdivisit, et primam illarum suis ministris regalibus, qui in tres divisi erant cohortes, distribuit. Duæ namque partes regalium ministrorum per duos menses ad disponendam rem familiarem domi residebant, tertio mense quælibet cohors coram rege ministrabat. Secundam particulam partis primæ operariis diversis, quos undecunque collegerat, assignavit. Tertiam particulam advenis confluentibus impendebat. Secundam vero partem principalem proventuum suorum adhuc in quatuor partes divisit: quarum prima, pauperibus; secunda, monasteriis fundandis; tertia, scholaribus Oxoniæ congregatis et congregandis; quarta, ecclesiis reparandis, assignabatur. Et ut vitam [suam] rite æquilibraret, viginti quatuor horas quibus dies naturalis integratur in tres partes divisit: e quibus octo horas legendo, scribendo, orando; octo circa corporis curam; octo circa regni negotia, transegit. Ad quæ distinguenda, posuit in capella sua candelam viginti quatuor partium, quarum dispertita consumptione per ædituos suos de singulis prædictis moneretur.

A.D. 871-900.
ment of
learning;—
details con-
cerning his
civil and
financial
adminis-
tration.

Alfred's
division of
his time.

Iste gloriosus princeps Alfredus, post mensem accepti regni, pugnavit cum Danis apud Wylton, cum magno utriusque exercitus discrimine, unde ipso primo regni sui anno, nonies cum Dacis dimicavit in campestri bello. Tertio vero regni sui anno, Alfredus pacem fecit cum Danis, qui una nocte omnes equites regis Alfredi occiderunt. Unde et inclitus rex commotus, fugavit eos usque ad Excestram, ubi iterum, datis obsidibus, morabantur per annum. Alfredus nobilis Angliæ defensor, anno sexto¹ regni sui,² Dani de Warham navigantes versus Excestram, centum viginti naves cum marina tempestate perdidit; et pars illorum³ villam regiam de Cippenham, cum

Conflicts
with the
Danes.
A.D. 871-877.

fol. 7 d.

¹ Sic in MS.

² The rest of the sentence seems have been omitted by the carelessness of the scribe, who has here made parts of two separate para-

graphs run into one. Higden, having just spoken of Lewis the Stammerer, King of France, proceeds thus: — *Cujus anno primo*, &c.

³ R. H., *Pars tamen eorum*, &c.

A.D. 878. adjacenti territorio occupavit, multis Anglis ibidem aut sub- R. Higden.
actis aut fugatis,¹ prædictus princeps² cum paucis, per sil- (Codex
vestria Sumersetensis pagi, vitam [et] incertam et inquietam Wint.
ducebat, quippe qui³ nihil, unde vivere, habebat, nisi quod Lib. VI.
prædando, aut piscando, aut venando, acquireret. c. 2, f. 153,
verso.)

Legend
of the ap-
pearance
to Alfred
of St.
Cuthbert,
in the
guise of a
pilgrim.

Tandem, dum⁴ socii sui piscationi instarent, et ipse molestiam suæ vagationis meditatione scripturarum consolaretur, astitit ei quidam peregrinus, in Dei nomine eleemosinam petens. Cui rex benignissimus, [utrasque] manus ad cælum levans, ait: "Gratias ago Deo, qui pauperem suum hodie in paupere visitavit, qui dignatur hodie quod dedit exigere, et quod exigit cum usura restituere." Vocat cito clementissimus rex ministrum suum, qui nihil præter modicum vini, et unum panem habebat. Jussitque rex Alfredus, sicut erat vir sanctissimæ vitæ,⁵ mediam partem pauperi dare. Gratias egit pauper, et nullo transitus sui vestigio in paludibus reperto, subito evanuit. Et ecce quæ largita fuerant, inventa sunt integra, tam de pane quam de vino, quod pauperi rex jubebat dari; et qui piscatum ierant piscium multitudinem reportaverunt copiosam. Igitur soporato rege apparuit quidam, pontificalibus indutus, qui de diligendo Deo, [de] observanda justitia, de misericordia in pauperes, de reverentia in sacerdotes exhibenda, eum monuit, et adjecit: "O mi Alfrede, Christus, constantiam⁶ tuam respiciens, ærumnis tuis finem imponit. Cras namque aderunt tibi fortes auxiliarii quorum ope hostes devinces." At rex, "Quis es tu?" Et ille, "Ego sum sanctus Cuthbertus, peregrinus ille hesternus cui panem porrexisti, tui tuorumque curam agens. Memento hujus rei cum bene tibi fuerit." Sed quomodo sui meminerit peregrini, libertas et possessio Dunelmensis ecclesiæ hoc die⁷ declaravit. Ita monitis sancti Cuthberti Christianissimus rex Alfredus⁸ animatus, ergastulum exiens, magnæ astutiæ periculum fecit. Nam, sub specie joculatoris, tentoria regis Danorum subiens, exploratis

Alfred's
visit to the

¹ Sic in MS.

² R. H., *Sub quam tempestate rex Aluredus.*

³ qui] R. H., *cum.*

⁴ dum] R. H., *cum.*

⁵ MS. here repeats *vir.*

⁶ constantiam] R. H., *conscientiam.*

⁷ hoc die] R. H., *hodie.*

⁸ R. H., *Inde Aluredus, &c.*

R. Higden, (Codex Wint. Lib. VI. c. 2, ut supra.) omnibus quæ voluit, Ethelginum rediit, otium hostium comitibus suis exposuit;¹ unde et hostes suos repente adorsus, incredibili strage cecidit. In sequente namque die,² Wiltonienses, Somersetenses, Hamptunenses, ad eum venerunt, quorum ope arcem apud Ethelingum,³ quod interpretatur *Nobilium Insula*, construxit, de qua hostes sæpius debellavit, præcipue juxta Selwode, quod interpretatur *Magna Silva*, ita ut acceptis obsidibus electissimis,³ Guttrum, regem Dacorum, cum viginti electissimis viris, rex Alfredus de fonte levaret, nomen Athelstani eidem imponendo. Qua de causa, regi Guttrum, quem nos Gurmundum vocamus, quidam Gordinum, datæ sunt provinciæ Est-Anglorum et Northanhymbrorum ad inhabitandum. Sed verum quia non facile mutat Æthiops pellem suam, Guttrum per undecim annos terras illas tyrannico fastu protulit, et in duodecimo anno obiit. Reliqui Dani, qui nolerunt esse Christiani, ad partes Gallicanas se transtulerunt.

Iste Guttrus habuit successorem æque Danum, Ethric nomine, qui postquam regnasset annis quatuordecim, peremptus est a suis comprovincialibus, eo quod inciviliter eos pertractavit.

Et est notandum hic quod regna omnia quæ erant in Anglia, quæ in suum coadunavit imperium primitus nobilissimus princeps et rex Westsaxonum Egbertus, avus hujus egregii principis Alfredi, videlicet regnum Merciorum, regnum Cantuariarum, [regnum] Northanhymbrorum, regnum Orientalium Anglorum, regnum Orientalium Saxonum, regnum vero Southsaxonum, per prius dominio paruit regum Westsaxonum, inconcussa steterunt, et regibus Westsaxonum servierunt, a tempore Egberti, usque ad quartum annum Etheldredi, tertii filii Athulphi regis, quo anno reges Merciorum, Northanhymbrorum, Estanglorum, Estsaxonum, dominationi Westsaxonorum regum ferre detrectantes, maluerunt hostes sustinere, et obsidatu confovere quam patriotis pro patria insudantibus opum ferre. Ex quo

¹ exposuit] R. H., exponit.

² In sequente namque die] R. H., Nam in die sequenti.

³ Sic in MS.

A.D. 876-890. provenit ut hostes crescerent et prævalerent; indigenæ succumberent et deflerent. Sed præfatus rex Alfredus, sicut alter Mathathias, Judas Machabeus, et Jonathas, pro fide et lege Dei ac fratribus suis, contra Danenses, tunc Paganos, in uno anno novem bella sustinuit, et tandem sibi, nutu divino, victoria remanens, prædicta regna, videlicet, regnum Merciorum, regnum Northanhimbrorum, regnum Orientalium Anglorum, regnum Estsaxonum, tempore fratris sui Etheldredi, rebellantia, sibi viriliter subjugavit, et de regibus et regnis comitis et comitatus constituit. Et sic primus monarcha Anglorum erat victoriosissimus rex Alfredus, qui regem in regno Anglorum regnare non permisit præter seipsum solum.

The same
subject
continued.

fol. 8 b.

Primus tamen monarcha dicitur Egbertus rex Westsaxonum, avus istius gloriosi principis Alfredi, quia primitus, ut supradictum est, cætera regna in suum coaptavit imperium, regesque ipsorum regnorum sub se regnare permisit, et sibi tributum reddere fecit, sed regnis cedere ipsos non compulit, quod fecit Christianissimus rex, et primus Anglorum principum rex invictus Alfredus. Provincias vero Northanhymbrorum, Orientalium Anglorum, et Orientalium Saxonum, quas dedit egregius princeps Alfredus, excepta civitate Londoniarum, Gurmundo Danorum regi, postquam eum sanctissimus princeps Alfredus de sacro fonte levaverit, ad habitandum et non regnandum, recalcitrando contra patrem spiritualement, a dominio regis Alfredi abstulit, ac et ipse in ipsis provinciis tyrannice regnando recessit, sicque monarchiam totius Angliæ, sicut et frater suus Ethelredus, pro suo optimo velle perdidit rex Alfredus, nec umquam in vita sua recuperavit.

Elevation
of Denulf
or Dunewulf
to the
see of Win-
chester.

Eodem vero anno, mortuo Tunburto, Wyntoniensi episcopo, præfecit rex Alfredus Dunewlphum, quem tempore latibuli sui subulcum et laicum in silvis invenerat, sed comperto ejus ingenio, post multam æta-

R. Higden?
but altered
and trans-
posed.

tem literis informandam tradiderat. Neminem vero A.D. 879 ? illiteratum ad quamcunque dignitatem ecclesiasticam ascendere permittebat. Et eodem anno, videlicet regni Alfred sui sexto, idem rex benignissimus Alfredus reparavit Shaftesbury. A.D. 877 ? urbem Septoniæ, quod est Schaftisbiri, sicut testatur magnus lapis, qui in capitulo sanctimonialium ibidem est insculptus. Quo anno¹ papa Martinus, scholam Saxonum, prece regis Alfredi, ab omni tributo relaxavit. His intercourse with the Pope. A.D. 884 ? Insuper et magnam [sanctæ] crucis particulam regi Alfredo transmisit.

Anno vero septimo regni sui, Dani de Gallia redeuntes obsederunt urbem Rofensem, ac arcem contra urbis portas construxerunt, sed cives urbem defenderunt, quousque rex Alfredus superveniens, captis Danorum equis, eos fugere compelleret, unde et Dani Franciam repetierunt, sed et rex classem suam, bellatoribus plenam, a Cantia ad Estangliam dirigens, xvi. naves Danorum cepit, sed in redeundo regia classis devincitur. Quo etiam anno, rex Alfredus Londoniam reparavit, quam Etheldredo, Merciorum comiti, custodiendam tradidit, et tunc Angli dispersi regi Alfredo se dederunt. Quo in tempore, rex inclitus misit eleemosinas suas ad Romam [et] ad Indiam. Ac duo monasteria construxit, unum virorum apud Ethelingesye,² quod sonat Anglice *Adooneye*, aliud mulierum apud Schaftysbury, in qua præfecit filiam suam Elfgivam. Renewed incursions of the Danes. A.D. 877-8. London repaired. Monasteries founded.

R. Higden. Eodem anno,³ venerunt contra regem Alfredum quatuor Battles (Codex exercitus Dacorum, et quatuor bella in campo commissa with the Wint. Lib. Danes. vi. c. 3.)

¹ Marinus I., otherwise designated Martin II., was pope from Dec. 882 to March 884, and it is to the year last named that Asser assigns the remission of Romescot. The chronology of the Chronicler is here, as elsewhere, obviously inaccurate.

² *Ethelingesye*] Athelney, mentioned previously, . . . "arcem apud *Ethelingum*."

³ *Eodem anno*] Higden reads *Hoc anno*, and dates the event in the seventeenth year of Alfred's reign.

A.D. 894-
897 ? sunt : unum bellum in Northymbria, alterum in Estanglia, tertium apud Excestriam, quartum apud Legecestriam ; sed apud Legecestriam, sive Cestriam, ita obsessi sunt Dani, quod equos suos præ fame comederunt. Quo in anno, cum quodam die Dani eum infestarent, et¹ ipse in ecclesia quadam ad missam audiendum stetit, nolui exire ante missam completam, licet a suis monitus eo quod tam crudeliter eos infestarent. Missaque completa, exiens cum paucis, et cum Danis congressus, occidit regem eorum, Oseg nomine, cum lancea, et filium ejus gladio, et alii quamplures de Dacorum nobilioribus ibi corruerunt, regi Alfredo victoria remanente.

fol. 8 c.

The same
subject
continued.

Multa enim bella, quæ longum foret enumerare, contra Danos gessit, qui vix eum unquam respirare sinebant. Nempe si hodie contriti fuissent, ab eo nihilominus die crastina acrius insurrexissent. Siquando putabat eos funditus esse deletos, vidit inopinate eos, ut locustas, totam insulam occupasse. Tandem ipsis miraculose fugatis, vel in sua jura redactis, solus Angligenis imperavit, monarcha factus eo modo qui superius præscribitur.

Alfred's
vigilant
adminis-
tration, his
piety, and
his afflic-
tions.

Iste Christianissimus rex et in Dei servitio evigilantissimus Alfredus optimas dedit leges, quibus tantam pacem infudit provinciæ, ut etiam ubi semitæ in quadrivium funduntur, aureas armillas suspenderet, nec esset qui eas auderet contingere, metu legum. Semper etiam prædictus rex Alfredus Psalterium gestabat in sinu, ut siquando vacaret, arriperet, et vigilantiori oculo percurreret. Nam cum adultus effectus fuisset, mentem in Dei mandatis stabilire vellet, sed propter carnis petulantiam, tunc sibi satis molestam hoc perficere non posset, sanctorum exempla, mane, vespere, gallicantu, pro cædenda

R. Higden,
transposed.

¹ MS. inserts *in*.

R. Higden [hæc] illecebra crebro visitabat,¹ exorans Deum ut ipse carnem suam tali morbo flagellaret, quo carnem suam castigaret, et ipse mundanis rebus nequaquam inutilis fieret. Igitur, di-
vino nutu, fici languorem per multos annos sustinuit, sub qua
tandem desperans Cornubiam adiit, ecclesiam sancti Guerour,²
ubi sanctus requiescit Neothus, visitavit, aut quidem pro
morbo illo sedando, aut saltem immutando. Tradunt autem³
nonnulli (ut superius, capitulo duodecimo⁴), quod per
sanctam Modewennam, virginem Hibernicam, ab hac peste sit
curatus, voto tandem adepto infestior eum morbus etiam, sub
nuptiis a vicesimo usque ad sexagesimum⁵ quintum annum
acrius fatigaverat.

Sicque Christianissimus rex Anglorum Alfredus, cum
regnum sibi a Deo commendatum strenue gubernasset,
et sanctissime rexisset annis ferme viginti novem in
vicesimo nono anno et ultimo regni sui, proh dolor!
primitus sancto viro Grimbaldo, suum rex clementis-
simus aperuit consilium, et suam primitus expressit
voluntatem, de constructione cœnobii in urbe Wentana,
sed præventus morte, rex piissimus votum diutius cu-
pitum explere non potuit. Cujus mortem sanctissimus
pater Grimbalduſ afflictione flevit incomparabili. Sed
prædictus nobilis ac gloriosus princeps Alfredus, ante
mortem imminentem, terram pro capella et dormitorio
emit, et filio suo Edwardo pro testamento legavit, ut
monasterium a patre per plurima annorum curricula
præcogitatum, complere et fundare non tepesceret.
Cujus gloriosi et Deo amabilis Alfredi Testamentum,
in lingua Saxonica primo, secundo in Anglicana, tertio
in Latina, sequitur in hunc modum :—

¹ visitabat] R. H., visitavit.

² ecclesiam sancti Guerour.] On
a site about four miles N.W. of
Liskeard, afterwards called Neot-
stow, and now St. Neots.

³ autem] R. H., tamen.

⁴ Antea, p. 26.

⁵ sexagesimum] Sic in MS. for
quadragesimum.

A.D. 885 ? [§ 6. *The Will of King Alfred in Anglo-Saxon, English, and Latin.*]¹

(a). *Incipit Testamentum Alfredi regis incliti, in lingua Saxonica.*

Will of
king
Alfred
(Preamble)
in Anglo-
Saxon.

Ic Aelfred cinge,² mid Goddes gyfe, and mid getheahtunge Aeþeredes ercebisceopes, and ealra Westseaxena witenas gewittenesse, smeade ymbe minre sawle thearfe, and ymbe min yrfe thaet me God and min³ ildran forgeafon, and ymbe that yrfe thaet Athulf cinge,² min faeder, us thrim gebrotherum becuæthe,⁴ Ethelbolde, and Etherede, and me, and swylc ure swylc lengest waere, thaet se fenge to eallum. Ac hit gelamp thaet Athelbolde⁵ gefore,⁶ and wyt Æthered, mid ealre Westseaxena wytenas gewittenesse, uncurne⁷ dæl othefaestan Ethelbirt⁵ cinge² uncrum mæge ; on tha geraedene the he hit eft gedyde unc swa gewylde swa hit tha waes tha wit hit him othefaestan. And he tha swa dyde, ge

¹ In the MS. the preamble, it will be observed, is called *Testamentum*, and the body of the document, *Secundum Testamentum*, and these are separated by an intervening portion of text. The former is written in the ordinary characters employed in the chronicle, with a very small admixture of Saxon characters. The latter is written, chiefly, in Saxon characters with an admixture of the others ; and the spelling, in both instances, abounds in corruptions. In accordance with the rules which have been laid down for the treatment of all non-classical languages occurring in the *Chronicles and Memorials*, the MS., how corrupt soever, is here closely adhered to, and all needful corrections are

supplied in foot-notes. The readings of the Ashburnham MS., as printed by Manning, are also supplied. But where the MS. gives only the abbreviation of a word, the abbreviation is extended ; and where it severs the constituents of a compound word, they are connected. The punctuation also is amended. In all other respects the peculiarities of the MS. are strictly preserved in the printed text.

² *Sic* in MS. for cing, and so throughout.

³ mine.

⁴ becpæð.

⁵ *Sic* in MS.

⁶ gefop.

⁷ unceþne.

thaet yrfe, ga¹ thaet he mid uncrum gemanan be-geat, and thaet he sylf gestrynde. Tha hit swa gelamp thaet Ethered to fenge,² tha baed ic hine, beforan urum witum eallum, thaet wit thaet yrfe gedaeldon, and he me ageafe minne dæl; tha saede he me thaet he naht eathe ne mihte todaelon, for thon he haefde ful oft aer ongefangen, and he cuaethe³ thaes the he on uncrum gemanan gebruce, and gestrynde, aeftyr his daege he nanum menn sel ne uthe thonne me. And ic thaes tha waes wel gethafa. Ac hit gelamp thaet we ealle on haethenum folce gebrocude waeron; tha spraece wit ymbe uncre bearn, thaet hy sumre are bethorftan saelde unc on tham brocum swa unc saeld.⁴ Tha waeron we on gemote aet Swinbeorgum; tha gecpaedon wit, on Westseaxena witenas gewittenesse, thaet swather uncer leng waere, thaet he geuthe othres bearnum thara landa the wit sylfe be-geaton, and thara land the unc Æthulf cinge⁵ forgeaf be Athelbold⁶ lifendum, butan tham the [he] us thrim gebrotherum gecuaethe;⁷ and thaes uncer ægther othrum his wedd sealde swather uncer leng lifede, thaet se fenge aege-ther ge to land ge to madumnu,⁸ and to eallum his æhtum, butan tham dæle the uncer^{fol. 9 a.} gewhaether⁹ his bearmnun¹⁰ becpaed.¹¹ Ac hit gelamp thaet Ethered cinge⁵ gefor, tha ne cydde me nanan mannum nanan¹² yrfegehwyt, ne nane gewittenesse, thaet hit æenig othre waere butan swa hit¹³ on gewittenesse aer gecpaedon; tha gehyrde we nu manegu yrfegeflitu; nu tha

¹ ge.² feng.³ cpæð.⁴ rælde.⁵ cing, and so throughout.⁶ Sic in MS.⁷ gecpæð.⁸ madmum.⁹ gehpæðep.¹⁰ beapnum.¹¹ becpæð.¹² nan mann nan.¹³ pite.

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

laedde ic Æthulfes cinges yrfege writ on ure
gemot aet Langandene,¹ and hit man araedde
beforane² eallum Westseaxena witum. That hit
araedde waes,³ tha baed ic hy ealle for minre
lufan, and him mine⁴ wedd bead, that ic hyra
naefre maenne⁵ ne oncuthe for thon the hy on
riht spraecon, and thaet hira nan ne wandode,
ne for minan lufan⁶ ne for minan aege, thaet
hy thaet folcriht arehton; thy laes aenge⁷ man
cuethe thaet ic min maegecyld,⁸ otthe yldran
otthe gingran, mid tho⁹ fordemde, and hy tha
ealla to riht¹⁰ gerehton and cuedon, that hy
nane¹¹ rihtre riht gethencan ne myhtan, ne on
tham yrfe-gewrite gehyran: "nu hit eall agan
" is thaer on othe thyn¹² hand, thon¹³ thu it
" becuethe and sylle, swa gesibre handa swa
" fremdre, swaether the leofre sy;" and hy
ealle me thaes hyra weodd¹⁴ sealdon, and hyra
hand setene, that, be hyra life, hit naenge man-
nan naefre waende¹⁵ on nane other¹⁶ wisan,
butan swa swa ic hit sylf gecuaethe¹⁷ aet tham
nyhstan daege.

(b.) *Explanatio Testamenti Alfredi regis, de lingua
Saxonica in Anglicam.*¹⁸

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
king

I Alfred, Westsaxene kyng, thorw Goddys ȝyft,
and by the ordenawns of Ethered erchebyschop,

¹ Langden.

² beforan.

³ þa hit apæð pær.

⁴ min.

⁵ næne.

⁶ minre lufan, unless a plural.

⁷ ænig.

⁸ mægecyld

⁹ þo.

¹⁰ rihte.

¹¹ nan.

¹² oð þine.

¹³ þonne.

¹⁴ peðð.

¹⁵ nænig man næfre ne onwende.

¹⁶ oðre.

¹⁷ gecpeðe.

¹⁸ This very inaccurate, but philologically curious, translation of the Anglo-Saxon text is given precisely as it reads in the original MS. A literal translation of all the Anglo-Saxon documents is given in the Appendix.

and of alle Westsaxene nobylte, wytenesse be they schull of the intent, for my sowle powerte, of the herytage that God and my pryncys have y gyfe me, and of the herytage that Athulf kyng, my fadyr us thre bretheryn be-qweythyd, Athelbold, and Ethered, and me, that ho of us, the wyche lengist lyvyd, schold have all the kyngdom. And yf hyt happe that Ethelbold fyrst be dede, than Ethered, wyht all the nobylte of Westsexene to be wyttensse of owr partye, the tyme of Ethelbyrt kyngys coronacion, w^t all owr power aftyr the sewerte that he made to us, that he so wolde hyt be as hyt was when he hyt knew, to fore the tyme of hys coronacyon, whan he hys sewerte made of the herytage the whyche he w^t owre help and men getyth, and that wherto is bore. And hyt so happyd that Ethered fenge to the kyngdome; tho bade y hym, before all owre wyttensse that he know te heritage to departe, and he to ȝyfe me my part. Tho seyde he to me that he nawȝt scholde ne myȝt hyt departe, for so myche that he hyt so long holl hath y holde, but he seyde thus that the londys that he thorow help of owre pepyll hat gete, and the lyfelode that he was bore to, to no man, aftyr hys day, to have and for to rejoyse hys herytage take wolde, but onlyche to me. And tho was y wel plesyd. And yf hyt happyd that we alle were had and take to hethyn folke, than knowe we to ordeyne for owre chyldryn, that evereyche of hem myȝt, after other, take owre londys, and to rejoyse as they were take to us. We therfore gaderyd at Swymborn, where we seyden, in knowleche of alle Westsaxene lordys, that they ber wytnesse that wheyther of us lenger lyfe, that he beqweythe otherys

A.D. 885.
Alfred
(Preamble)
in middle
English.

fol. 9 b.

A.D. 885?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

chyldryn tho londis that we owresylf gate, and tho londis that kyng Adulpfus yafe by Ethelboldys lyfday, w^t owte that the wheche to us thre bretheryn he beqwethyd. And so of us eythyr other hys sewerte that whether of us lenger lyved that he fong to otherys lond and lordschyp, and to all hys good, w^t owte that part that eyther of us otherys chylde be qweythyd, and hyt so happe that Ethered kyng dye before me, than w^t owte me ys no man none eyre by wrytynge, ne by no wytnesse, that eny other were w^t owte that he hyt by wytnesse the rathyr sey. Tho y hyrde that my kynnys folke was passed owt of the wordele, so than was y kyng Athulphys eyr, thorw wrytynge and owre cownseyl at Langdene. And a man hyt redde byfore wytnesse of alle Westsexene. When hyt redde was, tho comawndyd y hem all, for my lofe, and to hem y made sewrte, that y nevyr hyrde of man ne of coude that of my lyflode eny ryth claymyd, and that y nevyr hyrd contrarye. And no man, for my lofe, nother for myn hatered, sey a-yens ryth, nother untrewthe sey, that y my cosynys chylde, olde or yonge, not desheryte. And they all to the ryth consentyd, and seyden that they knew no rythtyr eyer, nother bethenke coude ne mythte no other of othyr eyr here eny wrytynge, but of me; "now thw hast hyt
" all a-yen in thyn hond, now beqwethe hyt and
" yyf hyt to thy next kyn or frend, whether the
" lefyst ys." And they all to me here sewerte made, and w^t here honde a-seled that by here lyf nevyr hyt to eny man, nother other wyse torne nother 3yfe, but so as y myself hyt beqwethe at the nexte day.

(c.) *Explanatio Testamenti regis Alfredi, in lingua A.D. 885 ?
Latina.*¹

Ego Alfredus, divino munere, labore ac studio 3. The
Etheredi archiepiscopi, necnon totius West-^{same in}
saxoniae nobilitatis consensu pariter et assensu, ^{Latin.}
Occidentalium Saxonum rex, quos in testimo-^{fol. 9 c.}
nium meae ultimae voluntatis complementi, ut
sint advocati in disponendis pro paupertate
animae meae, regali electione confirmo, tam de
hæreditate, quam Deus ac principes, cum seniori-
bus populi, misericorditer et benigne dederunt,
quam de hæreditate quam pater meus Athulphus
rex nobis tribus fratribus delegavit, videlicet,
Ethelboldo, Etheredo, et mihi, ita quod qui
nostrum diutius foret superstes, ille totius regni
dominio congauderet. Et si contigerit quod
Ethelboldus, primogenitus patris nostri, primus
in fata decesserit, tunc recognoscat Etheredus,
cum totius Westsexoniae nobilitate, quod sint
nobis in testes, de nostrae portionis in regni
participatione, in die coronationis Etheredi regis,
quem in regem super nos, post mortem Ethel-
boldi, fratris nostri primogeniti, erigere toto
nostro conamine insistemus, secundum assecura-
tionem quam nobiscum fidelitavit, videlicet, quod
idem rex Etheredus nostras distributiones nobis
esse permetteret, sicut eas habuimus, ante ipsius
Etheredi, fratris nostri postgeniti, coronationem.
Fidelitas vero nobiscum ab ipso promissa, de
hæreditaria distributione, erat modo consimili
confecta, videlicet, quod de terris et dominiis
quæ rex ipse Etheredus, cum nostro juvamine
et potestate hominumque nostrorum, sibi ad-

¹ The same remark, as to inaccuracy of translation, applies to this as to the English version.

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

fol. 9 d.

quisierit, et etiam de dominiis quæ sibi jure hæreditario contingunt, nobis fraterali affectione competenter impartiretur. Verumtamen si contigerit quod Etheredus succedat in regnum, idem et ipse compromitteret. Quando vero Deus ita disposuit, ut Etheredus regali diademate coronaretur, tunc ipsi Etheredo rogavi, coram omnibus testibus nostris, videlicet, quod ipse de sua hæreditate nobis impartire recognoscat, et quod mihi meam distribuat partem. Ipse vero, his auditis, statim mihi restitit, contestans se hoc non posse nec agere velle, ut impartiat, ex quo illud tam diutino tempore in propria retinuit possessione. Hoc tamen mihi spoponderat quod terras et dominia, quæ ipse, nobis auxiliantibus et populo nostro, in suam ditionem perquisiverit; et hæreditatem ad quam nascitur, post dies suos nemini in possessionem daret, ut suæ congauderet hæreditati, solummodo me excepto. Sicque querimoniam contra fratrem remisi, per verba prædicta complacatus. Si vero contingat, quod absit, quod nos omnes impiissimorum Paganorum in manus inimicorum nostrorum Danensium inciderimus, tunc nobis est specialiter recognoscendum disponere salubriter pro filiis nostris, quod unusquisque eorum successive, unus post alium, nostram hæreditatem possideat, et terris ac possessionibus nostris congaudeat, quemadmodum ipsa hæreditas, terræ, possessiones, et dominia, nobis condonata fuerunt.

Propterea nos in unum congregati sumus, apud Swinburnam, ubi pronuntiavimus in cognitione totius Westsaxonie principum, dominorum, ac seniorum, quod ipsi fideliter testimonium perhibebant, videlicet, quod quis nostrum diutius superviveret, quod ipse legat alterius filiis, ipsas terras quas nosmetipsi, nostra virtute ac potes-

tate conquesti sumus, et terras ipsas quas rex A.D. 885 ? Athulphus nobis donavit, dummodo Ethelboldus fuerat superstes, præter illud quod nobis tribus fratribus pater noster rex Athulphus delegavit. Et super hoc, unusquisque nostrum alteri fidem firmavit quod quis nostrum diutius vita viveret,¹ ipse alterius terras possideret, et dominia et omnia quæ sui erant, præter illam partem quam uterque nostrum filiis alterius legavit. Et si contingat quod Etheredus rex ante me viam universæ carnis fuerat ingressus, extunc præter me non est quis, qui super hæreditatem scripturam habeat, vel testimonium, nec quod sit aliquis alius hæres præter me habetur. Quod si aliquis hæreditatem prædictam acclamaverit, jus suum perdet, nisi citius de hoc testes adducat. Et tunc audiui quod omnes cognati mei in soporem mortis resoluti erant; et ita hæreditas Athulphi regis, patris mei ad me devoluta est, per chartam inde confectam, in consilio nostro generali apud Langdene. Quam quidem chartam literatim legere jussi, coram testibus totius Westsaxoniae. Quando vero perlecta fuerat, tunc mandavi illos omnes qui aderant, et securitatem mihi facere præcepi, pro meo amore, si unquam audient de aliquo, vel cognoscerent qui de hæreditate mea aliquod jus acclamare juste posset, quia nunquam ad meum auditum aliter pervenit. Et iterum locutus sum ad eos in hæc verba: "Rogo vos, dilectissimi, quod nemo, pro amore aut² odio mei, parcat veritatem annuntiare, sed summopere consentiat veritati, quia mea voluntas non est aliquem meorum consanguineorum in aliquo dis-hæredare." Et tunc omnes principes et seniores populi mei sub firma attestatione dixerunt, quod

¹ Sic in MS., followed by *quod*. | ² MS. reads *an*.

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

fol. 10 a.

nunquam ad eorum devenit notitiam de aliquo, qui justiorem haberet titulum quam ego; nec cogitare noverunt de alio, neque in scripturis invenire potuerunt. Et in seysinam meæ hæreditatis me iterum imponentes, dixerunt: "Ecce
" jam habes tuam hæreditatem iterum in mani-
" bus tuis. Nunc de bonis et possessionibus tuis
" conde testamentum tuum, lega et dona tuo
" proximo sanguini, vel amicis tuis et cognatis
" sicut tibi¹ placuerit." Et omnes illi firmitatem irrevocabilem mihi fecerunt, et subscripserunt, ipsos nunquam hæreditatem meam alicui homini aliter pervertendo daturus, præter quam egomet legabo die proximo jam instante.

A.D. 871-901. [§ 7. *The family of Alfred. — The life and acts of Ethelfleda. — Alfred's monastic foundations.*]

The chil-
dren of
Alfred.

The life
and acts of
Elfreda, or
Ethelfleda,
of Mercia.

Alfredus rex genuit ex Egelswytha, filia Egelredi comitis, duos filios, Edwardum seniore; et Egelwardum, virum literatissimum; et quatuor filias, [1.] Ethelfledam, quæ nupta fuit Etheldredo, comiti Merciorum, post cujus viri obitum, eadem Elfreda comitatum Merciorum, exceptis Londonia et Oxonia, quas rex Edwardus senior, frater Elfredæ,² sibi retinuit, longo tempore strenue rexit, urbes multas condidit et reparavit, quæ sunt, Brenunsbyry, Brugg super Sabrinam,³ Tome-worth juxta Lichefeldam, Stafford, Warwycum, Chirisbury, Watesbury, Edisbure, in foresta juxta Cestriam, quæ nunc deleta est. Item, construxit urbem cum castro, in borealibus finibus Merciorum super flumen de Mersee, quæ tunc Roncofan, sed modo Romcornam, vocatur. Ista Elfreda, virago potentissima, favor civium, terror hostium, multum juvit fratrem suum regem Edwardum, in consiliis dandis, in urbibus construendis;

¹ MS. repeats *tibi*.

² Sic in MS.

³ Bridgenorth.

quæ postquam experta fuerat difficultatem primi et A.D. 871-
 unici partus, complexum viri perpetuo exhorruit, protes- 901.
 tans non convenire regis filiae voluptate intendere, quam
 tale incommodum subsequi oporteret.

Elfreda, rectrix Merciorum, filia regis Alfredi, egit The same
 prædas in terra Britonum apud Breknok, cepitque subject
 urbem regis Walliæ, et renovavit Legecestriam. Cepit- continued.
 que urbem Derby super Danos, ejus tamen quatuor
 ministri occidebantur. Quæ, quinquennio ante obitum
 fratris sui Edwardi, obiens, sepulta est Gloverniæ, in
 ecclesia sancti Petri, quam ipsa, cum viro suo Ethel-
 redo, construxerat super ossa sancti Oswaldi regis, quæ
 a Bardeneya ibidem attulerat. Sed et illa ecclesia per
 Danos destructa, Aldredus, Eboracensis episcopus simul
 et Wygorniensis, qui prius fuit monachus in veteri
 cœnobio Wyntoniæ, illud quod nunc in urbe eadem
 præcipuum est monasterium, reparavit. Filiam autem Elfwyna,
 unicam Elfredæ, nomine Elfwynam, rex Edwardus daughter
 senior, potestate Merciorum ei adempta, duxit secum of Elfreda.
 in Westsaxoniam.

Habuitque Alfredus, ex regina sua, [2] Elfredam et The other
 [3] Elgivam, virgines. [4] Ethelswytha, videlicet pri- daughters
 mogenita, nupsit Baldewyno, comiti Flandriæ, ex qua of Alfred.
 genuit Arnulphum et Adulphum. Adulphus a patre
 suscepit comitatum Bononiæ. Ex Arnulpho comites
 Flandriæ descendere. Elgiva vero postrema facta est
 Schaftoniæ abbatissa.

Sicque rex Christianissimus Alfredus, quatuor fundans Death and
 cœnobia, duo nigrorum monachorum, videlicet unum burial of
 apud Adeney, alterum in Wyntonia, quod Novum dicitur Alfred.
 Monasterium; et duo monialium, unum apud Schaftis- A.D. 901.
 bury, et alterum in Wyntonia, quod monasterium fol. 10 b.
 sanctæ Mariæ appellatur, confectus senio, post con-
 quassationes laboriosas Danicorum bellorum, cui semper
 et devote attentius modo quo poterat, spiritum remisit
 in manus Creatoris, et primo sepultus erat in ecclesia
 episcopali Wyntoniæ, sed, pro deliramento canonicorum,
 dicentium regios manes, resumpto cadavere, noctibus

per domos oberrare, filius ejus Edwardus genitoris ossa tulit, et in Novo Monasterio posuit.

Hæc prædicta Marianus Scotus scribit, libro primo, capitulo quintodecimo; et etiam Ranulphus Cestrensis in suo *Polychronicon*, libro sexto, capitulis i^o, ii^o, iii^o, iv^o, v^o, vi^o; et Girardus Cornubiensis, in libro *De Gestis Regum Westsaxonum*, capitulis x^o, xi^o, xiv^o.

[§ 8. *Continuation of Alfred's Will.*]

(d.) *Incipit Secundum Testamentum Alfredi regis incliti, in lingua Saxonica.*

A.D. 885 ?
Continuation of
Alfred's
Will
(styled
"Second
Will").

Ic Alfred, ƿest-seaxena cinge,¹ mið Godes gife, and mið ƿisse gepittenesse, gecƿeðe hu ic ymbe min yffe,² [wille] æfttest³ minum dæge: æriest⁴ ic an Eadƿearide minan yldrian⁵ suna ƿese⁶ landes æt Striætneat⁷ on Truconscipe,⁸ and Heoritigtunes,⁹ and ƿa boc-land ealle ƿe Leof-heah hylt, and ƿa land æt Earumtune,¹⁰ and æt Cyلفantune,¹¹ and æt Burinhamme,¹² and æt ƿedmori;¹³ and ic eom fyrimðig to ƿam hipum æt Ceodrie¹⁴ ƿæt hy hine ceosan on ƿa geriað ƿe ƿe æri¹⁵ gecƿeden hæfdon, mið ƿam land¹⁶ æt Ciptune,¹⁷ and ƿam ƿe ƿær to-hyriað; and ic him an ƿæs landes æt Cantuctune,¹⁸ and æt Bedemdan,¹⁹ and æt Fefesige,²⁰ and Hysseburinan,²¹ and æt Sut-

¹ So in MS. throughout for cing or cinge.

² yffe.

³ æftep.

⁴ æpert.

⁵ yldpan.

⁶ ƿær.

⁷ *Striætneat*] Stƿætneat (Stratton, in Cornwall?); and so—"iæ," "ri" for "æ," "r," &c.—throughout.

⁸ Truconscire.

⁹ Hardington? (Somerset).

¹⁰ *Sic* for Carumtune, i.e. Carhampton (Somerset).

¹¹ Chilton? (Somerset).

¹² Burnham (Somerset).

¹³ Wedmore (Somerset).

¹⁴ Chedder (Somerset).

¹⁵ æp.

¹⁶ lande.

¹⁷ Chewton (Somerset).

¹⁸ Cantuc = Quantock. Probably Quantockshead, Somerset.

¹⁹ Ashburnham MS., Bedepindan; Bedwin (Wilts).

²⁰ Pewsey? (Wilts).

²¹ Hurstbourne (Hants).

tune,¹ and æt Leodrudan,² and æt Apeltune.³ A.D. 885 ?
 And ealle þa boc-land þe ic on Cent habbe,
 and æt þam Nyðerian Hysseburinan,⁴ and æt
 Cyseldene,⁵ agyfe man in to ƿintanceastrie, on
 þa geriað þe hit min fæderi æri gecyeðe, and
 þæt min sundori feoh þæt ic Egulfe oðfæste on
 þam Neoðerian Hysseburinan. And þan gingrian
 minan suna þæt land æt Eaderungtone,⁶ and
 þæt æt Dene, and þæt æt Meone,⁷ and æt Am-
 briesbyrig,⁸ and æt Deone, and æt Sturie-myn-
 steri,⁹ and æt Gifle,¹⁰ and æt Cruærin,¹¹ and æt
 Hpitan-cyrucan,¹² and æt Axanmuðan,¹³ and æt
 Brianæscumbe,¹⁴ and æt Columtone,¹⁵ and æt
 Tpyfirde,¹⁶ and æt Mylenburnam,¹⁷ and æt Exan-
 mynsteri,¹⁸ and æt Suðespyrde, and æt Liptone,¹⁹
 and þa land þe þæri to-hyrian ; þa sind ealle þe
 ic on pealcyne²⁰ hæbbe, butan Truconstirie. And
 minrie ylðstan ðehteri þæne ham æt Welepe;²¹
 and þærie medemestan æt Clearian,²² and æt
 Cendeferi;²³ and þærie gingestan þone ham æt
 Welig,²⁴ and æt Æschune,²⁵ and æt Cippan-

¹ Sutton, Hants?

² Leatherhead? (Surrey).

³ Alton (Hants).

⁴ Down Hurstbourne or Hurst-
bourne Priors (Hants).

⁵ Chisledon? (Wilts).

⁶ According to Manning, Ad-
rington (Somerset).

⁷ Meon (Hants).

⁸ Amesbury (Wilts).

⁹ Sturminster (Dorset).

¹⁰ Gidley? (Devon).

¹¹ Crewkerne (Somerset).

¹² Whitchurch (Dorset?).

¹³ Axmouth (Devon).

¹⁴ Branscombe (Devon).

¹⁵ Cullompton (Devon).

¹⁶ Twyford (Hants).

¹⁷ Milbourne (Dorset? or Som.?)

¹⁸ Axminster (Devon).

¹⁹ Lynton? (Devon), or Litton?
(Dorset or Somerset).

²⁰ ealle þe ic on pealcynne hæbbe].
Latin version: *sub cælo*; English
version: *undyr hevyen*. But Man-
ning rightly takes it to mean "in
" weal-district, *i.e.*, in the western
" parts,"—the district of the peala
cynn,—" which are all that I in
" Weal-district have, except in Tri-
" conshire" (*i.e.* part of Cornwall).
The translator obviously read peala
cyn as polcen, *i.e.* *welkin*.

²¹ Wellow? (Hants).

²² Kingsclere (Hants).

²³ Candover (Hants).

²⁴ Willey (Wilts).

²⁵ Ashton (Wilts). Ashburnham
MS., Ærctune.

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
Alfred
continued.
fol. 10 c.

hamme;¹ and Æðelme, mines briðori suna, þone ham æt Ealðing-hurinan,² and æt Cumtune,³ and æt Crumbellan,⁴ and æt Beadingum,⁵ and æt Beadinga-hamme,⁶ and æt Burinham,⁷ and æt Thunpesfelda,⁸ and æt Æscengum;⁹ and Aþel-polde, mines briðori suna, þone hamme¹⁰ æt Godelmingum¹¹ and æt Gilbeforida,¹² and æt Steningum;¹³ and Osferðe, minum mæge, þone ham æt Beccanlea,¹⁴ and æt Hpyðeriam-felda,¹⁵ and æt Diccanlingum,¹⁶ and æt Suðtune,¹⁷ and æt Lullinge-minsteri,¹⁸ and æt Angemæringum,¹⁹ and æt Felh-hamme,²⁰ and þa land þe þær to-hyrian; and Ealhspide þone ham æt Lambburinam,²¹ and æt Waneting,²² and æt Eðandune.²³ And minnum tpan²⁴ sunum an þusenð punða, ægðri-um fif hund punða; and minrie yldstan ðehteri, and þærie midemestan, and þærie zingstan, and Ealhspide, him feoppum feopeþ hund punða, ælcum an hund punða; and minra ealdopmanna, elcum an hund manzcusa; and Æþelme, and Aðelpolde, and Osferðe, eac spa; and Æþepeðe ealdopmenn and²⁵ speopð on hund teontigum mancusum; and þam mannum þe me folgiað, þe ic nu on eastertidum feoh sealde, tpa hund punða agife man him, and ðæle man him betpeoh, ælcum spa him togebyrian pille, æfter þæpe pisan þe hic him

¹ Chippenham (Wilts).

² *Sic* in MS. Aldingbourne (Sussex).

³ Compton? (Sussex).

⁴ Crundal (Hants).

⁵ Beeding (Sussex)?

⁶ Beddingham (Sussex).

⁷ Barnham, near Arundel (Sussex).

⁸ Thunderfield, near Reigate?

⁹ According to Manning, Eashing, near Godalming.

¹⁰ ham.

¹¹ Godalming.

¹² Guildford.

¹³ Steyning (Sussex).

¹⁴ Beckley (Sussex).

¹⁵ Rotherfield (Sussex).

¹⁶ Ditchelling (Sussex).

¹⁷ Sutton (Sussex).

¹⁸ Leominster (Sussex).

¹⁹ Angmering (Sussex).

²⁰ Felpham (Sussex).

²¹ Lambourne (Berks).

²² Wantage.

²³ Edington (Wilts).

²⁴ *Sic* in MS.; Ashburnham MS., apud Manning, minum tpan.

²⁵ *Sic* in MS. for an.

nu ðæle;¹ and þam epcebisceope, c. mancusa; and A.D. 885
 Esne, bisceop,² and Wepferðe, bisceope, and þam Will of
 æt Scireburnam;³ eac spa, gedæle for me, and Alfred
 for min⁴ fæder, and for þa fscynð⁵ þe he forpe continued,
 þingode and ic forþingie, tpa hund punda; fif-
 tig mæsse-ppeostoun ofer eall min pice; fiftig,
 eapmum godef⁶ þeopum; fiftig, eapmum þearfum,
 fiftig, to þære cypican þe ic æt pest;⁷ and ic
 nat naht gepislice hpæðen þær feor spa micel is,
 ne ic nat þeah hir mape sy, butan spa ic pene.
 Gif hit mape sy, beo hit him eallum gemene þe ic
 feoh beceðen hæbbe; and ic pille þæt mine eal-
 dommenn and min þenigmenn þær ealle mid syn-
 ðan, and þis þus gedælan. Þonne hæfðe ic ær on
 oðre pisan apputan ymbe⁸ myn ypfe, þa ic hæfðe
 mape feoh, and ma maga, and hæfðe monegum
 mannum þa gewritu oðefæst, and on þar ylcan
 gepittenesse hy pæron appitene, þonne hæbbe ic
 nu foribæpmed⁹ þa ealdan, þe ic geahsian mihte.
 Gif hyria hpyle funden bið ne foristent¹⁰ þæt
 naht; forþam ic pille þæt hit nu þus sy mid Godes
 fultume. And ic pille þa menn þe þa land habbað,
 þa popuð gelæstan þe on mines fæder yrifege-
 prrite¹¹ standað, spa spa hy fyrimest magon; and
 ic pille, gife ic ænigum menn ænig feoh unleanoð
 hæbbe, þæt mine magas þæt hupiu¹¹ geleanian.
 And ic pille þa menni¹¹ þe ic mine boc-land
 beceðen hæbbe, þæt hy hit ne asyllan of minum fol. 10 d.
 cynne oferi heoria dæg; ac ic pille, [ofer] hyria
 dæg, þæt hit gange on þa niðstan hand me, butan
 hyria hpyle bearni hæbbe, þonne is me leofast

¹ Ashburnham MS., apud Man-
ning, ðælðe.

² bisceope.

³ Asser, bishop of Sherborn.

⁴ minne.

⁵ Sic in MS. for fscynð.

⁶ Sic in MS. for Godep.

⁷ peste.

⁸ MS. repeats ymbe.

⁹ forþæpneð.

¹⁰ forþtent, and so throughout.

¹¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 885 ?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

þæt hit gange on þæt striyned on þa pæpned
healfe, þa hpile þe ænig þæs pyriðe sy. Min
yldria fæderi hæfde gecpeðen hys land on þa
speriehealfe, nær on þa spinlhealfe. þonne,
gif ic gesealde ænigrie pifhanda þæt he gestrinde
þonne forigyldan mine magas, and gif hy hit he¹
þan libendan habban pillan; gif hit elles sy,
gange it, oferi hyria dæg, spa spa pe æri gecpe-
den hæfðon; foriþon ic cpeð² þæt hi hit gylðan,
foriþon hy foð to minum þe ic syllan mot,
spa pifhanda spa pæpned handa,³ spaðeri ic pille.
And ic biðde on Godes naman, and on his
haligria, þa munria maga nan, ne yrifepearða
ne gespence nan, nænig cyrielif þaria þe ic forie-
geald; and me Þestseaxena pitan to rihte gerieh-
ton þæt ic hi mot lætan, spa frieo spa þeope,
spaðeri ic pille; ac ic fori Godes lufan, and fori
minria sapple þearife, pille þæt hy syn heoria
frieolses pyriðe, and hyria cyries; and ic on
Godes lifiendes naman beode þat hy nan man ne
briocie, ne mid feos manunge, ne mid nængum
þingum, þæt hy ne motan ceosan spylcne mann
spylce hy pillan. And ic pille þæt man agife þam
hipum æt Domria-hamme⁴ hyria land-bec,⁵ and
hyria frieols spylce hand to ceosenne spylce him
leofast sy; fori me, and for Ælflede, and fori
þa friynd⁶ þe heo forieþingode, and ic forieþingie.
And sec man eac on cpicum ceape ymbe minrie
sapple þearife, spa hit beon mæge, and spa
hit eac geriysne sy, and spa ge me forigyfan
pillan.

¹ be.

² cpeþe.

³ MS. repeats "spa pæpned handa."

⁴ Dummer ? (Hants).

⁵ MS. repeats "hyria land-bec."

⁶ frynd.

(e). *Explanatio Testamenti Alfredi regis, de lingua Saxonica*¹ *in Anglicam.*

I Alfred, Westsaxene kyng, wyth Goddys A.D. 885?
 ȝyft, and by thy wyttenesse I seye nowe the Continua-
 intention of my last wylle, to be fulfyllyd aftyr tion of
 my day. Fyrst, I grawnte to Edward, my Alfred's
 yldiste sone, the londes at Stratnet, in Tricon- Will, (2.)
 schyre, and Hortyngtune, and all the frelond in English.
 that Leof-hath hold, and that lond at Carum-
 tune, and at Kylfantune, and at Burnham, and
 at Wedmore; and I conferme to the keper² at
 Ceodre tha he hyt have, after the puyngtyng that
 we erst seyde hafe, w^t that land at Kyntune,³
 and that therto longyth. And I to him grawnte
 the londis at Kantintune, and at Bedewynde,
 and at Pefesy, and at Hysseburñ, and at Sut-
 tune, and at Leodridan, and at Aultune. And
 all the frelond that I in Kent have, and at
 Nether Hysseburñ, and at Kyseldene, I ȝyve
 my chef servant at Wynchester, after the syne-
 ment that hyt my fadyr er beqweythyd, and
 myn other fee that I to Egulfe gafe un to, at
 certeyn tyme at the Nether Hysseborne. And fol. 11 a.
 that my ȝongyr sone have that lond at Ede-
 ringtune, and that at the Dene, and that at
 Mene, and at Ambresbury, and at Deone, and

¹ It will be apparent, on a comparison of this version with the Anglo-Saxon text, that in many passages it fails entirely to give the true sense of the original. Some clauses of the subsequent Latin version may suggest that the Latin translator used this English version.* Several obvious misapprehensions of the original are common to both. But it is not so with all of them; where, for example, the Latin mistranslates

"land-bee" into "*terras liberas*," the English version adheres to the original.

² *Sic* in MS. Anglo-Saxon text: "Ic eom fyrimðig to þam hipum æt Ceodrie," &c. Latin version: "*Ego confirmo custodi de Ceodre*," &c. Manning reads, "ȝpymðig" for "ȝpymðig," and rightly translates thus: "I am a petitioner to the families at Chedder," &c.

³ *Sic* in MS.

A.D. 885?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

at Sturemynster, and at Zeule, and at Kruerne, and at Whytchyrche, and at Axamuntham, and at Branescumbe, and at Kolumtune, and at Twyfyrd, and at Myllenburñ, and at Exanmynster, and at Sutheswyrthe, and at Lyntune, and the lond that there to longyth, the whyche be all that I under hevyn¹ have, uttake Trikon-schyre.

¶ And to my ilderyst drowthter, I grawnt the twune of Welewe; and to the mydmest dowther, I graunte the twune of Klere, and of Kendevere; and to my zongyst drowthtyr, I graunte the twune of Welyg, and of Ascktune, and of Schyppenam.

¶ And to Athelme, my brotherys sone, I grawnt the twune of Eleyngburñ, and of Kump-tune, and of Krundele, and of Bedyngum, and of Bedyngum, and of Burnham, and of Thun-resfeld, an[d] of Aschengum.

¶ And to Athelwold, my brotherys sone, the twune of Godelmynge, and of Gylford, and of Stemugum.

¶ And to Osferthe, my cosyn, I graunte the twune of Beccanle, and of Rytherhamfeld, and of Dyccanlyngum, and of Suttune, and of Lul-lyngarynster, and of Angemeryngum, and of Felthham, and the lond that there to longyth.

¶ And to Alswythe, the twne of Lamburne, and of Wantyngh, and of Ethandune.

¶ And to my twey sonys, I beqweyth a thwsund pund, eythyr fyf hundryd pund.

¶ And to myn ilderyst dowzter, and to the myddelyst, and to the zongyst, and to Alswythe, to hem fowr, fowr hundryd pund, everyche of hem an hunderyd pund.

¹ Sic in MS. See the note at p. 63.

¶ And to everyche of my gentylmen an hun- A.D. 885?
deryd mark.

¶ And to Ethelme, and Athelwolde, and Osferthe, also, everyche of hem an hunderyd mark.

¶ And to Ethered, my gentylman, I ȝyve a swerd, and twenti hunderyd mark.

¶ And to that man that folwyth me, wyt wham at Estyrtyd I covenant made, I take too hunderyd pund that man to ȝyve, and that man to partye be twyxt all tho ther hym to be byryyd lykyth, after the wyse that I now to hym dele.¹

¶ And to the Erchebyschop, I ȝyve an hunderyd mark; and Esne, byschop, and Werferthe, byschop; and to hym of Schyrburn, everyche of hem as myche, for to departye, and to dele, for me, and for my fadyr, and for that thyng that he before asynyd.¹ And I asyne too hunderyd pund to fyfty masse prestys twrw all my reem.¹ And fifti schilyngys¹ to every of Godys servauntys; and fyfty schylyng to dele among the powr peple; and fyfty to the chyrche wher that I am byryyd.

¶ And I not nat trewely weyther ther ys more than these ȝyftys, ne I trow that there fol. 11 b.
ys no more as I wene. Yf yt more be, be hyt all demenyd as I to ȝyve have seyd.

¶ And I wyll that my gentylmen, and my ȝymen, and al tho that wyth hem beth, that they thys thus departye, ne on none other wyse than I have wryte by fore, to fore my heyr to wham I have most ȝyve and most myȝt. And monymen han at thys tyme ther to wryte, and to fore all thys wyttensse thes yyftes were

¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 885?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

i-wryte, than have I now forchargyd the pryncys of my reeme that I aske myzt of hem that fundyn byth, that hyt let not, for that that hyt ys my wyll that hyt nw be thus, thorw Goddys strenkth.

¶ And I wyl that tho men the whyche these londys havyn, kepe the word that of my faderys herytage stondyth i-write, of myche as they strengyst mowe. And I wyll yf I eny man have gyfe, or any lenyd have, that they to my cosynis or to here hyt seue.

¶ And I wyll that tho men that I my freland have beqwethyd, that they ȝyve hyt nat from my kynne overe here day. And I wyll¹ that aftyr here day to the next hond of me, wythowte hem that chyldryn have, than ys me levyst that hyt go to the mawl chylde by-gete, as long whyle as eny on erthe be. Myn yldyr fadyr hys lond, on the same wyse, be-qweythyd to the mawlys. An than yf I take hyt on eny degre to wommenys hond, I wyll that, aftyr here day, he to ȝelde hyt to my mawlys kyn, the whyche comen of here. And yf they by here lyf lyvynges hyt will have; and yf it ell be, than go hyt ovyr here day, so as we here byfore have be-qweythyd.

¶ Ferthermore I sey that they hyt ȝelde for the lyvelode of my kyn to whom I ȝeve most, whether they ben mayde chyldryn, or sonys, as me best lykyth; and I bydde, on Goddys name, and on all halewene, that none of my kyn hereafterward labor not aȝenst eny of ther kynrede that I have ȝyve and be-qweythyd to here byfore. And wt me all the worthynesse of West-saxone to ryȝt consentyn that I most

¹ MS. repeats *And I wyll*.

leve hem as fre as thowt, wheythyr that I wyll; A.D. 885?
and I for Goddys love, and for my sowle helthe,
wylle that they in possessyon of here fredom,
and alle here kyred, and I on Goddys holy
name comawnde that them no man wythsey,
nother w^t strenthe nother w^t eny thyng, that
they ne mote sesyn what man wham they wylle
in here londys.

¶ And I wyll than¹ men ȝeve to the hows
at Domrahamme here land-bok, and here fre-
domys, hem to seosyn what hond hem levyst
is, for me, and for Elfede, and for here frendys
that he ys bownd to, and that I am bounde
to, and for the nedy that alyve be, to kepe
hyt, that yt may be helthe for my sowle, and
that hyt be to me in forȝyvenesse, and so I fol. 11 c.
desyre me to be forȝeve.

(f.) *Explanatio Testamenti regis Alfredi, in lingua
Latina.*

Ego Alfredus, divino munere, Occidentalium The same
(3.) in
Latin.
Saxonum rex, præsentibus testibus intentionem
meæ ultimæ voluntatis impræsentiarum propalo,¹
ut implementum sortiatur post proprium in fata
decessum. Imprimis concedo meo seniori filio
Edwardo, illas terras apud Stratnet, in Tricon-
shire, et Hortyngtune, cum tota libera terra
quam Leofus a nobis per antea tenuit, apud
Carumtune, et apud Kylfantune, et apud Burn-
ham, et apud Wedmore. Insuper ego confirmo
custodi de Ceodre, quod ipse illud habeat, secun-
dum assignationem a nobis prælocutam, cum
terra illa apud Kyntune, necnon cum omnibus
ad illud pertinentibus. Ulterius prædicto con-
cedo custodi, terras illas apud Kantuctune, et

¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 885?
Will of
Alfred
continued.

apud Bedewynd, et apud Pevesy, et apud Husseburn, et apud Suttune, et apud Leodrydan, et apud Aultune, cum omnibus liberis terris quas in Cantia possidemus, et apud inferiorem Husseburum; et apud Kyseldene. Do illas terras meo principali servienti, apud Wyntoniam, secundum assignationem, secundum quam illud pater meus, prædicto servienti, per prius, quam effectuose¹ delegavit. Alterum vero feodum, quem ego Egulfo dedi usque ad certum tempus apud inferiorem Husseborne prænominato servienti concedo. Insuper do meo juniore filio terras illas apud Ederyngtune, et apud Dene, et apud Mene, et apud Ambresbury, et apud Deone, et apud Sturemynster, et apud Zeule, et apud Cruerne, et apud Whytchurche, et apud Axanmuthe, et apud Braunescumbe, et apud Kolumtune, et apud Twyfyrd, et apud Milleburne, et apud Examynster, et apud Sutheswyrthe, et apud Lynthune, cum omnibus terris ad illud pertinentibus, quæ sunt omnes quas sub cælo ibidem possideo, solummodo Trykonschire excepto. Insuper meæ filiæ concedo primogenitæ villam de Welewe; et meæ filiæ concedo postgenitæ villam de Klere, et de Cendevere; et meæ juniore filiæ do villam de Welyg, et de Ascketune, et de Chippenam: Athelmo vero, fratris mei filio, do villam de Eldyngburne, et de Cumptune, et de Crundele, et de Bedyngum, et de Bedyngum, et de Burnham, et de Thunresfeld, et de Aschengum. Et fratris mei filio Athelwoldo concedo villam de Godelming et de Guldeford, et de Stenungum. Et Osfertho, cognato meo, do villam de Beccanle, et de Rytherhamfeld, et de Diccanlyngum, et de Suttune, et de Lullyngmynstyr, et de Angemeryngum, et de Feltham, necnon et omnes

¹ MS. reads *affectuosius*

terras ad illud pertinentes. Insuper concedo A.D. 885 ?
 Alswytha¹ villam de Lamborne, et de Wantyngh, et de Ethandtune. Præterea duobus filiis meis libras lego mille, cuilibet eorum quingentas libras. Et primogenitæ meæ, postgenitæ, et juniore necnon Alswytha,¹ ipsis quatuor lego fol. 11 d. libras quadringentas, cuilibet eorum centum libras. Ulterius cuilibet armigerorum meorum centum marcas, singulis eorum per se centum marcas. Verumtamen concedo Athelmo, Athelwoldo, et Osfertho etiam, cuilibet eorum centum marcas. Insuper do Etheredo, principi militiæ meæ, unum gladium et viginti centum marcas.¹ Et meo sequestri, cum quo jam Pascha imminente pactum firmavi, do ducentas libras, ut ipse det et distribuatur inter omnes illos ubi placitum est sibi subire sepulchrum,¹ secundum dispositionem quam egomet sibi ad præsens conficio. Insuper archiepiscopo do centum marcas, et Esno episcopo, et Werfertho episcopo, et illi de Schyrborn, cuilibet eorum centum concedo marcas, ad dandum et distribuendum, pro me, et pro patre meo, et propter hoc quod ipse per antea assignabat. Etiam ego assigno ducentas libras quinquaginta presbyteris, per totum regnum meum; et quinquaginta solidos¹ cuilibet Deo servienti, per totum regnum meum; et quinquaginta solidos¹ ad distribuendum inter pauperes; et quinquaginta solidos¹ ecclesiæ in qua corpus meum traditur sepulturæ. Et ultra ista nescio utrum plus fuerit ad legandum,¹ spero revera quod plus non fuerit inventum. Si vero plus repertum sit, disponatur prout superius disponendum censuimus. Et volo quod armigeri mei, cum valectis, et omnes qui cum ipsis in servitio meo existunt, ista distribuunt,

¹ Sic in MS. See note at p. 67.

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Will of
Alfred
continued.

fol. 12 a.

modo supradicto; nec alio modo distribuant quam superius præscripsimus, coram hærede meo, cui præ cæteris maiorem quantitatem de bonis et possessionibus meis prælargitus sum, secundum quod donare potui. Et tali concessioni multi nobiles conscripserunt, et coram præsentibus omnibus his testibus, istæ donationes et concessiones in scriptis erant redactæ. Et modo principibus regni mei dedi in mandatis, omnibus videlicet, qui inveniri poterant, quod illi impedimentum non inferant; quoniam voluntas mea, de prædictis, implendi capiant effectum divina freta virtute. Et volo quod illi homines qui prædictas possident terras, observent verba quæ de patris mei hæreditate rediguntur in scriptis, in quantum possunt, et in quantum, de futuro, firmitus poterunt. Etiam volo quod si ego alicui dedi, vel feodum aliquem ad tempus accommodavi, quod illi meis cognatis vel suis illud ostendant. Insuper volo quod illi homines quibus ego meas liberas terras delegavi, non alienent illas a mea cognatione, ultra dies suos: et volo quod trans-eant diebus suis¹ meæ propinquiore manui, nisi ex se ipsis procreati fuerint filii legitimi. Et tunc ex meo beneplacito permaneant virili sexui, ab ipsis progenito, quamdiu unus ex eis vixerit super terram. Nam et pater¹ meus eodem modo suam legavit hæreditatem. Quod si aliquo modo accadat, ut perveniant terræ prædictæ in manus mulierum, tunc volo quod post obitum earum, reddantur consanguinitati meæ virili, ex earum visceribus descendenti; si ita fuerit quod ipsæ has terras vita comite in propriis manibus retinere voluerint. Si vero aliter acciderit, tunc ultra dies suos fiet ita, sicut per prius delegavimus. Ulterius dico, quod

¹ Sic in MS.

reddatur ab ipsis pro sustentatione victus con- A.D. 885?
sanguineorum meorum,¹ quibus oportet me præ-
dictas terras legare utrum sint masculi vel
fœminæ, secundum quod mihi melius videtur.
Et ego in nomine Domini exhortor, et in no-
mine omnium sanctorum, quod nemo consan-
guineorum meorum, in posterum, contra ali-
quem suæ consanguinitatis laboret quovismodo,
quoad ea quæ ego ipsis dedi perantea pariter
et legavi. Et mecum tota nobilitas West Saxo-
nicæ gentis, pro recto jure, consentiunt, quod
me oportet dimittere eos ita liberos, sicut in
homine cogitatio ipsius consistit. Et ego, pro
amore Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ, volo quod
ipsi sint in possessione libertatum suarum, et
omnis cognatio eorum. Et ego in nomine Dei
sacro in mandatis committo, quod ipsis nemo
contradicat, neque cum armis, potestate, nec
virtute, neque aliquo alio resistendi modo, quod
illi non poterunt seysinare, vel introducere, quem-
cumque illis placuerit, in eorum terras, posses-
siones, et dominia. Et volo quod homines mei
dent domo de Domraham suas terras liberas,
et suas libertates, sic quod ipsi seysinent quem-
cumque illis placuerit, pro me, et pro Elflæda,
et pro amicis suis, quibus ipsa gratitudines
tenetur impendere, et pro vivorum ac defunc-
torum omnium necessitates habentium salute;
et quod habeant illas ut possint stare pro animæ
meæ salute; et quod talis pia donatio sit in
remissionem omnium peccatorum meorum. Et
ita desiderans Altissimum humiliter deprecor,
ut mea delicta, et eorum pœnas mihi misericor-
diter relaxet. Amen.

¹ Sic in MS.

§ 9. *Brevis Recapitulatio supradictorum.*

Summary
of the
preceding
chapter.
A.D. 871-
900.

Death of
Alfred.
A.D. 901.
Oct. 28.
His burial;
and subse-
quent
translation
to Hyde.
fol. 12 b.

His taliter, ut prætaxatum est, rite peractis, Christianissimus ac religiosissimus Alfredus rex, post plurima cum Dacis commissa prælia, et triumphans, necnon infinita hujus mundi, pro Dei amore, patriæ liberatione, ac fratrum consolatione, fortiter ac laboriose desudando pertransiens discrimina, invocando Dominum Patrem Omnipotentem, qui dedit in dextra ejus tolerare hominem fortem in bello, et exaltare cornu gentis suæ, qui in diebus suis non pertimuit principem et in potentia nemo vicit illum, homo princeps fratrum, firmamentum gentis, stabilimentum populi, rector fratrum, anno coronationis suæ quadragesimo sexto, regnationis vero suæ tricesimo non completæ, morti quæ nulli parcit humane obedit, magnificatus in timore inimicorum, quia lux Dei vestigium ejus est. Cujus venerabile regium corpus primo in cathedrali ecclesia Wyntoniam, cum omni solennitate cleri et populi traditur sepulturæ, sed postmodum pro deliramento canonicorum, qui nuper introducti fuerant in vetus cœnobium, videlicet anno primo Etheredi regis, fratris istius gloriosi principis, dicentium regios manes, resumpto cadavere, noctibus per domos oberrare,—ut prædictum est, in fine capituli proxime sequentis Secundum Testamentum ejusdem Alfredi, in lingua Saxonica,¹—filius ejus Edwardus genitoris ossa tulit et in Novo posuit Monasterio, quod tunc contiguum fuit veteri monasterio, sed tempore gloriosi principis Henrici senioris translatum est, ad locum qui modo Hyda vocatur, extra portam borealem civitatis Wentanæ, ubi et modo requiescit prædictus insignissimus princeps Alfredus, cujus memoria in benedictione est. Cujus mortem vir Dei beatissimus Grimbaldu, clerimoniam in regno Anglorum egregius informator et instructor, flevit afflictione incomparabili.

¹ See the passage in § 7 of this chapter, pp. 61, 62.

In hujus gloriosissimi ac Christianissimi principis Alfredi laudem, Henricus, Huntugdunensis archidiaconus, libro quinto, hos ponit versus:—

Laudatory
verses on
Alfred;
from
Henry
Hunting-
don.

Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem
Armipotens Alfrede, dedit probitasque laborem;
Perpetuumque labor [nomen]: cui mixta dolori
Gaudia semper erant, spes semper mixta timori.
Si modo victor eras, ad crastina bella pavebas;¹
Si modo victus eras, ad crastina bella parabas.²
Jam post transactos regni vitæque labores,
Christus ei sit vera quies, sceptrumque perenne.

[CHAPTER XIV.]

*Tempore regis Edwardi senioris.*³

[§ 1. *Conflicts of Edward with the Scots, the Cumbrians, the Welsh, and the Danes.*]

Mortuo victoriosissimo rege anno gratiæ nongentesimo primo et Wyntonie in Novo Monasterio sepulto, eodem anno Edwardus dictus senior, filius Alfredi, coronatus est in regem super Anglos, apud Kyngstone. Literarum cultu patre inferior, sed gloria sæculari superior. Nam urbes novas condidit, mutilatas reparavit, fines regni latius quam pater dilatavit. Porro Scottorum, Cumbrorum, Wallanorum, reges in deditionem recepit. Estsexiam, Northanhymbriam, Merciam de manibus Dacorum extorsit; totam Merciam, post obitum sororis suæ Elfledæ obtinuit. Hic quoque rex filios suos literis fecit instrui, filias vero suas primo literis, deinde colo et acu, fecit exercitari, ut scribit Marianus Scotus, libro primo.

Chapter
XIV.
A.D. 901.
Chronicle
of the
reign of
Edward the
elder.
Conflicts
of Edward
with neigh-
bouring
princes.

R. Higden,
lib. vi. c. 4.
(Codex
Winton.
fol. 154,
verso.)

Contra hunc regem Edwardum insurrexit quidam Clito, Ethelwoldus nomine, patruelis⁴ regis Edwardi, occupavitque Wymburgam, urbem juxta Batoniam, affir-

Insurrec-
tion of
Ethelwold
the Ethel-
ing.

¹ MS. reads: "Si modo *tutus* erat,
" crastina bella *parabat*."
² MS. reads: "Si modo *victor* erat,
" ad crastina bella *pavebat*."

³ Sic in MS.

⁴ MS., patruelus.

A.D. 901. mans quod ibi aut triumpharet, aut occumberet. Veruntamen rapta secum de nocte sanctimoniali de monasterio Wymburnensy¹ ad Dacos Northanhymbros recessit, quorum auxilium petivit, sed rex Edwardus valde persecutus est eum adeo ut relictā Angliā Franciam adiret; fol. 12 c. sanctimonialem tamen secum rex benignus reduxit, monasterioque suo restituit. Postmodum vero, scilicet eodem anno, idem Athelwoldus Clito rediit, cum magno navium apparatu, et junctis secum Danis Est-Angliam inhabitantibus, invasit Merciam usque ad Criceford, quod est Crikelade, cuncta consumens; deinde, Thamisia pertransita, usque ad Bradenstoke terram spoliavit, et sic Est-Angliam rediit, quem rex insequens a tergo, terram hostium, a flumine Eriso usque ad limites terræ Sancti Edmundi, deprædavit, præcipiendo suis ut nullus post se remaneret. Cantuaritæ tamen, jussu regis neglecto, ibidem remanentes, a Danis pœne trucidantur, multis hinc inde ruentibus. Sed et Clito Ethelwaldus inter hostes occubuit. Unde et Dani, sentientes regem Edwardum fore invincibilem, pacem fecerunt.

Founda-
tion of the
abbey of
Cluny.
A.D. 910.

Hujus regis tempore, videlicet anno Domini non-
gentesimo decimo, anno coronationis regis Edwardi
senioris nono, fundatum fuit monasterium Cluniacense,
a pio Willelmo principe Burgundiæ, cujus primus ab-
bas fuit sanctus Odo, secundus Maiolus, cujus loci
monachi in suis primordiis, secundum Willelmum Mel-
dunensem, libro *De Pontificibus* quarto, locupletes
erant in sæculo et splendidæ religionis in Deo. Hic
itaque inclitus rex Edwardus, per omnia sequens sui
patris vestigia, omnes bonæ memoriæ viros et congruos
ecclesiasticæ sanctioni, non minore dilectione quam
pater suus, retinere studuit, ad quem sanctus et glorio-
sus Christi sacerdos Grimbaldus accessit, et ita humiliter

¹ Sic in MS.

et sapienter, Spiritus Sancti instinctu commonitus de ædificando monasterio, eum allocutus est.

[§ 2.] *Propositio principalis causæ quare Novum ædificatum est Monasterium in Wyntonia, incipit.*

“ Licet pater vester,” inquit, “ domine rex, super me A.D. 901.
 “ imposuerit, ut vester consiliarius et intimus fuisset, Grimbald's
 “ sicut suus extiti; tamen nullam fiduciam sibi ex hac exhorta-
 “ re promisi. Proinde prostratus pedibus vestris, hu- tion to the
 “ militer rogo, ut mihi præpollentissima vestra excellen- king for
 “ tia licentiam dignetur donare, quatenus ad mona- fulfilment
 “ sterium nostrum, Deo donante, possim redire.” Hoc of Alfred's
 audito, rex sanctissimus, ex alto corde ingemuit, et purpose to
 magno mœrore suffusus, obtestando deprecatus est, ne found
 illum quoad viveret, desereret; majora et ampliora suo
 patre promittens, augmentare et meliorare sanctam
 ecclesiam, fautore Deo, suis utilitatibus spondens.
 Quem cum sanctissimus vir pro sua veneratione et dig-
 nitate nollet offendere, se remansurum, promisit, ea
 conditione, ut de suo jure ei tribueret tantum spatium¹
 terræ in Wentana urbe, ubi condignum Deo cœno-
 bium posset ædificare; quia summam quietem ordinem
 monachorum dixit quærere. Rex autem, audito quod
 remanere vellet, lacrymas præ gaudio fudit; et per
 vim, terram de veteri monasterio in quo novum ædi-
 ficaret accipere voluit. Quod sanctus, pio ut erat pec-
 tore, prohibuit fieri; dicens, quod non placeret Deo
 sacrificium de rapinis. Sed magis illud dedit consilium, fol. 12 d.
 ut in urbe Wentana coadunaret omnes cœtus præsulum,
 abbatum, et clericorum, necnon et nobilium laicorum;
 et aperiret eis suam devotionem de constructione cœ-

¹ MS., *tanti spatii*.

A.D. 901.
Council at
Winches-
ter.

The king
purchases
land from
the bishop
of Win-
chester for
the new
abbey.

Its boun-
daries and
dimensions.

nobii; et per eorum consilium opus perficeret tam honestum. Statimque propter fratrem suum Æthelwardum, et archiepiscopum Pleymundum, et Wyntoniensem episcopum Denewlphum, et Scireburnensem episcopum Asserum, misit; et coadunato consilio, eis suam voluntatem patefecit. Patre meo, inquit, qui strenue administrationem hujus regni gubernavit, humanis rebus exempto, ego Edwardus, filius ejus, permittente fidei Deo; qui vocat ea quæ non sunt, tanquam ea quæ sunt, apicem regni accepi;¹ et virum sanctissimum, honore et veneratione dignissimum, nomine Grimbaldum, quem pater meus a transmarinis partibus, ex monasterio sancti Berhini,² evocavit, qui inter nos velut quoddam clarum sidus clarius renet, et est amabilis et Deo pretiosissimus, egregiæque virtutis, incomprehensibilisque sanctitatis, omnino retinere volo. Proinde imprimis precor ut pontifex Denewlphus diocesis hujus, annuat mihi tantum terræ proprii juris mutua vicissitudine, ut decens et nobile monasterium regalibus usibus possim construere.

Libentissime igitur præsul veteris monasterii assensum tribuit votis honesti et sapientissimi regis, et recepit mutua vice, ab illo, non modicam quantitatem pretiosissimi metalli; emitque Deo amabilis princeps capellam et dormitorium quod pater suus fabricare jussit, et insuper terram reliquam a supradicto præsule, seu a quibuslibet³ circummanentibus, jure hæreditatis redemit; scilicet passus uniuscujusque istius loci emit uno mancuso purgatissimi auri. Emitque ab australi parte cœnobii, xxiiii. virgas terræ in longum, necnon et v. in altum, et ubicumque minor latitudo habetur, non plus una virga stringitur; ab occidente monasterii xii. virgas longitudinis.

¹ MS., *excepi*.

² *Sic* in MS.

³ MS. *inserts et*.

Fram the suthwest herne to seynt Gregoriis churche, .xvi. yerd, westryth to the strete; than westryth, by the suth strete, to the lyttune.¹

Tunc usque occidentem per plateam australem .vii. virgas et .vi. pedes; .vii. yerde and .vi. feet. Ab aquilone monasterii, .xvi. virgas in longitudine; *than ryth north to the newe strete.*

Ab oriente, quadraginta tres virgas, et insuper .vi. pedes per longum; *that ys to seye, estryth fro the monasterie, thre and fourti yerde, and .vi. feete to the est strete.*

Iterum, ab australi parte, .xx. virgas et .vi. pedes, *that ys to seye, southrythte .xx. yerde and .vi. feete to the south strete.* Ab aquilone, .v. virgas, *that ys to seye, ryth north .v. yerdys.*

Hæc omnia, in summam collecta, fiunt tres acrae et tres virgatæ; quod lingua Anglorum dicitur, *thry furlang and thry meteyerd.*

Igitur venerabilis Grimbaldus commendatum opus ex integro et pro viribus exercebat; et usque ad perfectionem perducere cupiebat; quia in eodem loco divinis laudibus inservire volebat. Unde a pio Iudice Christo ad coronam justitiæ se sublevandum sperabat. Artificibus itaque plurimis et operariis coadunatis, jactisque fundamentis, coeptum opus quotidie certatim acceleravit, et in duobus annis, quod mirum est dictu, et difficile videtur, perfecit. Rex autem magnam pecuniam, et largis diversarum specierum donis, in argento et auro, sancto patri obtulit, et insuper possessiones multas ei denunciavit, quas in die dedicationis ob refrigerium animæ suæ, filiorumque salutem, obtulit; et de quibus rebus quas tradiderat loco illi, rogatu sancti patris, testamentum scribere fecit.

The building of the abbey.
A.D. 902.

fol. 13 a.

¹ Sic in MS. for heztune (*burial-ground*).

A.D 901-
903.

Ponthieu
ravaged ;
emigration
thence into
England.

Solemn
reception
at New
Minster of
the remains
of Jodocus,
or Jude,
brought
from
Picardy.

Dedication
of New
Minster.
A.D. 903.

Eodem tempore invidens diabolus ecclesiæ felicitatibus, et peccatis hominum illic habitantium exigentibus, permisit Deus territorium Pontivorum¹ flagellari incursionibus inimicorum. In qua incursione urbes destructæ; monasteria eversa; ecclesiæ incensæ; et provincia est depopulata. Quapropter cultores terræ fugerunt, et terram relinquentes, reliquias et pignora sanctorum secum asportaverunt, et ad sanctum Grimbaldum quidam nobiles laici et sapientissimi clerici, et religiosi diversorum monasteriorum monachi, more apum, ad oras² Angliæ commigraverunt, atque etiam sacratissima membra confessoris Christi Judoci e transmarinis partibus advexerunt; quem sanctissimus pater cum splendidissimo clero sibi commisso, et cum infinita turba fidelium populorum, excepit, magno exhilaratus gaudio; atque in Novo quod ædificaverat deponens Monasterio, in quo magnis honoribus venerabiliter honoratur usque hodie a populo. Hic sanctus quanti meriti apud Deum maneat in cœlis, comprobatur pretiosissima vita de ejus factis descripta; et quod in hoc monasterio sint ejus sacratissima ossa, ostendunt plurima miracula, hic divinitus per eum operata.

Post gloriosam vero laudabilemque perfectionem monasterii, sanctus pater Grimbaldus, opifex totius monasterialis constructionis, gaudens de ejus loci potioribus incrementis, nobilissimum regem Edwardum adiit, qui nemini priori³ in temporali gloria, vel divinitatis amore secundus extitit, atque devotissime pro dedicatione eum admonuit. Qui rex gloriosus, non segnis executor sanctæ monitionis, imperiali auctoritate reverendissimum Pleimundum archiepiscopum, cum reliquis personis, quas discernebat aut dignitas ordinis aut sexus corporis, ad hoc divinum opus coadunavit. Interfuerunt etiam omnes nobilissimi viri de gente Anglorum,

¹ territorium Pontivorum] Pagus
pontivus, or Ponthieu, in Picardy.

² MS., horas.

³ MS., priorem.

ac infinitus fidelium populorum numerus, et dedicave- A.D. 903.
runt venerabilem et Deo dilectam basilicam in honore
Sanctæ Trinitatis individuæque unitatis, necnon in
veneratione sanctæ Dei genitricis Mariæ, perpetuæque
virginis, sanctorumque apostolorum Petri et Pauli,
anno ab incarnatione Domini nongentesimo tertio; et
ut decebat opus regium *Novum Monasterium* illud
nuncupaverunt, ad distinctionem vetusti monasterii.

Rex autem, qui non piger erat imitator paternæ The adorn-
virtutis, locum istum terris et ædificiis ditavit, et ment and
multiplicibus ornamentis honoravit, ac expensis exte- endowment
rioribus delegavit, necnon et clericorum congregatio- of New
nem, qui officium divinum adimplerent, instituit, quibus Minster by
sanctum patrem Grimbaldum verbis operibusque exi- the king
mum perfecit. Obtulere etiam spectabiles viri, de and others.
gente Anglorum, in die dedicationis, quædam prædia, fol. 13 b.
patrocinate rege, ut memoria animarum illorum esset
in illo loco [in] perpetua benedictione.

Benignissimus autem Rex non impos sui voti, hoc Transla-
quod diu corde tractaverat, occasionibus justis efficere tion of the
voluit, ossaque et cineres patris sui, Alfredi, qui tra- remains of
dita sepulturæ fuerant in monasterio veteri, transtulit Alfred
in sacratissimo loco propriæ ædificationis, cum appa- to New
tibus regali magnificentiae dignis. In quo monasterio, Minster.
etiam matrem suam Deo amabilem foeminam, et cum
honore vocitandam Elhswytham, tumulavit, [quæ fuit]
ædificatrix monasterii monialium quod est Wyntoniam,
in quo diversarum specierum dona¹ obtulit, ut cum
sanctis esset resurrectura in gloria perpetuæ felicitatis.

Dehinc labente processu parvi temporis, sanctus pa- Grimbold's
ter Grimboldus, inertem turbam nobilium clericorum, labours for
qui hic habitabant, omnino voluit eliminare, atque reforma-
monachos Deo servientes hunc locum regali privilegio tion in the
ad inhabitandum dare. Quippe senio confectus, sic Church.
propositum quod susceperat, tenuit arte, ut ferventius

¹ MS., *donis*.

A.D. 901-
903.

multo quam inchoaverat ante, Omnipotenti Domino procuraret servire. Pro qua re non facile volebat uspiam de monasterio egredi, sed diversis personis et ministratoribus deputatis, assiduus erat in orationibus et jejuniis. Et si quando, quod tarde evenerat, exhibat, in admonitionibus piis insudabat, ut si commisissent populi aliqua errata, et paterentur dæmonum tentamina, unusquisque timens diem judicii, et suæ vocationis, lacrymis et eleemosinis redimeret sua facta. Hac admonitione sancti viri omnes auditores discedebant, sed non sine gaudio consolationis. Nam dolentes et mœstos, pro cujuslibet sæculari actione, exhilarabat oris sui affamine. Et, quod mirum est dictu, nihil docuit sermonibus quod non haberet in actibus.

The sick-
ness and
last days of
Grimbald.
A.D. 903.

Expletis igitur regimine clericorum quatuor septimanis postquam monasterium dedicatum fuit, deliberavit, ut supra scripsi, sanctus pater Grimbaldus, in operibus istius elegantis fabricæ, monachos imponere; sed prævidit in spiritu diem transitus sui appropinquare, quo mercedem bonorum operum a Christo Jhesu deberet recipere, pro certaminis labore; et ideo voluntatem suam in congregandis fratribus non potuit explere. Secretius itaque et remotius infra monasterium habitare cœpit, nec omnino quid sæculare volebat audire, vel loqui. Et tantis virtutibus clarus et perfectus, tempore illo aparuit, ut cunctis qui videre eum meruerant, exemplum bene vivendi, et terrorem judicii futuri præbuerit. Exemplum quidem, quod in infirmitate laborantem, ita eum in psalmis et hymnis sæpissime videbant intentum, et cœlum crebrius respicientem; ut ipsi qui sani erant imitari penitus eum non valerent. Sic occasionem infirmitatis sanctus vir fecit esse virtutis. Nec languor imbecillitatis corporeæ liberum animum illius potuit impedire; sed juxta vocem apostoli: "*Quando plus infirmabatur, tunc potens et fortior videbatur.*"¹ Ita cruciatus infirmitatis mate-

fol. 13 c.

¹ 2 Cor. xii. 10.

riam præbuit cunctis eum videntibus patientiæ et A.D. 901. sanctitatis.

Deditque rex benignissimus liberaliter prædicto Novo Monasterio, maneria quæ in scriptis hic subsequuntur.

[§ 3. *Grants and privileges conferred by King Edward the Elder on the Abbey of Hyde.*]

*Incipit Donatio Edwardi primi, filii Alfredi regis, concessa Novo Monasterio Wyntonice, anno regni sui primo.*¹

Original
Charter,
in the
Muniment
Room of
Winches-
ter College
(under
"Wood-
mancote").

† Omnipotentia Divinæ Majestatis ubique præsidente, King Edward's grant of the manor of Mychel-dever, in Hants. A.D. 901.
et sine fine cuncta gubernante. Ego Eadweardus, ipso largiente, rex Anglorum, cunctis gentis nostræ fidelibus innotesco quod pro salute animæ meæ quendam fundum, quem indigenæ *Myceldefer* appellant, centum cassatorum quantitatem continentem, benigne confero Monasterio Sanctæ Trinitatis, quod Wentana situm est civitate, Novumque appellatur. Huic autem libertati fautores et consiliarii mei fuerunt duces et magnates, qui me ad hanc largitatem incitaverunt; qui etiam omnes unanimiter constituerunt, ut donatio ista firma in æternum permaneat; neque a quolibet, seu superiore vel inferiore, commutetur; et quisquis violare præsumpserit excommunicatur a societate Dei et sanctorum ejus. Proinde sit terra prædicta ab omni servitio mundano semper libera, exceptis tribus causis: hoc est, expeditione, et pontis arcisve constructione. Limites autem qui ad supradictam² pertinent terram subsequens manifestat, stylus Anglicus, hoc modo:—

Ðiſ syndon ða land-gemæra to Myceldefer: Boundaries of Mychel-dever, (1) in Anglo-Saxon.
æpest on Hafochline,³ þonne ƿpa andlang heƿ-
paðer on Ecgulfer tƿeop; þonne andlang heƿ-
paðer oð Myceldefer; þonne andlang Mycel-
defer; þonne of Myceldefer to ðam pole;

¹ This charter has been partially printed in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, from a copy contained in the Cotton MS., Dom. A. xiv. f. 72.

² MS. *quæ et superdictam*; and so in Cotton MS., Domit. A. xiv.

³ For identification, as far as has been found practicable, of the names of places mentioned in these Boundaries, see the notes subjoined to the Translations in the Appendix.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

þonne of ðam pole to Næranbyrig; ðonne of [Næranbypig to Þætephline; þonne of Þætephline to Stapolaðorne; þonne of Stapolaðorne to horgan pæge; ðonne of horgan pæge to forpæðan pylle; ðonne of]¹ forpæðan pylle to Ðyððanþorne; ðonne ut² of Ðyððanþorne to Tettangraf; ðonne of Tettangrafe to Ceopterbeorge; ðonne of Ceopterbeorge to Cleapaflode; þonne of Clearflode andlang stræte on Heppesham; ðonne of Heppesham to Linleage; ðonne³ of Linleage to Bullocesrole; ðonne of Bullocessole to Ticcerham; ðonne ofer ðonne⁴ feld to Bearcelea; þonne of Bearcelea forð on Æplea, [þonne of Æplea]¹ 7pa forð on Heanlangpan;⁵ þonne ofer ðone feld on Kandefep, andlang Kænfer⁶ on Duddandune; þonne andlang streames to Brokenanbeorge; of Brokenanbeorge innan ða rode on Beagalea; of ðære rode on middepeapðan þeapðhangpan; of þeapðhangpan 7ya forð on Papanholt ruðepeapðne; þonne on þæt gemot hur; þonne ofer Rupandune, þæt [eft]¹ on Hafochline.

A.D. 901. *Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis:—*

Boundaries
of Mychel-
dever, (2)
in English.
fol. 13 d.

Thys ben the markys of the lond of Mychildefer: Fyrst, begyn at Hafoclynk; than so along the lawpath to Egulfus tre; fro thennys along the lawpathes to Mychyldefer, fro thennys along Mychyldefer; thanne fro Mychildefer to the pole; thanne fro the pole to Nessianbrygh; thanne fro Nessianbrygh to Watyrlynk; thanne fro Watyrlynk to Stapolethorne; thanne fro

¹ The MS. here omits all the words in brackets; which are printed from the original charter, still preserved at Winchester.

² A frequent expression in Charters for oð þæt.

³ MS. repeats þonne.

⁴ Sic in MS. for ðone.

⁵ Sic in MS. The original Charter reads Heanhangpan.

⁶ Sic in MS. The original Charter reads Kenderep.

Stapolethorne to the hornewey; thanne fro the hornewey to the forseyd pylle; thanne fro the forseyd pylle to Thyddanthorne; thanne fro Thyddanthorne to Tetgrave; thanne fro Tetgrave to Certesborw; fro Certesborw to Clereflode; thanne fro Clereflode along the stret of Herwysham; thanne from Herwysham to Lynleyge; thanne fro Lynley to Bullokysssole; thanne fro Bullokysssole to Tykkyshā, fro thennys over the feld to Berkle; thanne fro Berkle forth to Eple; thanne fram Eple so forth to Henhangyr, so ovyr the feld of Candefer; thāne alonge Candefer to Duddune; thanne along the ryver of Brokenborw; from Brokenborw w^tynne the forde of Begele; fro the forde to mydward of Werdhangyr; from Werdhangyr so forth to Papanholt suthwarde, fro thennys to the manere, thāne ovyr Rwdune ayen to Haflync.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis:—

Isti sunt termini terrarum ad manerium de Michildefer pertinentium: Imprimis incipe apud Haflync, ab illo procedendo per longum per semitam quæ declinat ab alta via ad arborem Egulfi, quæ semita Anglice vocatur *lawpath*; ab arbore Egulfi procedas per longum legales semitas usque pervenias ad Mycheldefer; deinde pertranseas per longum Mychyldefer, tunc a Mycheldefer ad quendam puteum qui vocatur Anglice *the pole of Mychyldefer*; tunc ab illa palude procedas ad Nessianbrygh; ab Nessianbrygh procedas ad Watyrlynk; deinde a Watyrlynk ad Stapylthorne; deinde a Stapylthorne ad viam quæ admodum cornu dirigitur, quæ Anglice vocatur *the hornwey*; tunc ab illa via quousque pervenias iterum ad prædictum puteum; deinde a prædicto puteo ad Thyddanthorne; deinde ab illo loco ad Tedgrave; deinde

Boundaries
of Mychel-
defer, (3)
in Latin.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

a Tedgrave ad Certesbwr, ab illo Certesbwru
ad Clerfold; deinde a Clerfold per longum per-
transeas per plateam de Herwysham ad Lynley;
tunc a Lynley ad Bullokyssole; tunc a Bul-
lokyshole ad Tykkysham; deinde a Tykkysham
pertranseas campum qui ducit ad Berkle; deinde
a Berkele procedas ad Eple, tunc a Eple sic
ulterius ad Henhanger, sic per campum de Can-
defer; deinde per longum pertranseas Candef-
er quousque pervenias ad Duddune; deinde per
longum pertranseas torrentem de Brokenbrow;
a Brokenbrow infra vadum de Begele; a vado
de Begele ad medium de Werdhangyr, sic ulte-
rius procedendo ad Papanholt per austrum;
deinde ad manerium de Mychyldefer; deinde
super Rwdune pertranseas iterum ad Halflync.

Incipit Enumeratio limitum terrarum de Cranburn,
in lingua Saxonica:—

fol. 14 a.
Boundaries
of Cran-
bourne, in
Wilts, (1)
in Anglo-
Saxon.

Pis syndon ða land-gemæra to Cramburnan: Collated
aerest, on Myceldeferer stream forn angean ðone with the
cyricstede on Þynsigestune, andlang streames on original
Þaddange; ¹ of Þaddange ¹ andlang streames on Charter, in
ðone blacan pol; of ðan ² blacan pole on Muniment
Hpel- Room of
pesdell; of Hpelpesdelle on ðone burnan; of ðam Winchester College.
burnan norð andlang peges on Tuccingepeg; of
Tuccingepege andlang peges on greatan dic; of
greatan dic on Rupanbeorh; of Rupanbeorge
þurh ³ ðone puða on Caelcgrafan, andlang paðes
on Frigedaeg; of Frigedaeg on horpeges norð-
ende; of hordeger ⁴ norðende andlang peges east-
pearð on þone smalan paeð; of þam smalan
paeðe ut þurh cealcgrafas on ðone readan pylle; ⁵
of ðam readan pylle andlang fyr innan greatan

¹ Þaddange] Orig. Chart. reads
Þaddanige.

² ðan] Orig. Chart. reads ðam.

³ þurh] Orig. Chart. reads þurð.

⁴ Sic for hoppeger.

⁵ pylle] Orig. Chart. reads pyll.

ðic, on ðaet smale ðell; of ðam smalan ðelle A.D. 901.
 ut to lytlan ðune on ðaer hundes hylle; of ^{Charters}
 ðaer¹ hundeshylle andlang peges on Crammere; ^{of Edward}
 of Crammere andlang peges on nanes mannes ^{the Elder}
 lande; of nanes mannes lande andlang peges ^{continued.}
 eft innan Mycheldefer.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis:—

These ben the lond-markys of Cramburñ: ^{The same,}
 Begyn at the streame of Mycheldefer, that ren- ^{(2) in}
 nyth by fore the churchep lace of Wynsyges-tune, ^{English.}
 and along the stremys of Waddange; fro Wad-
 dange along the stremys to the blak pyll; fro
 the blak pyll to Whelpesdelle; fro Whelpesdelle
 to the² burne; fro the burne north along the
 weys to Tuccyngwey; fro Tukkyngewey³ along
 the weyys, fort thu comyst to the greete dyche;
 fro the greete dyche to Ruburu; fro Ruburw
 thurw the wode of Chalgrave; and along the
 pathys to Frygedeg; fro Frygedeg to Horweys
 northende; from Horweys northende along the
 weyys estward to the smale path; fro the smale
 path owth thorw Chalgravis to the reed pyll;
 fro the red pulle along fyr withynne the gret
 dych to the smale delle; fro the small delle vuth⁴
 to the lytyll dune fort thu comyst to Hundys-
 hylle; fro Hundyshulle along the weyys to Cram-
 mere, fro Crammere a long the weyys to No-
 mannys-lond; fro No-mannys-lond along the
 weyys ayen in to Mycheldefer.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis:—

Isti sunt terrarum termini pertinentium ad ^{The bound-}
 Cramburñ: Imprimis incipe procedere apud tor- ^{daries of}
^{Cranburne,}

¹ ðaer] Orig. Chart. reads ðaer.

² MS. repeats *to the*.

³ Sic in MS.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.
(3) in
Latin.

fol. 14 b.

rentem de Mycheldefer qui currit ante locum in quo stat ecclesia de villa de Wysyngys, per longum transcurrendo torrentes de Waddange; deinde a Watdange,¹ per longum pertransi profluvios quousque perveneris ad nigrum puteum; deinde a nigro puteo quousque perveneris ad Welpesdelle; tunc a Welpesdelle ad locum in quo aqua decurrit; tunc ab illo loco per septentrionem per longum vias quæ ducunt ad Tuctyngwey; tunc a Tuctyngwey per longum vias quousque perveneris ad magnam illam fossam; tunc ab illa fossa quousque perveneris ad Ruburw; a Ruburw per illam silvam de Chalcgrave, ac tunc per longum illas semitas quæ ducunt ad Frygedeg; et tunc a Frygedeg ad aquilonarem partem de Horweys; ac deinde ab aquilonari parte de Horweys per longum vias per orientem quousque perveneris ad illam parvam semitam; ac tunc ab illa parva semita exeundo per Chalcgravys, ad illum rubeum puteum; tunc ab illo rubeo puteo, per longum a longe infra illam magnam fossam, quousque perveneris ad illam parvam foveam; ab illa parva fovea procede ad illam parvissimam monticulam quousque perveneris ad Hundyshyll; ab illo loco per longum vias quæ ducunt ad Crammere, sic per longum vias quousque perveneris ad No Mannys Lond; tunc a No Mannys Lond per longum vias illas quæ ducunt ad Mycheldefer.

Incipit Enumeratio limitum terrarum de Cutheredesbryg, in lingua Saxonica:—

The boundaries of
Cuthreds-

Þis syndon þa land gemaera to Cuðredesbrygæ:² aerest, of ðam readan clife in to Bikanforda, Collated with the original

¹ Sic in MS.

² Cuðredesbrygæ:] Orig. Charter reads Cuðpedeþ-hjucge.

Charter, in
Muniment
Room of
Winches-
ter College.

andlang peges to Þinterburnan ; of Þinterburnan on ða fearnigan hylle ; of ðaere fearnigan hylle, ut on Mattukerfeld.¹ Of Mattukerfelda up to ðam garan on þæt tpyslede treopa ; of ðam tpysledan treope to ðam more, and ofer ðan² more, be eastan ðan more, on Bromburnan ; andlang Bromburnan to Syleforda ; of Syleforda eft to Bicanforda.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.
bury, [?]
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis :—

These ben the markys of the londys longynge to Cuthredesbryg : Begyn fyrst at the reed clyve unto Bykynford, along the weyys to Wyntyrburn ; fro Wyntyrburne to the fearnyng hyll ; fro fearnyng hyll out to Mattukesfeld ; fro Mattukesfeld up to the hegge to the twysylyd tree ; fro the twysylyd tree to the moore, and thanne over the moore, by eest the moore, to Bromburñ ; and thāne a longe Bromburñ to Sylford ; fro Sylford ayen to Bykynford.

The same,
(2) in
English.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis :—

Isti sunt termini terrarum pertinentium ad Cuthredesbryg : Imprimis incipe apud rubeam fissuram terræ, quæ Anglice vocatur *the reed clive*, ab illo loco procedendo quousque pervenias ad Bykyford, per longum vias quæ ducunt ad Wyntyrburñ ; tunc a Wyntyrborñ ad Fearnynghull ; a Fearnynghull ad Mattuckysfeld ; a Mactuckysfeld³ superius procedendo quousque perveneris ad sepem ducentem ad arborem tortuosam ; ab arbore tortuosa ad pratum paludosum, et ex tunc superius transcurrendo pratum illum paludosum ; per orientem illius prati paludosi, ad Bromburñ, et tunc per longum Bromburñ ad

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

¹ Mattukerfeld.] Orig. Charter
reads Mattucer-feld.

² ðan] Orig. Charter reads þone.

³ Sic in MS.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

Sylford; a Sylford iterum pertranseundo vias
quæ ducunt ad Bykynford.

*Incipit Enumeratio limitum terrarum de Derlee, in
lingua Saxonica:—*

The bound-
aries of
Durley, in
Hants, (1)
in Anglo-
Saxon.
fol. 14 c.

Pis syndon ða land gemaera to Deorleage; Collated
aerest, on Cysleburnan innan Hamele þær in- with the
gaeð, in andlang [þær]¹ Cysleburnan aerest original
ingaeð; up andlang Cysleburnan to Þifeles sti- Charter, in
gele; of Þifeles stigele on þæt readleafe treop; Muniment
of ðam readleafan treope on ðone ealdan stocc; Room of
of þam stocke be pestan burnan on ðone grenan Winchester
paeg;² of ðam grenan pege andlang ðaes smalan College.
paðes to Cnollgaete, on þæt hþite treop; of
ðam hpitan treope on ðæt nopðhealde treop; of
ðam norðehealdan treope to Cuntanheale; [of
Cuntanheale]¹ on ðone lytlan pyll; of ðam lytlan
pylle forð ofer Beorhholt on ða langan byrce;
of ðaere langan byrce innan Þohburnan, andlang
Þohburnan to Stapolforda; up of Stapolforda to
Apelpikan; of Apelpican in to ðam holan more,
andlang ðaes holan mores innan Hamele, andlang
Hamele ðaer Cyslebornan gaeð in to Hamele.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis:—

The same,
(2) in
English.

These ben the londys markys of Derle: Be-
gyn fyrst at Chysleburñ in to Hamele, thera
Chysleburne begynnyth, go thare wytynne up a
long Chysleburne to Wyfeles style; fro Wyfeles
style to the reed-levyd tree; fro the reed-leved
tree to the old stok; fro the old stok by West-
burne to the grene wey; fro the grene wey
along the smale pathes to Knolgete, to the
whyte tree; fro the whyte tree to that northen

¹ MS. omits the words within
brackets.

² MS. repeats on ðone.

olde tree ; fro the northen olde tree to Cuntanhale ; fro Cuntanhale to the lytyl pyll ; fro the lytyl pyll forth ovyr Berholt, to the longe byrche ynward Wothburne ; along Wothburne to Stapyllforda ; up fro Stapyllforda to Anelwyke, fro Anelwyke to the holw more ; and thanne along the holu mores ynward Hamele, there Chysleburne goth in to Hamele.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis :—

Isti sunt termini terrarum de Derle pertinentium :¹ Imprimis incipe procedere a Chysseburne quousque perveneris in Hamele, ibi ubi Chysleburne incipit ; vade ibi ad intra superiora per longum Chysleburne penetrans quousque perveneris ad scansile de Wyfeles, Anglice nuncupatum *Wyfeles style* ; ab illo loco pertranseas ad arborem illam rubia folia habentem ; ab illa arbore procedas usque ad illum antiquum stipitem ; ab illo antiquo stipite per Westburne pertranseas, quousque perveneris ad illam viridem viam ; ab illa viridi via per longum illas parvissimas semitas quo attigeris Knolgete ; a Knolgete ad albam arborem ; ab alba arbore ad illam antiquam borealem arborem ; ab illa arbore ad Cuntanhale ; a Cuntanhale ad illum parvum puteum ; ab illo puteo recte desuper Berholt ad illam metam quæ vocatur *the olde byrche* ; ab illo loco, per intra Wothburne, per longum Wothburne, quousque pervenitur ad Stapylford ; ad supra, a Stapylford ad Anelwyk ; ab Anelwyk quousque perveniatur in concavitatem prati paludosi et ex tunc per longum concava prata paludosa ad intra Hamele ; per longum Hamele ubi Chisleburne transit usque in Hamele.

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

fol. 14 d.

¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 901. *Incipit Enumeratio limitum terrarum de Thorle, in lingua Saxonica:—*

Charters of Edward the Elder continued.

The boundaries of Thorley, in Hants, (1) in Anglo-Saxon.

ƿis syndon da land-gemaera [to] Torigeleage : Collated with the original Charter, in Muniment Room of Winchester College.
aerest, on Seaxeaseað; of Seaxeseaðe on þone holan aesc; of ðam holan aesce on Trindeleage; of Trindeleage on Faestenaec; of Faestenaec on Eadulfer hamme;¹ [of Eadulfer hamme] on ða rendan² ðic; of ðaere rendan ðic on þa leage; of ðaere leage on Baerheal, of Baerheale on Taeppeleage; [of Taeppeleage] eft on Seaxeseað.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis:—

The same, in English.

These ben the londys and markys of Thorle: Begyn fyrst at Sexsesethe, fro thennys to the bow asche; fro thennys fort thu comyst to Tryndle; fro Tryndle to Festinech; fro thennys to Athulfys hamme; fro thennys fort thw comyst to the reed dyche; fro thennys to the leye; fro thennys to Berhell; fro thennys to Tappeley; fro Tapple ayen fort thw comyst to Sexsesethe.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis:—

Isti sunt termini terrarum de Thorle: Imprimis incipe apud Sexsesethe, ab illo loco ad illam concavam fraxinum; ab illa concava fraxino quousque perveneris ad Tryndele; a Tryndele ad Festynech; a Festynech ad hamme Athulphi; ab illo loco quousque perveniatur ad rubeam fossatam; ab illo loco quousque perveniatur ad illam metam vocatam *the leye*; ab illo loco ad Berhell; a Berhelle ad Tappeleye; a Tappeleya iterum quousque perveniatur ad Sexsesethe.

¹ Sic in MS. Orig. Charter reads Eadulfer hamm. MS. omits the words within brackets.

² Sic for reaban?

Incipit Enumeratio limitum sex hydarum terræ apud Candevere :— A.D. 901.

Collated
with the
original
Charter, as
above.

In nomine Jesu Christi. Þis syndon ðaera six hida land-gemaera aet Kendefer : *Primitus*, fram ðaere burnstope to ðam stan cistele ; *ac deinde*, on ðone greatan þorn. *Indeque* on Bicanhyrste to puda ; *sic deinceps*, to rupan beorge ; *illincque*, to ðam pidan herpaðe ; *sicque promptim*, to beofan stane to norðsceate to puda ; and ðurh þone puda innon pidan daell middeperd ; *ex hoc ut* ðurh Tigelhangran ; *et de post*, ut þurh Trundlea,¹ spa andlang ðaes smalan peges to Bucganoran, on ða miclan dic. *Sic denique*, andlang dune on pesthealfe to ðaere burnstope, þe pe aer on fruman nemdan ; and ða seofan hida aet Þorðge hyrað to ðam hund hidan to Myceldefer ; eall spa ða land-gemaera hit on butan Beligceað, and an per on ycenan, and healf þaet hpiteclif, and seo sypemyste mylen on Þinteceastre, binnan pealle.

Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.
The bound-
aries of
Candover,
in Hants,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Anglicis :—

In the name of ovr Lord Jhū Cryst. These bene the syx hyde londys-markys of Candever : Fyrst, from the burne-place or ellys burnestow to Stanchystyl ; fro thennys to the gret thorne ; fro thennys to Bykwyrst to the wode, and thanne to Rwbryggke ; fro thennys to the wyde law-pathe, forthwyth to Besston, and thanne to Northschete to the wode ; and thurw the wode ynto the myddys of the wyde delle ; fro thennis ut thurw Tryndle, so along the smale weyys to Bucorn, to the gret dyche ; and so along by west the dune to the bornstow that we here above nemnyd ; and the sevyn hyde lond

The same,
(2) in
English.

fol. 15 a.

¹ Trundlea,] Orig. Charter reads Tpinðlea.

A.D. 901.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

at Wrthy, langyng to the hundryd hydyn of Mycheldefer; also that lond extendyth fort me comyth wyth outh Belgeth, and a were at Ychyn, be north Wynchester, and the south mylle at Wynchestyr wythynne the walle.

Sequitur Explanatio præcedentium in Latinis :—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi. Isti sunt limites sex hidarum de Candefer: In primis a loco torrentis, vel aliter *the burn place* dicto, ad Stanchystyl; ab illo loco ad magnam spinam; a quo loco ad Bykwyrst, recto itinere ad silvam, et deinde ad Rwbrygg; ab illo loco ad largam semitam legalem recte, usque perveneris ad Befton, et tunc ad Northschete; sicque ad silvam, et per silvam procedas in medium walliculæ spatiosæ; ab illo loco ad extra per Tryndele; sicque per longum parvas vias ad Bukhorn, et ad magnam fossam; et sic per longum versus occidentem illius collis ad Bornstow quem locum supra memoravimus. Et insuper septem hidæ terrarum apud Wrthy pertinent ad centum hydas de Mycheldefer. Etiam terra illa extendit se quousque perveniatur a dextra Belgeth et unum pissagium apud Ichyn, ex orientali parte Wyntoniam, et australe molendinum apud Wyntoniam, infra muros ejusdem civitatis.

Celebrata est igitur hæc regalis institutio in pago qui dicitur Hamtun, anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCC,¹ indictione quarta, sub testimonio et auctoritate gentis nostræ principum quorum vocabula hic cernuntur:—

† Ego Eadpard, rex.

† Ego Plegmund, bisceop.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops :—
Canterbury.*

¹ Sic in MS. for DCCCCL.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops :—*

Winchester.

Worcester.

London.

Sh. erborne.

Selsey.

Rochester.

Hereford.

Lichfield.

- † Ego Æðelpeard, filius regis.
- † Ego Denulf, bisceop.
- † Ego ƿiferð, bisceop.
- † Ego ƿulfsige, bisceop.
- † Ego Asser, bisceop.
- † Ego ƿighelm, bisceop.
- † Ego Ceolmund, bisceop.
- † Ego Eadgar, bisceop.
- † Ego ƿimund, bisceop.
- † Ego Beornelm, abbas.
- † ƿihtbriord, minister.
- † Deormod, minister.
- † Beorhtsie, minister.
- † Ocea, minister.
- † Æthelstan, minister.
- † ƿulfhelm, minister.¹
- † Alla, minister.
- † Beornstan, minister.¹
- † ƿulfhelm, minister.¹
- † Beornstan, minister.¹
- † Tata, minister.
- † ƿulfred, minister.
- † Æthelstan.
- † Beohrtulf, presbyter.
- † Beornulf, diaconus.
- † Eadulf.
- † Ælfstan.
- † Eadstan, diaconus.
- † ƿighelm.
- † ƿulfstan.
- † ƿulfric.
- † Ealhstan.
- † ƿynsige.
- † Eadulf
- † ƿulfhelm.
- † ƿulfsige.

A.D. 901.

Charters of
Edward
the Elder
continued.

¹ These names occur twice, without difference of designation.

A.D. 901. *Incipit Donatio Regis Edwardi Senioris de villa de Anna, anno primo regni sui.*

Grant of
Abbots
Ann, in
Hants, to
the abbey
of Hyde.

fol. 15 b.

¹ Domino omnium dominorum dominante, ego Edwardus, Saxonum rex, ex decimatione quam avi mei decimaverunt ex eorum propriis terris istius regni ministris suis aliquibus, sive etiam peregrinis episcopis, et bonis presbyteris, et monasteriis, etiam emendandis et pascendis pauperibus, tradiderunt, ea ratione, ut in multis locis est scriptum, pro Rege missarum celebrationem, et votivas orationes pro statu regni, pro pace et tranquillitate illorum, ad monasterium meum etiam quod meo pretio comparavi, quandam terram donavi quod est *at*² *Annæ* xv. mansas, quatenus ibi pro me, et venerabili patre et abavis³ meis, quotidie orationes fiant, et intercessionem. Et sit ista terra, cum illis quas ad illud monasterium dedi mihi et meis hæredibus, in jus sempiternum, ad pastum servorum Dei qui in illa etiam deserviunt, ubi pater meus requiescit. Et sit ista terra libera, excepta expeditione, et pontis et urbis restauratione. Successores autem mei istam donationem non minuant, sed augeant; et qui adauxerint adaugeat Deus vitam illorum; et qui minuerint abbreviet Deus vitam illorum; et fiat pars illorum cum diabolo in inferno, nisi ante mortem suam hoc juste emendaverint.

Incipit terrarum limitum Connotatio, in lingua Saxonica:—

Boundaries
of Abbots
Ann, in
Hants, (1)

Dis synd þa land-gamero² to Anne: Arest on þone garan on þat land aestweard; þonon on þone forð norþeparde; þonon andlang straete on

¹ This proem is obviously corrupt, but is printed as it reads in the MS.

² Sic in MS.

³ *abavis*] MS. reads *aribus*.

Burnstope; þonon est on Prullanþorne; of þam ^{A.D. 901.}
 þorne east, þonon up on þa ðune to þær dic on ^{in Anglo-}
 þa hbep;¹ of þær hbeap² to þane greatan þorn; ^{Saxon.}
 þonon east betpeox Brennungrafe on Cufanlea;
 þonon ut þorp Horleac on þes cinges mearce;
 þonon on þone pudupeg, þær þa þreo land-
 mearca gaþe³ togaedere; of þane pudupeg eft
 on þone garan þær onfengon, and in on cyt
 on Beagildestoc norþ; þonon on Þadancampe
 estpearðne; þonon norþ to Bedesdene; forþ be
 Bedesdene to Beddesseape; þonon on þone garan
 ufepearðne of þam Þaranford, be hagan to þam
 readen hamme; þonon ut to þam elebeame.

*Incipit terrarum limitum Connotatio, in lingua
 Anglica:—*

These ben the lond-markys of Anne: Begyn ^{The same,}
 fyrst at the hegge of the lond estward, fro ^{(2) in}
 thennys to the forde northward; than along ^{English.}
 the weys to Cudunthorn,⁴ and than alonge the
 stret upon Watyrdune, to the dyche of Watyr-
 dune; fro the dyche along the strete of Burn-
 stow; than est betwex Brengrave and Cuflee,
 than out thurw Orlee to the kyngys marke;
 than to the wudu-wey, there as the thre londys
 prykkys metyth to-gydere; than fro the wyduys-
 wey est ayen to the hegge there we erst bygon
 at; and than in ryth to Begylstok north; than
 to Wadchamp estward; than north to Beddes-
 dene; forth by Bedesdene to Beddeshethe; than
 upwarde to the hegge of Warneford, by the
 place to the rede ham, than outh to the
 elebeme.⁵

¹ Sic in MS., for þa hlæp (the
 hillock).

² hlæp.

³ Sic in MS.

⁴ Sic in MS.

⁵ elebeme] i.e., olive-tree.

A.D. 901. *Incipit terrarum limitum Connotatio, in lingua Latina:—*

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

fol. 15 c.

Hæc¹ sunt terrarum limites de Anne: Imprimis incipe apud sepem illius terræ versus orientem, quousque perveneris ad vadum illud; tunc ab aquilone per longum pertranseas vias quæ ducunt ad Cudunthorn, et tunc per longum pleateam sic super Watyrdune, ad fossam illam de Watyrdune. Ab illa fossa, per longum plateam de Burnstow; tunc per orientem ad Prullethorne; ab illa spina ex oriente, super illum montem quousque perveneris ad fossam de Bew. Ab illo loco ad magnam spinam; tunc ex oriente inter Brengrave et Kufelee, et ex tunc ab extra per Horlee, ad limitem regium; ac deinde ad viam viduæ, ubi illarum terræ² tria puncta conveniunt. Et ex tunc ab via viduæ ex oriente iterum ad illum [limitem] ubi primo incepimus metiri; et tunc ad infra recte quousque perveneris ad Begylstok, ab aquilone; tunc ad Wadschamp per orientem; tunc versus aquilonem ad Beddesdene; recte per Beddesdene ad Beddeshethe; tunc superius ad illam sepem de Warneford, per domum illam quæ ducit ad Reedham, tunc ad illum limitem vocatum *the Elebeme*.

Acta est hæc scriptio anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCC^{mo}, indictione vero iiii. Istis consentientibus testibus quorum hic nomina subtus notantur:—

Eadperð, rex.

Pleymund, bisceop.

Æpelpaerd, filius regis.

Ælswerd, filius regis.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—
Canterbury.*

¹ Sic in MS.

| ² *terræ*] MS. reads *terra*.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*

Winchester.

Worcester.

Sherborne.

?

Rochester.

Hereford.

Lichfield.

?

Æpelstan, filius regis.

Denulf, bisceop.

Ʒiserþ, bysceop.

Æsser, bisceop.

Sighelm, bisceop.

Cealmund, bisceop.

Eadgoer, bisceop.

Ʒimund, bisceop.

Byrnelm, bisceop.

Ʒihtbord, minister.

Deormod, minister.

Beortsie, minister.

Oceoc, minister.

Ælloc, minister.

Beornstan, minister.

Tutac, minister.

Ʒulfred, presbyter.

Beorhtulf, presbyter.

Beornulf, diaconus.

Eadstan, diaconus.

A.D 904.

Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

Sequitur *Donatio Regis Edwardi Senioris cuiusdam* *portiuunculæ terræ apud Mycheldefer, pro recreatione* *fratrum in refectorio de Hyda ibidem recreantium,* *anno regni sui quarto,* concessa sancto Grimbaldo, qui vixit post coronationem prædicti Edwardi solummodo tribus annis complete, et insuper aliquanto tempore in quarto anno coronationis prædicti regis Edwardi.

Another
Grant of
land at
Mychel-
dever.

Dispensante et gubernante Domino nostro Jesu Christo incommutabiliter omnia visibilia et invisibilia, quamvis verba regum et procerum decreta velut fundamenta montium ad modicum fixa videantur, tamen plerumque tempestates et turbines sæcularium rerum regnorum statuta pulsanter quatiunt.¹ Quapropter literarum memo-

¹ *rerum regnorum &c.] Carta Regis Edwardi in Cotton MS. Domit. A. xiv., f. 72, reads rex* | *regnorum statuta pulsanter quatiunt.*

A.D. 904.
Charters of
Edward
the Elder
continued.

fol. 15 d.

riæ commendare procuravi ego Edwardus, rex Anglorum, quod pro æterna redemptione animæ meæ dedi ad monasterium Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ sancti Petri, decem mansas *at Mycheldefer* intus ad refectorium fratrum Christo inibi servantium. Et has portiones, cum consensu optimatum meorum, quorum nomina infra scripta habentur, eidem familiæ in perpetuam concessi hæreditatem, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus, silvis, campis, pratis, pascuis, et etiam piscium capturis, habendas et possidendas,¹ et etiam suis successoribus in eodem refectorio relinquendas.² Ea autem conditione datæ sunt illæ decem prædictæ manentes, ut semper in posterum permanent liberæ et expeditæ ab omnibus sæcularibus negotiis, excepta expeditione, et arcis ac pontis constructione. Et hoc Dei omnipotentis simul et mea auctoritate confirmatum est æterno cyrographo in cruce Domini et Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi. Si quis hanc nostram donationem et commutationem custodire et augere voluerit, custodiat illum Deus, et augeat sibi³ omnia bona præsentis et futuræ vitæ, sin vero minuere vel infringere mala mente voluerit, sciat se, in horrendo illo die severi⁴ examinis coram summo Judice, inevitabilem redditurum rationem, nisi hic prius digna emendaverit poenitentia.

His terminis præfatum rus undique gyratur:—

Sequitur Connumeratio⁵ terminorum prædictæ terræ, in lingua Saxonica:—

Boundaries
of the land
so granted,

Des synd þa land-gemæra to Myceldefer:
Ærest on Myceldefer, andlang mearc peges on

¹ *habendas* &c.] Cott. MS., ut
supra, *habendis et possidendis*.

² *relinquendas*] Ib., *relinquendis*.

³ *sibi*] Ib., *ei*.

⁴ *severi*] MS. reads *sensu*.

⁵ *Connumeratio*] MS. *Communera-*
tio.

þone sand pytte; þonan andlang þara ealdena A.D. 904.
 ðala; þonan oster¹ þone beorh þæt lið betpeol² Charters of
 þan tpan langan beorgan; þonan to Þorðigsae- Edward
 tena mearc, andlang Þorðihaema mearc on þone the Elder
 hline bufan Friþelinga dic; of þan hline on þat (1) in
 suðmyste gat, andlang dic on þat ealden fyrð Anglo-
 gat; of þam fyrð gat on ða hocedan dic; of Saxon.
 þære hocedan dic on Dennerðes treop; of þam
 treop on peg gelætan, norðrihtis to Þaddanyge,
 spa innan þone broc to Miceldefer.

Sequitur explanatio, in Anglica lingua:—

These ben the londys markys at Myceldefer: The same,
 Be gynne at Myceldefer along the mark weys, (2), in
 for to that thw comyst to the sand pyt; fro English.
 thennys along the old dale; thanne ovyr the
 borw that lyth bytween the twey long bryggys
 that to Worthy merche longyth, an than, along
 the merche of the twyn of Worthy, to the lynk
 above Frythelyng dyche; than fro that lync to
 the suthmyst zate, and than along the dyche to
 the olde fyrð-gat; fro the fyrð-gate to the
 hocdan dyche; fro that place to Dennerdys trow;
 fro that trow to Wegletan;³ fro Wegletan north-
 ryzt Waddanyge, so wythynne the brac to My-
 celdefer.

Sequitur explanatio, in Latinis:—

Isti sunt termini terrarum de Myceldefer: The same,
 Inprimis incipe apud Myceldefer per longum (3) in
 Latin.

¹ oster.] *Sic* in MS., but obviously corrupt. Possibly the reading should be orep? For identification of the names of places mentioned in the Boundaries throughout (so far as they have been

identified), see the notes appended to the English translation printed in the Appendix.

² betpeol] *Sic* for betpeon.

³ Wegletan] *Sic* in MS. But see the translation in the Appendix.

A.D. 904.
Charters
of Edward
the Elder
continued.

limitosas vias procedendo quousque perveneris ad sabulosum¹ puteum. Deinde per longum antiquam illam valliculam, ex tunc pertranseas terram de fossa jacentem in illos duos longissimos pontes pertinentes ad paludosum pratum de Wrthy; deinceps pertranseas per longum pratum illud paludosum de villa de Wrthi, ad marginem superius *Frythelyng dyche*; tunc ab illo margine² ad australem portam, et tunc per longum foveam illam ad limitem illum vocatum *fyrðgat*; ab illo loco ad Dennerdis alveolum;³ ab illo loco ad Wegletan⁴; a Wegletan per aquilonem recte ad Waddanygh, sic ad intra torrenticulam⁵ quousque perveneris ad Myceldefer.

fol. 16 a.

Hæc autem carticula anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCC^{mo}.III., indictione vij., scripta est in illa venatoria villa quæ Saxonice dicitur Bican-leag, coram veridicis testibus quorum nomina subter caraxata sunt:—

- † Edward, rex.
- † Pleymund, archiepiscopus.
- † Denewulf, episcopus.
- † Asser, episcopus.
- † Vulfsige, episcopus.
- † Ordulf, dux.
- † Osulf, dux.
- † Orðgar, dux.
- † Heanferð, dux.
- † Ælfpald, dux.
- † Æpelpeard, filius regis.
- † Lohan, presbyter.
- † Þohnilf, presbyter.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*

Canterbury.

Winchester.

Sherborne.

?

¹ *sabulosam*] MS. reads *zabulo-*
sum.

² *illo margine*] MS. reads *illa*
marginem.

³ *alveolum*] MS. reads *alveolo.*

⁴ *Wegletan*] *Sic* in MS. But see
the translation in the Appendix.

⁵ MS. here inserts *de.*

- + Tata, presbyter.
- + Æpelstan, presbyter.
- + Brynstan, presbyter.
- + Searu, presbyter.
- + Palda, presbyter.
- + Fridestan, diaconus.
- + Þighelm, diaconus.
- + Þilitbord, diaconus.
- + Deormod, diaconus.
- + Beorhthelm, diaconus.
- + Odda, diaconus.
- + Vulfreð, diaconus.¹
- + Buga, minister.
- + Eahlmund, minister.
- + Wlfstan, minister.
- + Æpelferð, minister.
- + Wlfhelm, minister.
- + Wlfhun, minister.
- + Wlfere, minister.
- + Wlfruc, minister.

A.D. 904.
Charters of
Edward
the Elder
continued.

Incipit Donatio Regis Edwardi Senioris de villa de Colingborne, anno regni sui xx' primo.

Flebilia fortiter detestanda totillantis sæculi Grant of
piacula, diris obscænæ horrendæque mortalitatis Coling-
circumsepta latratibus, non nos patria inceptæ bourne.
pacis securos, sed quasi foetidæ corruptelæ in
voraginem casuros, provocando admonent, ut ea
toto mentis conamine cum casibus suis non seg-
niter projiciendo, sed etiam velut fastidiosam
melancholiæ nauseam abominando fugiamus, ten-
dentes ad illud Evangelium, "*Date et dabitur*
"*vobis ;*"² qua de re infima quasi peripsema quis-

¹ MS. adds *minister*.

| ² Luke vi. 38.

A.D. 921.
Charters of
Edward
the Elder
continued.

quiliarum abjiciens, superna ad instar pretiosorum monilium eligens, animum sempiternis in gaudiis figens ad nanciscendam mellifluæ dulcedinis misericordiam perfruendamque infinitæ lætitiæ jucunditatem: Ego Edwardus, rex Anglorum, per Omnipatrantis dexteram totius Britanniae regni solio sublimatus, quandam telluris particulam meo fideli ministro Wlfgaro, id est, decem cassatarum, in loco quem solicolæ *at Colingburne* vocitant, libenter tribuo, eo tenore ut omni anno, festivitatae cunctorum Sanctorum, decem pauperes in pane et lucubrato pulmentoque saginato¹ adactis optimæ haustibus teliae pascat, quatenus ille eam sine jugo exosæ servitutis, cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis, omnibusque ad eam utilitatibus rite pertinentibus, quamdiu aura naribus spirabili ocellorum convolamen agitur habeat. Et post generalem qui omnibus certus incertusque homunciis constat transitum, cuicunque successionis hæredi voluerit liberaliter et perpetualiter contradendo derelinquat. Prædictum siquidem rus his terminis circumcinctum clarescit:—

Sequitur Connumeratio terminorum, in lingua Saxonica:—

Boundaries
of Coling-
bourne, (1)
in Anglo-
Saxon.

Ærest, feovertyne gearða beneoþan þam pytte ;
þanon of Collengaburnan west, up to þam hæ-
þenan byrgelsan ; þanon on scortan dyc ; þonne
to scealdan crundle ; þanon to preostan lypan ;
þanon andlang grenan dene on þa fox holo
westwearð ; þanon on Bradanbeorg ; þonne on
Blerianhulle ; þanon on Wylberhtes stan,² spa

¹ Sic in MS. The numerous cor- | correction or conjecture, — are
ruptions throughout this charter,— | printed as they occur in the text.
some of which seem almost beyond | ² Sic in MS.

forth eall herpathes and dunes; þanon on Guþ- A.D. 921.
 reðesburg norþweard; þonne on Pendes clif; fol. 16 b.
 þanon on Blerianhyll; þanon on þa spelgende;
 þonne on iebyng crundele; þanon on Sceorran
 hline; þanon east to þara þreora æcera and heaf-
 don; þanon to þan wylle on Collengaburnan.

*Sequitur Connumeratio terminorum, in lingua
 Anglica:—*

Fyrst, be-gynne fortene 3erde by-nethe the The same,
 pytte, than fro Collyngburn west, up to Hethen- (2) in
 byryell; fro thennys anone to the schort dyche, English.
 then to Scheld-crundle; than to Prest-lyp; fro
 thennys along the grene dene to Fox-hole, west-
 ward; than to Bradbyge; than to Pleyhyll; fro
 thennys to Wylberstan, so forth all lawpathes
 and dwnes therabute; anone to Gutheredys-
 burw, northward; than to Pendysklyf; than
 anone to Blerhyll; fro thennys to the Swel-
 gende; than to ebyng of Crundele; fro thennys
 to Scherlync; than est to the thre akerys and
 have hem thre; fro thennys to the wel of Col-
 lyngborn.¹

*Sequitur Connumeratio terminorum, in lingua
 Latina:—*

Imprimis incipe par spatium quatuordecim The same,
 virgarum inferius quendam puteum de proximo (3) in
 jacentem, tunc a Collyngburn, per versus occi- Latin.
 dentem, quousque perveneris ad quendam locum
 in quo sepultus erat quidam Paganus, a soli-
 colis *the Hethen-byryell* nuncupatum; deinde
 procedas quousque perveneris ad illam brevis-

¹ Sic in MS. throughout. See the literal translation in Appendix.

A.D. 921.
Charters of
Edward
the Elder,
continued.

simam fossatam, ac tunc ad quendam locum vocatum Schelderundle; extunc ad Prestlyp; deinde per longum viridissimæ vallis quousque perveneris ad Foxhole; extunc versus occidentem ad Bradbrygg; et extunc ad Blerhyll; ab illo loco ad Wylberstan; ac deinde, per omnes legales semitas et montuosas terras circumjacentes, quousque perveneris ad Gutheredys-burw, versus aquilonem plagam, usque ad Pendys clyf; et tunc iterum usque Blerhyll; ac deinde ad Swelgende; tunc ad limitem vocatum *the ebyng of Crundele*; ab illo loco ad Scherlync; tunc versus orientem ad illas tres acras quas habeas,¹ et extunc procedas quousque perveneris ad fontem de Collyngburne.

Si autem, quod absit, aliquis diabolico inflatus spiritu, hunc meæ compositionis ac confirmationis breviculum elidere vel infringere tentaverit, sciat se, novissima ac magna examinationis die classica archangeli clangente buccina bustis sponte patentibus sonata, jam rediviva² relinquentibus, cum Juda proditore, qui a satiare pro sato filius perditionis dicitur, æterna confusione edacibus infallibilium tormentorum flammis perituum. Hujus namque et a Deo Dominoque Jesu Christo inspirante atque juvante voluntatis scedula, anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo vicesimo primo, anno regni vero mihi commissi vicesimo primo, indictione sexta, epacta vicesima octava, concurrente primo idibus Januarii tertiis luna xi., in civitate notissima quæ Wyltonia nuncupatur, episcopis, abbatibus,

¹ *tres acras quas habeas*] Sic in MS. See the English version in the Appendix.

² Sic in MS.. See note at p. 106.

ducibus, patriæ procuratoribus, regia dapsilitate A.D. 921.
 ovariantibus perscripta est. Cujus etiam incon- fol. 16 c.
 cussæ firmitatis auctoritas his testibus roborata Charters of
 constat, quorum nomina subtus characteribus de- Edward
 the Elder,
 picta annotantur:— continued.

*Sees of the
 subscribing
 bishops:—*

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Canterbury. | † Ego Edwardus, singularis privilegii hierarchia prædictus rex, hujus indiculi soliditatem, cum signo sanctæ semperque amandæ crucis, corroboravi et subscripsi. |
| York. | † Ego Pulfhelmus, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| Winchester. | † Ego Pulfstanus, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| Ramsbury. | † Ego Byrnstan, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| ? | † Ego Oda, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| Crediton. | † Ego Aelfheah, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| Rochester? | † Eadulf, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| London. | † Ego Arnefhip, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| Wells. | † Ego Æodred, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| ? | † Ego Pulfhelm, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Æanan, episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Aelfric, abbas, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Eadpine, abbas, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Aepelnop, abbas, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Osfhip, dux, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Aelfpold, dux, consensi et subscripsi. |
| | † Ego Aehlstan, dux, consensi et subscripsi. |

A.D. 921.
Charters of
Edward
the Elder,
continued.

- ✚ Ego Aldred, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Uhtre, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aelfstan, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aelfpine, episcopus, consensi et sub- Lichfield?
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Odda, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfhelm, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Buga, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aelfheah, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aepelstan, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfsize, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfmahi, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfbold, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfgan, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Sighelm, episcopus, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pihtgar, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aeperic, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aelfheah, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Aelfric, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Eadric, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfric, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.

- † Ego Aepelm, minister, consensi et sub- A.D. 921.
scripsi.
- † Ego Aepelmund, minister, consensi et
subscripsi.
- † Ego Pulfhelm, minister, consensi et sub-
scripsi.

[§ 4. *Other events in the reign of Edward the Elder.* A.D. 901–
—*Notices of his family.*—*His grant of land at* ^{924.}
Chisledon.—*His death.*]

Iste rex invictissimus Edwardus universitatem Can- Establish-
tebryggæ renovavit, et scholas publicas fieri ibidem ment of
constituit, ut scribit Gyrardus Cornubiensis, libro *De* public
schools at
Gestis Regum Westsaxonum quinto, capitulo decimo. Cambridge.
Hujus regis tempore, Pleimundus, archiepiscopus Doro-
bernye, quæ modo dicitur Cantuaria, septem episcopos Consecra-
ecclesiis Anglorum, jussu¹ Formosi papæ ordinavit; tion of
seven
videlicet, quinque ad terram Gewyseorum, vel West- bishops in
England.
Saxonicorum,—hoc est, apud Wyntoniam unum; apud
Cornubiam unum; apud Schyrburne² unum; apud Wel-
lensem ecclesiam unum; apud Cridintone³ unum;—apud
Australes Saxones unum; apud Mercios in Dorkynga
unum. Nam papa Formosus maledictionem suam de-
derat regi Edwardo et Anglis, propter nimiam caren-
tiam episcoporum in terra Anglorum, quæ per septem
annos episcopis caruerat.

Iste gloriosus Edwardus duas habuit uxores, et unam Edward's
family.—
The story
of Egwynna,
mother of
Athelstan.
concubinam. Ex concubina, Egwynna nomine, genuit
Athelstanum, qui post ipsum regnavit, et Elfredum, et
Edgytham, quæ nupsit Sirichio regi Northanhymbro-
rum, quæ requiescit Tamworthæ,⁴ et pro sancta colitur.
Athelstanum primogenitum genuit sub hac forma :

¹ *jussu*] MS. reads *crussu*.

² Sherborne, Dorset.

³ Crediton, Devon.

⁴ MS., *Tamwortham*.

A.D. 901-
924.
fol. 16 d.

Erat in quadam villa, quædam pastoris filia, eleganti specie puella, nomine Egwynna, quæ quod non contulissent natales, formæ mercabatur gratia. Huic per visum monstratur prodigium; lunam videlicet, de suo ventre splendere, et hoc lumine totam Angliam illustrari. Quod cum mane ad sodales retulisset ludo, ab illis non joculariter acceptum,¹ sed confestim nutricis auribus quæ regis filios nutrire solebat, insonuit. Illa rem examinans, puellam intra lares suos receptam, filiæ loco² habuit, cultioribus vestibus, cibis deliciarioribus, gestibus facetioribus virginculam formans. Nec multo post, Edwardus filius regis Alfredi, itineris casu, per villam transiens, ad domum divertit suæ nutricis, neque enim integritatem famæ suæ computabat, si nutricem suam salutare fastidiret. Ubi visu virginis amore captus, noctu petiit. Ipsa vero, uno complexu gravidata, cum filium peperisset Athelstanum, somnii fidem absolvit. Nam cum ille Athelstanus, pueritia mortua, in adolescentiam evaderet, magnam spem regiæ indolis dabat, præclaris indiciis approbatus.

Birth of
Athelstan.

The other
children of
Edward.

Ex prima uxore sua, videlicet Elfelmi comitis [filia], nomine Elfleda, genuit duos filios, videlicet Ethelwardum, virum in literatura instructum, qui tum non diu vixit, et Edwynum; et sex filias, scilicet, Elfledam sanctam, et Deo dicatam, quæ apud Romeseyam requiescit; Edginam, quam dedit Karolo, regi Francorum, filio Lodowyci, filii Karoli Calvi; Etheltildam, Deo dicatam, quæ Wyltoniæ requiescit; Ethyldam, quam dedit pater Hugoni Capet, regi Occidentalium Francorum; Edgitham et Elgimam misit Henrico, Alemanorum imperatori, maritandas, quarum secundam ille locavit filio sui Othoni, alteram cuidam duci juxta Alpes.

The same
subject
continued.

Ex uxore secunda, Edgiva nomine, genuit Edwardus duos filios,—Edmundum et Edredum, qui ambo post

¹ *acceptum*] MS. reads *exceptum*. | ² *loco*] MS. reads *locum*.

Athelstanum regnaverunt; et duas filias,—sanctam Edburgam, Deo dicatam, [quæ] in monasterio monialium Wyntonie requiescit; et Edgivam, quæ nupsit Aquitanorum principi Lodowyco. A.D. 901.

De ista virgine, sancta Edburga, traditur quod cum vellet pater ejus experiri utrum ad Deum aut ad sæculum esset declinata, posuit ex una parte triclinii sui, diversarum possessionum ornamenta; ex alia parte calices et Evangelia, inde armillas et monilia, illuc pristicola¹ virgo nutrice allata jubetur quæ vellet eligeret. At ipsa manibus reperiens Evangelia apprehendit, quam pater deosculans, “Vade,” inquit, “quo te vocat Divinitas, sequere fausto pede qui te ducit.” Sicque postmodum facta est monacha, quam non resumant² regalis prosapia, quinetiam saccos sororum suarum de nocte latenter surripuit, et lotos unctosque clam reportavit. Monkish anecdote of S.Edburga.

Inclitus igitur ac devotissimus rex Edwardus, dictus Senior, sex habuit filios, quorum quatuor extiterunt sceptrigeri. Ex nobili fœmina, Egwyna nomine, Athelstanum habuit et Elfredum. Elfredus, quem pater præ cæteris paternali amore dilexit, ipsomet sceptrigerante, exemplo beati David regis, qui Domino super³ omnia gratias egit eo quod meruit seipso superstitie filium suum in solio paterno residentem videre, inunctus in regem ac coronatus est. Sed idem Elfredus non multo post superfuit. Moriebatur enim antequam pater suus naturæ functus sit munere. Athelstanus patri primo successit in regnum. Ex prima uxore sua, Elfleda nomine, duos habuit filios, videlicet Ethelwardum, qui ante patrem morti obediit, et Edwynum. Ex secunda uxore, duos habuit genitos, videlicet, Edmundum, qui Recapitulation of the sons and successors of Edward. fol. 17 a.

¹ *pristici*] Sic in MS.

² *resumant*] Sic in MS.

³ *super*] MS. reads *supra*.

post Athelstanum regnavit; et Edredum, qui post Edmundum regni gubernacula suscepit.

A.D. 901. Dedit interea prædictus invictissimus rex Edwardus novo monasterio Wyntoniae, quod modo dicitur Hyda, anno primo regni sui, Cheseldene, cujus cartæ tenor sequitur, in hæc verba:—

Grant of
Chisledon
to Hyde
abbey.

Cunctis etenim divino inflatis spiramine certum constat, quod omnia quæ humanis cernuntur obtutibus, fumi similitudine evanescunt. E contra hæc et ea quæ ab interiori homine, per meditationem divinarum scripturarum intelliguntur, æternaliter mansura non deficient. Quapropter et ego¹ Edwardus, divina largiente gratia, Anglorum Saxonum rex, hæc talia in meo frequenter revolvens præcordio, nitens cum fugitivis perpetualiter mansura mercari, aliquantulum terræ mei proprii juris, ad ecclesiam quam noviter a fundamento erigens, pro remedio animæ meæ meique venerabilis patris, ædificare jussi, in æternam hæreditatem, omnium sæcularium difficultatum liberam, præter expeditionem, pontis² arcisve instructionem, concedens dono, in loco ubi ruricolæ *Ceoseldene* [vocitant],³ quantitate quinquaginta manentium istis circumdata terminibus;⁴

Boundaries
of Chisledon,
(1) in Anglo-Saxon.

In lingua Saxonica:—Aerest of Eorthebyrg to Symbroce innan blaec pytte; of blaec pytte innan Dorceri, andlang Dorceri on tha straet; andlang straet thaet on Fridan byrgilis; of tha byrgelse on grenan byorh; of ðan biorge, on Fugan biorge; on Eorthebyrg; of ðaere byrg on Audulfes cnol; of Audulfes cnol on thone thornestyb; of tha thornstib on Mearcumbe; of

¹ *et ego*] Sic in MS.

² *pontis*] MS. reads *montis*.

³ Omitted in MS.

⁴ Sic in MS.

Mearcumbe on Horðestan; of Horðestan thaet A.D. 901.
eft on Eorthebyryg.

In lingua Anglica:—Fyrst, begyn at Or-
brygghe, so forth to Swymbroke wythinne the
blake pytte; fro the blake pytte wythinne Dor-
kerne; along Dorkerne on the stret; along the
stret to Frudbyrgyll; fro Frudbyrgyll to Grene-
burw; fro Greneburw to Fugynburw; to Or-
thebrygge; fro Orthebrygge to Athulfes knol;
from Athulfes knol to Thornestyb; fro Thorne-
styb to Mercumbe; fro Mercumbe to Horston;
from Horston azen to Orthesbrygge.

The same,
(2) in
English.

In lingua Latina:—In primis incipe in ter-
mino Latine vocitato Pons Terrestris, Anglice
Orthebrygge, recte procedendo quousque perve-
nias ad Swymburnam, ad intra terminum Latine
vocatatum Niger Puteus, Anglice *the blake pytte*;
ab illo loco ad intra terminum nuncupatum La-
tine Angulus Tenebrosus, Anglice *the Dorkeherne*;
per longum *Dorkerne*, quousque pervenias per
longum pertranseundo vicum de Frudbyrgyll;
a Frudbyrgyll ad Grenburw; a Greneburw ad
Fugynburw, usque ad Orthebrygge; a Or-
thebrygge ad limitem vocatum *Athulfes Cnol*;
ab illo loco ad limitem vocatum *Thornestyb*, a
quo pertranseas ad Mercumbe; a Mercumbe ad
terminum vocatum Horeston; ab Horeston
iterum ad Orthebrygge.

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

fol. 17 b.

Consentientes huic vel augentes hanc nostram
munificentiam perpetuam possideant pacem; con-
tradicientes vero vel minuentes pereant cum
diabolo in perpetua combustione, nisi in præ-
senti cum satisfactione emendent.

Acta est hæc scriptio anno Dominicæ incar-
nationis nongentesimo primo, indictione vero

Edward
the Elder's

A.D. 901.
grant of
Chisledon,
continued.

quarta, in loco qui dicitur Hamptone. Istis consentientibus testibus quorum hic nomina subtus notantur:—

- † Edward, rex.
- † Pleymund, bisceop.
- † Elfredus, filius regis.
- † Ethelwardus, filius regis.
- † Æthelstan, filius regis.
- † Daenulf, bisceop.
- † ƿifhild, bisceop.
- † Asser, bisceop.
- † Sighelm, bisceop.
- † Seolmund, bisceop.
- † Cudgar, bisceop.
- † ƿimund, bisceop.
- † Byrnelm, abbas.
- † ƿihtbrord, minister.
- † Deormod, minister.
- † Beortsie, minister.
- † Occa, minister.
- † Alloc, minister.
- † Beornstan, minister.
- † Taeta, minister.
- † ƿulfred, presbyter.
- † Beorthtuls, presbyter.
- † Beornulf, diaconus.
- † Eadstan, diaconus.

*Sees of
subscribing
Bishops:—*
Canterbury.

Winchester.
Worcester.
Sherborne.
?
Rochester.
Chester-le-Street.
?

A.D. 924.
Death and
burial of
King
Edward.

Nobilissimus ac victoriosissimus rex Edwardus, in vicesimo quarto regni sui anno, obiit apud Faryndon, xii. miliare ab Oxonia ad occidentem distantem, et sepultus est apud Wyntoniam in novo monasterio, quod nunc dicitur Hyda.¹

¹ The following note occurs here in the MS., being rubricated on the margin of f. 17, col. 2: "*Rgre de* | "*Cheseldene p^d ea tēpe reg^d Edm^di*
"*ī tali signo, o—o.*" See here-
after, p. 147.

[CHAPTER XV.]

[*Chronicle of the reign of King Athelstan.*]§ 1. *The wars and alliances of Athelstan.*]

Mortuo victorioso rege Anglorum Edwardo, successit in regnum filius ejus Athelstanus,¹ apud Kyngeston juxta Londoniam, in Suthreia, in regem inunctus est et coronatus.

Chap. XV.
Reign of
Athelstan.
A.D. 924.

Hujus regis primo anno natus est almus puer Dunstanus, in pago Glastoniensi, cujus vita tota, ab ortu ad exitum, virtutibus et miraculis coruscavit, ut scribit Alfredus, Beverlacensis thesaurarius, in *Chronica* sua.

Birth of
Dunstan.

Iste gloriosus rex Athelstanus copulavit sororem suam, nomine Edgitham, Sithrico Danico, regi Northanhymbrorum, quo cito post mortuo, rex filium ejus expulit, et regnum illud suo redintegravit. Deinde Hoclum, regem Britonum, et Constantinum regem Scotorum, prælio subactos in deditionem recepit. Hunc

Athelstan's
alliance
with Sith-
ric of
North-
umbria,
and his
conquests.

William of Malmesbury, abridged. Constantinum dum rex Athelstanus regem Scotiæ faceret, dixit "Gloriosius esse regem facere, quam fore," ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo.

Copulavit etiam rex iste aliam sororem suam, nomine Eginam, Othoni imperatori, a quo, præter gemmas et equos, recepit quoddam vas ex onichino, transparens et politum, ita subtili cœlatoris² arte compositum, ut vere fluctuare segetes, germinare vites, hominum imagines moveri, videantur. Recepit etiam ensem Constantini Magni, in quo literis aureis nomen possessoris legebatur, in cujus capulo super crassas auri laminas figebatur clavus ferreus de quatuor, quibus Christus in cruce

Marriage
of Edgina
with the
emperor
Otho.

Marianus
Scotus,
abridged.

The em-
peror's
gifts to
Athelstan.

¹ MS. repeats *in regnum*.

| ² *cœlatoris*] MS. reads *celeratoris*.

fol. 17 c.

figebatur.¹ Item, et lanceam Karoli Magni, qua vibrata semper victor abibat, quam tradunt aperuisse latus Christi. Item et vexillum sancti Mauricii martyris, quo Karolus usus est, contra Saracenos. Item, partem sanctæ Crucis, et partem Coronæ spineæ, quarum aliquas partes rex Athelstanus monasterio Malmesbyry delegavit, ut scribit Marianus Scotus in *Historia Anglorum*.

Athelstan's conflicts with the Scots, and his offering at the church of Beverley.

Et quia, ut scribit idem Willelmus [Malmesbyriensis] ibidem, rex Scotorum Constantinus contra pactum venerat, rex Athelstanus contra Scotiam properabat, et in eundo beatum Johannem Beverlacensem visitabat, super cuius altare cultellum suum pro vadio posuit. promittens quod, si victor rediret, cultellum digno pretio redimeret, quod et implevit. Post victoriam vero in redeundo Deum rogavit, ut pace sancti Johannis Beverlacensis evidens aliquod signum ostenderet, quo præsentis et futuri cognoscere possent, quod Scoti deberent de jure Anglis subjacere. Unde rex cum gladio suo percussit scopulum quoddam lapideum, juxta castrum de Dunbar, qui usque hodie, ad mensuram unius ulnæ, ex ictu est cavatus. Deinde in redeundo digna donatione cultellum redemit.

William of Malmesbury, abridged.

[§ 2.] *De bello inter Gwydonem de Warewyk et Colbrondum.*

A.D. 927. [§ 2.] The story of Guy of Warwick.—His conflict with Colbrand the Dane, in

Regnante in Anglia inclito rege Athelstano, anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo vicesimo septimo, anno vero ejusdem regis regni tertio, in tantum Danorum crudelissimæ persecutionis invaluit rabies, quæ² terras comprovincialium tam crudeliter, itinera legendo, depopulando, invasit, ut fere usque Wyntoniam non erat civitas, villa, vel³ castrum, quod penitus non dirutum, vel remaneret incombustum. Interea acri ignescente furore, tanto elationis stimulo insonuit barbarorum prin-

Gerard of Cornwall. (Collated with MS. Cotton., Vesp. D. IX. foll. 41, seqq.)

¹ Sic in MS., abridged from Marianus.

² quæ] MS. quod.

³ vel] MS. Cott. reads nsc.

Gerard of Cornwall. cipum pompositas et ambitio, Anelaphi, scilicet, et Gonclaphi, A.D. 927. quod regi Athelstano, tunc temporis, cum suis praelatis et the meadow of Hyde.— proceribus regni, apud Wentanam civitatem super provincia His reclu- desolatione salubrius affectans¹ festinati auxilii solamen, moram sion and trahendi opportunam, nuntios dirigerent, legatione sua triplici death. articulo roborata ita fungentes, scilicet, aut rex Angliæ regni Ravages of sui diadema Danorum ducibus, sine dilatione, una cum regno the Danes Angliæ, resignaret, aut sub se regnaturus Athelstanus, fide- in the tatem, homagium, tributumque, secundum paganorum volun- time of Athelstan. tatem persolveret, aut inter duos viros utriusque partis, ad Proposal to invicem valde pugnaces, conserto prælio, regis videlicet utri- decide the usque et regni, negotium expediretur;² hoc superaddito, ex contest parte Anelaphi, quod si cedat victoriam Athelstano, sine mora between Danes and se cum suis compatriotis pro perpetuo regnum abjuraturum, Saxons, by contrario permanente regni diadema, absque contradictionis single com- innovatione, sibi et suis, videlicet Dacis, concederetur. bat.

Ultimo proposito rex Anglorum condescendens, apud Wyn- Conven- toniam regni praelatos et cæteros magnates convocat. Ipsi- tion at comparentibus sciscitatur ab eis quis super se hoc provinciæ Winches- lucrum, devicto barbarico gigante, nomine Colbrondo, acquire- ter. ret præmium pro reportato lucro recepturus. Sed non invento, fol. 17 d. dolore cordis Athelstanus concutitur permaximo. Indicto igitur trium dierum jejunio, cum precibus et lacrymis, ad Deum Altissimum quam devote profusis, ejus exorabant clementiam, quatenus ipsis militem concedere dignaretur, qui pro illis, jure et libertate regni, inimicos invictissime expugnaret. Timore enim³ nimio percutitur gens Anglicana, eo quod “non “*est qui consoletur eam, ex omnibus caris ejus.*”⁴ Heraudo, milite invictissimo, in transmarinis partibus agente, perqui- rendo [compertum est] Reyburnum, filium Gwydonis domini sui, comitis de Warewyk, furtim, cum adhuc infans esset, a mercatoribus ignotæ nationis, asportatum esse.⁵ Sed et comes Rohandus, pater comitissæ Gwydonis, vir inter mille bellicosus, morte superveniente, naturæ debitum solvit. Gwydo vero, in crastino suæ desponsationis, —vir fortissimus ac in pugna robustissimus,—peregrini propositum suscepit, et ignorabat quid de eo acciderit.

Sed Altissimus, motus suorum fidelium lacrymis, nocte Athelstan's Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, rege Athelstano apud dream. castrum Wyntoniam ante cubiculum prostrato, preces pro statu.

¹ *affectans*] Sic in MS.

² *expediretar*] Cott. MS. reads *ex- pendere.*

³ Cott. MS. omits *enim.*

⁴ Lament. i. 2.

⁵ *asportatum esse*] Both MSS. read *asportatus est.*

A.D. 927. et patriæ prosperitate Deo recommendante, et infra breve, Gerard of
præ nimio vigiliarum tædio, in soporem aliquantisper resolutus, Cornwall.
misit Dominus angelum suum qui regem confortaret in agonia
constitutum. Qui sic eum allocutus est: "Athelstane rex, dor-
" mis, an vigilas? Ecce missus sum ad te, angelus Domini
" a Domino Jesu Christo, ut dicerem tibi, ne timeres frustratus
" auxilio, sed cras mane surge, et propera ad borealem¹ portam
" civitatis, et expecta ibi mendicantium pauperum adventum,
" inter quos unum peregrinum in habitu peregrini venientem
" reperies. Quem apprehensum, reduc eum tecum, et pugnæ
" onus super eum impone; quod enim postulas, non negabit."
His dictis, angelus disparuit. Rex evigilans, et Deo pro sibi
de superius præstita revelatione gratias agens, summo mane
surgens, duos pontifices secum accipiens et duos comites,
prædictam adiit portam, expectans mendicantium adventus²
Return of
the earl of
Warwick
to England.
horam qua civitatem intrare solebant. Et ecce, nutu Dei,
in vigilia natalis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, hora qua sol
oriendo primo³ radios mittit in terram, Gwydo, comes de
Warewyk, miles strenuus et insignis apud Portysmuth ap-
plicuit, a peregrinatione de longinquis transmarinis partibus
veniens, Angliam natale solum revisurus. Qui certificatus
ab Angligenis de Heraudi militis nobilissimi, et filii sui, ut
præactum est, absentia, et de⁴ morte comitis Rohandi, cujus
filiam in conjugem acceperat, et de regis ac domini sui
Athelstani et procerum regni angustia et mœstitia, festinato
cursu, eadem die Wyntoniam terminos petit, perveniensque
nocte illa ad hospitale quoddam pauperum, quod tunc tem-
poris ducentis quinquaginta passibus distabat versus borealem
plagam, a loco in quo nunc Novum ædificatum est Monas-
terium, quod hospitale in honorem sanctæ Crucis erat fun-
fol. 18 a.
His arrival
at Win-
chester.
datum. Ad quem locum veniens, fatigatus ex itinere, per-
noctando fatigata membra refocillando consolabatur. Diem
vero reportans, dum solis aureus revolvitur axis, recto tramite
ad sæpedictam civitatis cum suis sodalibus graditur portam;
Rege ejus adventum expectante,—tanquam David, a patre
luminum regi Sauli missus in Golia Philisteos devicturus,—
et iste in Colbrondo de Dacis triumphaturus. Quo viso, per
peregrini habitum cognito, arripuit eum rex, introducens eum
et præ gaudio cum lacrymis, Anglorum princeps imprecatur
ut sibi instante necessitate subveniat, et cum inhumano illo
Colbrondo regni negotia pugnando pro victoria expediret. Qui

¹ Cott. MS. omits *ad borealem*.² *mendicantium adventus*] Cott. MS.
reads *mendicantes, adveniens hora, &c.*³ *primo*] Cott. MS. reads *proprio*.⁴ Cott. MS. omits *de*.

Gerard of Cornwall. (Collated with MS. Cott. Vesp. D. IX. foll. 41, seqq.)

aliqua-
literation
dissimulans, confitetur se ætate debilem, sudoreque peregrinationis virtute vigoris soporata, desideria regis et procerum minime explere valentem. Tandem principum precibus et lacrymis victus, sperati auxilii promittit levamen. Statutoque congressionis die, videlicet quarto idus Julii, conveniunt ambo, miles strenuus et invisus ille Colbrondus, in loco quodam extra prædictam portam, quæ modo Anglice *The Hyde Mede* vocatur, qui vocabatur antiquitus, et etiam a quibusdam adhuc appellatur, *Denmarche*. Qui dum mutuos enses alter in alterum mitterent, prosiliebant ex ictibus ignes, ac si tonitrua coruscationes procrearent.¹ Percussoque gigante super sinistrum humerum erumpenteque sanguinis copia, ille malæ meditationis non ignarus acri ignescens ira in militem irruit, confractoque comitis mucrone ipsum reddit inerviæ. Gaudium magnum Danis, timor nimius Anglis intonuit, Gwydo vero dum aliquod genus armorum a Colbrondo cujus² plurima erant requireret, sed voto suo non obtento, dum diutius inter se sermocinarentur ocus elabatur et celeriter de armis giganteis quandam sicam³ arripuit, iterumque cum eo facta congressione, cum proprio Pagani instrumento, sinistrum abscidit humerum. Quod perspiciens inhumanus ille, nitens arripere gladium a retro jacentem post tergum cum⁴ manu dextera, dum se inclinaret, Gwydo levata sica, et fortiter ictum inferens, gigantem⁵ amputavit caput. Quo facto, Danis repatriantibus navibus innectis, confusio nimia ipsis concipitur dum ferox pugio trucidatur.

Gwydo vero solemnî processione a rege, clero et populo honorifice receptus ad cathedralem ecclesiam Wyntoniæ deducitur, qui coram summo altari prædictam sicam Deo et ipsius ecclesiæ patronis obtulit; quod instrumentum usque hodie in revestuario ejusdem ecclesiæ,⁶ sub firma custodia reservatur, et vocatur ab Angligenis, materna lingua "*Colbrondus' axe*," usque in præsentem diem.

Præterea depositis armis militaribus, peregrini habitu resumpto, Gwydoni insistit rex Athelstanus inquirendo quid sit ejus nomen, et cujus conditionis vir esset. Ille vero regiæ petitioni minime fore satisfacturum respondit, tali non observata conditione quod extra civitatem longe a Wyntonia, semotis regiis ministris, inter regem et comitem soliloquium⁷ admitteretur, et nulli militis denudaretur consilium, extunc

A.D. 927.
The combat with Colbrond, in Hyde meadow.

Oblation of "Colbrond's axe," in the cathedral of Winchester.

Athelstan's conference with the earl of Warwick. fol. 18 b.

¹ *procrearent*] Cott. MS. reads *procederentur*.

² *cujus*] Cott. MS. reads *cui*.

³ Cott. MS. omits *sicam*.

⁴ Cott. MS. omits *cum*.

⁵ *gigantem*] Cott. MS. *gigantis*.

⁶ Cott. MS. omits *ejusdem ecclesiæ*.

⁷ *soliloquium*] Cott. MS. reads *solos loquium*.

A.D. 927. quousque bini anni suum compleverint cursum. Promisso Gerard of regio de his observandis sub jure jurando stabilito, procedunt Cornwall. ambo per viam qua Gwydo ad civitatem tendebat, nemine subsequente, quousque pervenientes ad quandam crucem procul a civitate starent, ulterius non progredientes. Cum autem illic pervenissent, Gwydo genua humum flectens: "Domine," inquit, "mi rex Athelstane, servus vester in omnibus sum, fui, "et ero, comes de Warewyk, Gwydo nomen mihi imposuerunt, "me de salutiferi fontis suscipientes lavacro." Quo audito, rex ruit in ejus amplexus, gratanter eum deosculando, multa sibi promittens donaria, si in ejus conversari vellet palatio. Qui omnia relinquens, et principi benignissimo suum recommendans secretum, dicit se habitum quo¹ tunc indutus erat, vita comite, nunquam depositurum. Qui sibi invicem cum lacrymis valefacientes, rex ad sua,² Gwydo vero versus Warewyk calles aggreditur.

Guy's return to Warwick.

His reclusion,

and death.

Cum autem ad villam suam pervenisset, ignotus omnibus, tribus diebus, unus de tredecim pauperibus quos comitissa sua quotidie pro amborum corporis incolumitate animæque salute, ab uxore propria ignotus, scilicet resedendo est depastus, post triduum suæ perendinationis,³ gratiarum actiones⁴ dilectæ comitissæ; tanquam⁵ vicem pro vice rependens desertum petiit, longo itineris spatio pertransito inter opaca silvarum, cujusdam heremitæ colloquio refoveri postulat solo; sed quo paulo ante mortis nexibus depresso, ejus successorem Gwydo seipsum constituit, in multiplicium virtutum virens⁶ floribus. Duobus igitur inibi feliciter vivens annis, obitum suum biduo ante revelatione præsciens angelica, misit unicum sibi servientem ad uxorem suam, cum annulo matrimonialis foederis, sibi illud resignans, exhortans eam ut festinando se præparet ad ejus perficere sepulturam. Quem cum venerit ante altare in capella inveniet recubantem, debita in morte resolutum, additoque quod peracto quindecim dierum curriculo, post ejus mortem, naturæ debitum et ipsa erat persolvenda.⁷ His impletis, veniente uxore Gwydonis, cum ejusdem diocesis ordinario, cum clero et populo, ad heremitagium viri sui Gwydonis, et invento corpore ejus sicut nunciatum fuerat, miro fragrante suavitatis odore, et jacente totum in terra prostrato, elevatum de terra, principis more, in eodem habitaculo, ut decuit, honorifice reconditum est. Circa

¹ quo] Cott. MS. reads quem.

² sua] Cott. MS. reads suos.

³ perendinationis] MS. reads peregrinationis, i.e. peregrinationis.

⁴ Cott. MS. inserts dat.

⁵ tanquam] Cott. MS. reads tandem.

⁶ virens] Cott. MS. reads virescens.

⁷ ipsa erat persolvenda] Sic in both MSS.

cujus sepulcrum et ipsa transactis quindecim diebus vinculis A.D. 927.
carnis absoluta, decentissime humata est, hæreditatem paternam fol. 18 c.
filio suo¹ Reyburno relinquens, ut ipse memoriale parentum in
pectoris sui armariolo, quam tenerrime sigillando imprimeret,
inde pro meritis coelestia regna mercaturus.

Istud extractum est ex scriptis Gyrardi Cornubiensis,
in libro *De Gestis Regum Westsaxonum*, capitulo xjº,
“*Gwydo de Warewyk, et uxor ejus Felicia.*”

[§ 3.] *Notandum de alio mirabili facto regis
Athelstani.*

Quodam etiam tempore, Analafus paganus, filius Sith- A.D. 927-
rici, rex Hiberniæ multarumque insularum, a socero suo 932.
rege Scottorum Constantino incitatus, ostium Humbræ Renewed
fluminis valida cum classe intravit. Cui rex Athel- conflicts
stanus, cum fratre suo Edmundo, apud Brunfort occur- with the
rit. Cum igitur acies convenissent, Analafus exquisito Danes.—
astu, cithara manibus sumpta, sub specie citharistæ The artifice
tentorium Athelstani ingreditur. Ubi dum inter epulas of Anlaf.
omnia explorasset, et stipem quasi pro melodia acce-
pisset, stipem nauseans latenter sub se in terram defodit.
Notatum est hoc a quodam, qui aliquando cum eodem
Analafus militasset. Qui et hoc, post recessum Anelafi,
Athelstano nunciavit. Rex incusat relatorem cur hoc
non prius indicasset? Ille respondit, “Fidem, o rex,
“quam modo tibi debeo, quondam Analafus dedi, unde
“si illam modo erga illum violassem, idem de me
“putares erga personam tuam fore facturum. Sed audi
“nunc consilium meum. Tentorium tuum ab hinc
“remove, ut cum ipse peculanter advenerit, ipsum
“proposito frustatum modeste frangas.” Quo facto,
Analafus nocte advolans, episcopum quendam in via
castrametantem, cum familia sua, cecidit, ulteriusque
progrediens in regis tentoria impegit. Sed tanto fre-

¹ Cott. MS. omits suo.

Defeat of
the Danes.

mitu rege experto gladius e vagina excidit, sed inclamitato Deo et sancto Aldelmo, ad preces Odonis, Cantuariæ archiepiscopi, qui tunc cum rege erat, gladium vaginæ relapsum invenit. Hic usque hodie in thesauro regio servatur; est autem gladius ille ex una parte sectilis, nec usquam auri vel argenti receptivus. Quo Dei dono rex tunc fretus hostes, per totam auroram et diem sequentem, fugavit. Ubi ceciderunt rex Constantinus, cum quinque regulis, duodecim ducibus, et tota pene congeries barbarorum.

Other
victories.

Post hoc, apud Herefordiam, Aquilonares Britones perdomuit, ita ut ei annuatim xx. libri auri, ccc. libri argenti, penderent; boves vero xxv^c. annumerarent. Inde Cornugalliam, quæ nunc Cornubia dicitur, subegit, Excestriam reparavit.

Laudatory
verses on
Athelstan.

In cujus laudem quidam sic cecinit:—

fol. 18 d.

Regia progenies produxit nobile stemma,
Cum tenebris nostris illuxit splendida gemma.
Magnus Athelstanus patriæ decus, orbita recti,
Illustris probitas de¹ vero nescia flecti.

Et ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis *De Regibus*, libro secundo.

[§ 4.] *Privilegium Athelstani regis concessum Novo Monasterio Wyntonice, quod modo Hyda nominatur, anno viii. regni sui.*

A.D. 932.
Athelstan's
Grant of
lands at
Stoneham.

Flebilis fortiter detestanda totillantis sæculi
piacula, diris obscenæ horrendæque mortalitatis
circumsepta latratibus, non nos patria inceptæ
pacis securos, sed quasi foetidæ corruptelæ in
voraginem casuros, provocando admonent ut ea
toto mentis conamine cum casibus suis non
solum despiciendo, sed etiam, velut fastidiosam
melancholiæ nauseam abominando fugiamus,
tendentes ad illud Evangelicum: “*Date et dabi-*

¹ MS., a.

"*tur vobis.*"¹ Qua de re infima quasi peripsema A.D. 932. quisquiliarum abjiciens, superna ad instar pretiosorum monilium eligens, adipiscendam mellifluæ dulcedinis misericordiam perfruendamque infinitæ lætitiæ jucunditatem: Ego Athelstanus, rex Anglorum, per Omnipatrantis dexteram totius Britanniae regni solio sublimatus, quandam telluris particulam meo fideli ministro Ælfredo, id est, xii. cassatarum in loco quem solicolæ æt *Stanham* vocitant, [tribuo?], ea interjacente conditione, ut omni die, usque magnæ distractionis judicii anno,² ille successionisque ejus, centum viginti evangelici paradigmatis pauperes semel pane cum pulmento dulcifero, haustuque potifero pascere, animæ pro excessibus meæ, sub sorte ullius³ contradictionis non obliviscantur. Familiæ quoque æt *Stanham*, pastum semper conferre electissimum, divinam ut consequi plenissime valeam misericordiam non pigrescant tribuo, quatenus ille eam sine jugo detestandæ servitutis, cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis, omnibusque ad illam utilitatibus rite pertinentibus, liberaliter ac æternaliter quamdiu juvat habeat. Et post generalem qui omnibus certus incertusque constat transitum cuicumque successionis hæredi voluerit in perpetuum derelinquat.

Prædicta siquidem tellus his terminis circumcincta clarescit:

In lingua Saxonica:—

⁴ Aerest of Spæðelingforda pest to Smepebro-
cesforda, and þanon pestpearð andlang herepaðes

Boundaries
of the land

¹ Luke vi. 38. 'This proem is, it will be seen, copied, almost literally, from Edward the Elder's charter of 921, previously given.

² Sic in MS.

³ ullius] MS., ulnis.

⁴ As in former instances, these Boundaries are given in the mixed characters and corrupt diction employed in the MS., but the severed words are united.

A.D. 932.
so granted,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Athel-
stan's
Grant of
Stoneham,
continued

fol. 19 a.

to Hnumbroces-æpelme, and spa forþ andlange
peges on suphealfe gætes hlæpe þæt hit cymþ
to feoper treopum; þanon¹ norð andlang hepe-
paðes to Gyppices pille: and spa forþ andlang
peges of hit cymþ to feapnbedde; þanon east
on þet slæd of hit cymþ to holan bpoce.
þonne þanon norþ andlang holan bpoce of þa
sand pyttas; þanon on Byrepege of hit cymþ
on Cytanbpoce ælpilme;² and spa andlange
bpoce of hit cymþ t[o] Ipping-panne;³ þonne-
ruþ be Efist of þæt slæde þa rcit to mæpan
bpoce, andlang bpoce of hit cymþ to pærgife-
forða; þanon on gepihte to eastlea pearðen
þone norþ, rpa re haga rcyt to Bapanleage
norþpearðen; þonne þanon norþ of hit cymþ to
þepe fotyhtan æt and rpa ruþ, andlange stræte,
of hit cymþ to gnenan leage; þon þær east
and sup of hit cymþ to Cynninges ðic; and-
lange þære ðic, of hio bygð ongean mucelinge
mæde, norþpearde ut on Icenan; þon rpa Ice-
nan rcyt of hit cymþ foran ongean hieþder-
pylles æpylm;³ þanon peast to scoptan þopne;
þanon ruþ to þane hepepaðe³ þe lyþ to Manner
bpycge; and rpa peast andlange hepepaðes on
Spæbelingeforðe and þær hyrde rio mæde to
æt Þophþinge and nigon æcepar on eal norþ-
pearðun geonun³ æscun, and a mylansteall be-
norþan Mannerbpycge.

In lingua Anglica:—

The same,
(2) in
English.

Begyn fyrst on Swathelyngford, westward to
Smerebrockysforde; and thanne westward, along
the lawepathes to Thumbrokyselme³ and so
forth along the wey by Suthgateslewe, for to

¹ MS. here inserts þanen.

² Sic in MS. for æpelme.

³ Sic in MS.

thu comyst to the fowr grete trees. Than north, A.D. 932.
 along the lawepathys to Gytherykyswelle, and
 so forth alonge the weys fort me comyth to
 Fernbedde. Than east, on the slade, forto me
 comyth to Holbrok. Fro thennis, north, a-longe
 Holbrok, to the sandpittys. Than to Byrwey, fort
 me comyth to Kytbrokyselme,¹ and so along the
 brokys for to me comyth to Uppyngehamme.
 Than suth, by Efysch, to the slade that schetyth
 to Mernbrok; along the brokys for to me comyth
 to Wergford, than forth ryht to Estelee, suth-
 ward, and thanne north, so as the hegge drawyth
 to Barnlee northward. Than north, for to me
 comyth to Fothythnek, and so sichith alonge the
 strete for to me comyth to Grenelee; and than,
 by est and suth, for to me comyth to Kyngys-
 dyche; and than along the dyche to the bye, up-
 goynge azenst Muchelyng mede northwarde up to
 Ichene, and than as Ichen goth for to hit comyth
 byfore azen Herdwellys elme.² Than west, to the
 schort thorn, and than suth, to the lawe-pathe
 that lyth to Mannysbrygge; and so west alonge
 the lawepathys to Swethelyngforde, and the
 hyrddys mede of Wotheryng, and nyne akrys
 at by northe Genasche, and a mylle place by
 northe Mannysbrygge.

In lingua Latina :—

Imprimis incipe apud Swathelyngford, ex oc- The same,
 cidente ad Smeresbrokysford, ac deinde per (3) in
 occidentem a longo semitas legales, quousque per- Latin.
 veniatur ad limitem vocatum *Thrumbrokyselme*;
 ac deinceps recte per longum viam ducentem
 per Meridiem Gatyslewe, quousque pervenia-
 tur ad limitem quatuor arborum magnarum.

¹ Sic in MS.

² Sic in MS. See the translation in the Appendix.

A.D. 932.
Athel-
stan's
Grant o
Stoneham,
continued.

fol. 19 b.

Tunc ex boreali plaga per longum legales illas semitas ad limitem nuncupatum fons Gytheryci; ac deinde per longum vias, quousque perveniatur ad terminum vocatum *Fernbedde*. Ac deinde per orientem, super illud viæ obliquum et descendens, quousque perveniatur ad Holbrok. Ac deinde¹ per aquilonem a longo Holbrok ad puteos sabulosos.² Et tunc ad Berwey, quousque perveniatur ad terminum vocatum *Kytbroky's Elme*, et sic, per longum aquas discurrentes, quousque perveniatur ad Ippnghamme.³ Tunc ex parte meridionali, per Efysch, ad illud viæ obliquum et descendens, quod descendit ad Mernbrok, per longum aquarum decursus, quousque perveniatur ad Wergford. Tunc recte ad Estlee, versus austrum, et tunc ex aquilone secundum quod sepes declinat at Barnlee, per borealem partem. Et tunc ex aquilone, quousque perveniatur ad Fotythnek, et sic ex austro per longum plateam pertranseas, quousque perveniatur ad Grenlee; et tunc per orientem et austrum quousque perveniatur ad regiam foveam; et tunc per longum pertranseas foveam illam ad summitatem ascensus versus *Muchelyng mede*, per aquilonem recte ad Ichene; et tunc secundum quod Ichene demonstrat, quousque perveniatur iterum ante terminum vocitatum *Herdwellys elme*; ac deinde ex occidente, quousque perveniatur ad illam spinam parvam; et tunc ex austro ad illam legalem semitam quæ deducit ad Mannesbrygghe; et sic ex occidente per longum legales semitas, quousque perveniatur ad Swethelyngforde, et terminum nuncupatum *the Herdys mede de Woteryng*, et novem acras

¹ MS. repeats *deinde*.

² *puteos sabulosos*] MS., *ꝥabulosos*.

³ *Sic* in MS.

terræ ab aquilone terminum vocatum *Genasche*, A.D. 932.
 et quendam locum molendini per aquilonem *Charter of*
Mannysbrygghe. *Ethelstan*
continued.

Si quis, quod absit, diabolico inflatus spiritu, hanc meæ compositionis ac confirmationis breviculam tenuare¹ vel infringere tentaverit, sciat se novissima ac magna examinationis die tuba perstrepen- te archangeli, bustis sponte dehiscentibus somata diu fessa relinquentibus, elementis omnibus pavefactis, cum Juda proditore qui a satoris prosato filius perditionis dicitur, æterna confusione edacibus ineffabilium tormentorum flammis periturum. Hujus namque a Deo Dominoque Jesu Christo inspirante atque vivente voluntatis scedula, anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCCXXXII^o, regni vero gratis mihi commissi viii^o, indictione v., concurrente vii., epacta xi., kalendis Januarii nonis, luna rotigere vagationis xiii., in villa omnibus notissima quæ *Ambresburig* nuncupatur, episcopis, abbatibus, ducibus, patriæ procuratoribus, regia dapsilitate ovariantibus perscripta est. Cujus etiam inconcussæ firmitatis auctoritas his testibus roborata constat, quorum nomina sub- tus characteribus depicta annotantur:—

✚ Ego Æthelstanur, singularis privilegii monarchia² prædictus rex, hujus indiculi fulcimentum cum signo sanctæ semperque amandæ crucis corroboravi et subscripsi.

✚ Ego Pulfhelmur, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ fol. 19 c. archiepiscopus, consensi et subscripsi.³

✚ Ego Pulfstanur, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus,³ consensi et subscripsi.

*Sees of the
 subscribing
 bishops:—*

Canterbury.

York.

¹ MS., *teniere*.

² *Sic* in MS., and thus written—
 “ringulapir ppivelegu monarchia.”

³ Also written in Anglo-Saxon characters.

- A.D. 932. + Ego Ælfpine, episcopus, consensi et sub- Lichfield.
scripsi.
- + Ego Sighelm, episcopus, consensi et sub- Sherborne.
scripsi.
- + Ego Ælfeah, episcopus, consensi et sub- Wells.
scripsi.
- + Ego Eadulf, episcopus, consensi et sub- Crediton.
scripsi.
- + Ego Brinstan, episcopus, consensi et sub- Winchester.
scripsi.
- + Ego Oda, episcopus, consensi et sub- Ramsbury.
scripsi.
- + Ego Csnefhiþ, episcopus, consensi et sub- Rochester.
scripsi.
- + Ego peodred, episcopus, consensi et sub- London.
scripsi.
- + Ego Pulfhun, episcopus, consensi et sub- Selsey.
scripsi.
- + Ego Cenpald, episcopus, consensi et sub- Worcester
scripsi.
- + Ego Ælfric, abbas, consensi et subscripsi.
- + Ego Eadpine, abbas, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- + Ego Æþelnop, abbas, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- + Ego Byrhrige, abbas, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- + Ego Seaxhelm, abbas, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- + Ego Eadred, abbas, consensi et sub-
scripsi.
- + Ego Osfhiþ, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- + Ego Ælfpold, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- + Ego Ealdred, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- + Ego Uhtred, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- + Ego Æscbryht, dux, consensi et sub-
scripsi.

- ✚ Ego Ælfstan, dux, consensi et subscripsi. A.D. 932.
- ✚ Ego Uhtred, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Guþnum, dux, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Odda, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Þulfhelm, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Buga, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Þulfgar, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Sigred, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Þulfsige, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfheah, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Þulfnoþ, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Æþelstan, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfred, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Æþelstan, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfnoþ, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfric, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Þihtgar, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Eadric, minister, consensi et subscripsi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfpald, minister, consensi et subscripsi.

[A.D. 925-940?] *Hic incipit Donatio Alfredi ministri de villa Stanham Novo Monasterio Wyntonice, quod modo Hyda dicitur.*

In lingua Saxonica :—

Gift to
New
Minster of
the land
at Stone-
ham, by
Alfred (the
grantee of
Athelstan),
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Ic Ælfneod, ðein, an þær [lander]¹ æt Stanham
ofer minne dæge minan piran [to hire]¹ dægi;
and ofer hiepe dæg on nīpan minirter on Þinteac-
terter, uncer begea rayla þearfe, rpa rpeolpe
rpa cing Æthelrtan, minan leofan leorð ge me
gegiran; and nanan manan hit on enig ofer
pænde giran, þonne ic heafan giran, foran² ic
hit relf on noþer pænde giran. And nanan on
nīpan minirter on Þinteacertter hit ut rillan
on enig pænde; and ri habban on æcnirre, and
rind gepptan gepitenerre and hiepa handa re-
tene.

Ælrtan, cying.

Ælfpuc, ðeyn.

Ælfyn, bīcop.

Eadpuc, ðeyn.

Odda, ðeyn.

Þihtgar, ðeyn.

In lingua Anglica :—

The same,
(2) in
English.

I Alfred, servant, graunt these londis at
Stanham, aftyr my day, my wyf to have hem
here dayys, and aftyr hyre dayys, go hyt in to
the Newe Monastery of Wynchester, for the helpe
of owre bothe sowlys, as frely as kyng Athel-
stan, my levyst lord, hath zyve me; and no
man hyt on eny wyse other turne, but as I
zyve have; for I my self none other wyse wyll
hyt turne. And no man of the Newe Monasterye
of Wynchester hyt do or zyve away on eny
wyse, but that they hyt have for evyr more.

¹ Omitted in MS.

| ² Sic in MS. for forþon þe.

In lingua Latina :—

A.D. 925–

940.

f. 19 d.

The same,

(3) in

Latin.

Ego Alfredus, minister, concedo istas terras apud Stanham post obitum meum uxori meæ, ut habeat illas quamdiu vixerit, ac post ipsius in fata decessum transeant in novum monasterium Wyntonizæ, pro salute animarum nostrarum, ita pure ac libere sicut mihi dilectissimus dominus meus rex Athelstanus concessit ac dedit. Et nemo aliter illas terras aliquo alio modo in alios usus transferat, præter quos egomet concessi ac dedi, quas ego ipsemet nullo alio modo transferre volo. Ac nemo Novi Monasterii Wyntonizæ terras illas ab illo monasterio alienet aliquo modo, sed habeant ibidem servientes illas terras in perpetuum.

Compositio de Villa Annæ Abbatis ad Novum Monasterium Wyntonizæ, tempore Regis Athelstani.

In lingua Saxonica :—

Ðiſ iſ Ælfrigeſ biſcopeſ cwiðe : þæt iſ þonne æperſ, þæt ic wille þæt man geſſeoge ælcne witepeopne mannan þe on þam biſcoplice ſie, for hine and for hiſ cynehlaforð; and [ic gean] minum cynehlaforð mine heſegeatya and þær landeſ æt Tantune þe he me ær to let, and ic gean þær landeſ æt Cwundelan, ofer mine dæg, Ælſheage, and ofer hiſ dæg gange hit in to ealden mynſtepe, and Io¹ gean minum mægcnafan² þær landeſ æt Anne hiſ dæg, and ofer hiſ dæg in to nſpan mynſtepe; and þær landeſ æt þan tpan Wopſigum minre magan þah wile þe hyſe hiſ biſ, and ſiþþan minne ſpſtſ³

Will of
Ælfsige, a
bishop, be-
queathing
lands at
Abbot's
Ann, &c.

¹ Sic in MS. for ic.² Sic in MS. for mægenafan.³ Sic in MS. for ſpſtſpe.

A.D. 925-
940.

and minum magcnaran ægþer ge þara landa, ge þær æt Clepan, and þa oþerra lalpa¹ þe mine fæder ahte, and þær lander æt Tiocebunnan Plf- rice Cufing hys dæg, and ofer hys dæg in to ealdun mynrtene, and þær lander æt Runcpuda rpa hit æn gecpeðen pær to ealdun mynrtene; and Ælfpige þær lander æt Ciltigtune, ofer þære pudupan dæg; and Plfrice æt Picham þær æt Lætanlia. Ðonne bidde ic minnan leoran fpeonð Ælfheah þæt [þu] be pite ægþer ge þa land ge þa þe mine magar² fien; and þæt þu ne gefarige þæt man þys on ænig oþer pænðe, gys hit³ þonne hpa ðo God hine forðo, ge mid raple ge mid lichoman, ge her ge on þan to feondan,⁴ butan Io⁵ hit felf on oþer pænðe.

Explanatio prædictorum, in lingua Anglica:—

The same,
(2) in
English.

Thys ys Elfsyges byschop byqwest: That ys thanne, fyrst, that I wyll that every fre man and servant, the whyche ben in the byshopryche, know and be wytnesse for the byshopriche, and for tho that schul succede therynne, and for me and my kynrede that I myn heretage be sette on too wyse:⁶ These londys at Taun- tone to the chyrche of the byshopriche abyde, for the chyrche her by fore me hyt toke, and I 3yve the londis at Crundele after my day to Elfege, and after hys day go hyt in to the olde Monasterye of Wynchester. And I 3yve to my cosyn mawle these londys at Anne hys days, and after hys day go hyt in to the Newe

fol. 20 a.

¹ Sic in MS. for ealpa.

² MS., mgas.

³ Sic in MS.

⁴ Sic in MS. for topeapðan
[hre].

⁵ Sic in MS. for ic.

⁶ This is an entirely inaccurate translation. See that in the Ap- pendix.

Monasterie of Wynchester. And to my cosyn A.D.925-940.
 femal these londys at too Wrthyys al the Will of
 whyle that hee lyvyth, and afterward my Ælfsige,
 sustyr, and my cosyn mawle, eyther have the a bishop,
 londys at Clere, and all othyr londys that my continued.
 fader owthte to have. And these londys at
 Tycheborn I take to Wlfryk Cufyng to have
 all hys dayys, and after hys day go hyt in to
 the Olde Monasterye of Wynchester. And these
 londys at Ryngewode as we erh by queythyd
 in to the Olde Monasterye of Wynchester. And
 to Alfwyge I grawnt these londis at Cylyng-
 tune after the wuduys day, and to Wlfryk of
 Wykham these londis at Letlee.

Than I charge the, my dere and welbeloved
 frend Elfeche, that thu be wytnesse to eythyr
 of my cosyn whyche that here londys ben, and
 thu ne suffry that eny man thys beqwest on
 eny othyr wise turne. Hoosoo other wyse do,
 God hym destrye, and bothe in soule and body
 go he to the fend of helle, syth I hyt self none
 other wyse turne.¹

Explanatio prædictorum, in lingua Latina:—

Istud est ultima voluntas Elfegi episcopi. The same,
 Imprimis volo quod omnes liberi ac servientes (3) in
 homines, inhabitantes episcopatum, sciant ac Latin.
 recognoscant, pariterque sint testes, pro jure
 episcopatus, et illorum qui in episcopatum in
 posterum succedent, ac pro² me et consanguineis
 meis quod est ego ad præsens jus meum hære-
 ditarium duplici modo dispono. Terras has
 apud Tauntune ecclesiæ episcopatus assigno per-

¹ This also is an inaccurate trans-
 lation. See that in the Appendix.

² *pro*] MS. reads *per*.

A.D. 924-
940 ?

fol. 20 b.

manendas, quæ per prius ab ipsa ecclesia mihi traditæ erant. Et insuper do terras illas apud Crundele, post obitum meum, Elphego, et post obitum suum, transeant in jus veteris monasterii Wyntonianæ. Et ulterius dono cognato meo terras illas apud Anne, per totam vitam suam, et post obitum suum transeant in jus novi monasterii Wyntonianæ. Et cognatæ meæ dono terras illas apud ambos Wordias quamdiu vixerit.¹ Et postmodum soror mea, et cognatus meus, uterque habeant illas terras apud Clere, cum omnibus aliis terris quas pater meus de proprio jure tenuit. Insuper illas terras apud Tycheburn trado Wlfrico Cufyng, ad habendas illas toto tempore vitæ suæ, et post ejus decessum transeant in jus veteris monasterii Wyntonianæ. Et ipsas terras² apud Ryngewode, secundum quod per prius legavimus, transeant in jus veteris monasterii Wyntonianæ. Et Alfvygo concedo ipsas terras apud Cyltingtune, post viduæ decessum. Et Wlfrico de Wykham terras ipsas apud Letelee. Et ego præcipio tibi, dilecte mi Elflethe, ut sis testis amborum meorum cognatorum quæ sunt eorum terræ, et ne permittas quemquam istud testamentum aliquo alio modo convertere. Si quis enim aliter fecit Deus ipsum destruat, et tam corpus ejus quam animam Diabolus in inferno possideat.

¹ *vixerit*] MS. reads *vixerint*.

| ² *Sic* in MS.

[CHAPTER XVI.]

[*Chronicle of the Reign of King Edmund, called "the Elder."*]

Mortuo apud Gloverniam rege victoriosissimo Athelstano, xvi^o regni sui anno, et apud Madulf, id est, Malmesbiryam, sepulto, Edmundus frater ejus successit in regnum, adolescens circiter decem et octo annorum.

Chap. XVI.
Reign of
Edward I.
A.D. 940.
Death of
Athelstan
and suc-
cession of
Edmund.

Hujus Edmundi tempore, Northanhymbri rebellaverunt, Alanafum¹ de Hibernia revocarunt, quem tamen rex Edmundus, una cum Reynaldo, filio Gurmundi, devicit et exlegavit, Northanhymbriam in proprio dominio recepit, terram de Cumberland rebellantem contrivit, quam Malcolm regi Scotiæ tradidit, ita ut sibi auxilio ubique foret. In hac expeditione, ut videtur, rex Edmundus accepit secum ossa Galfridi abbatis, et Hildæ abbatissæ, et detulit usque Glastoniam, et eidem monasterio tradidit, ut scribit Ranulphus Cestrensis, in suo *Polychronicon*, libro sexto, capitulo septimo.

Conquest of
Northum-
bria and
Cumber-
land.

Abridged
from R.
Higden.

Et, ut scribit Marianus Scotus, in *Chronica* sua, libro ii^o, iste insignis rex Edmundus nobilissimas civitates Lincoln, Snotyngham, Derbeyam, Staffordiam, Legecestriam, quas eatenus Dani pagani incoluerant, de manibus eorum extorsit, et luce fidei illustravit. Nam Anelaf de sacro fonte levavit, magis viribus cedentem quam prædicationi credentem. Hic quoque Rex, consilio Dunstani, statuenda statuit, corrigenda correxit, monasterium Glastyngesse rebus et personis nobilitavit.

Other
victories
over the
Danes.

Rex iste, ut scribunt Alfredus et Marianus, septimo regni sui anno, dum dapiferum suum de manibus æmulorum suorum arripere vellet, interfectus est ab illis apud Pukylchirche. Sed Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo, dicit quod rege Edmundo, convivante in festo sancti Augustini, apud Pukylchirche, dum quidam latrunculus, Leof nomine, quem Rex prius,

Murder of
Edmund at
Puckle-
church in
Gloucester-
shire.

¹ Sic in MS.

propter scelera sua, eliminaverat, inter convivas assideret; Rex e mensa prosiliens, capillis arreptum in terram deiecit, sed nebulonis artavo¹ Rex evisceratus est. Occisor vero inter manus tumultuantium nonnullos saucians aut occidens, a satellitibus membratim dissectus est.

Edmund's
bounty to
New
Minster.

Iste Christianissimus rex Edmundus specialis extitit novo monasterio Wyntoniae, quod modo Hyda nominatur, amicus. Nam primo anno regni sui dedit eidem monasterio manerium de Pevesyge,² et quinto regni sui anno dedit³ eidem cœnobio manerium de Basyng.

*Donatio villæ de Pevesey, concessa a rege Edmundo, fratre regis Athelstani, Novo Monasterio Wyntoniae.*⁴

A.D. 940.
Grant of
the Manor
of Pewsey
(in Wilts).

fol. 20 c.

In nomine Dei et Altissimi Jesu Christi, regna regum ab alto regente, cujus nutu creata cuncta, in principio formata, præsentisque vitæ tractu pollentis. Licet primi protoplasti⁵ facinore violata improbis successionibus deterioranda istic degentibus vilescerent; tamen pii Conditoris arbitrio constat illius miseratione nobis jacentibus in infimis ad autrapaton⁶ salutem, concessit duobus inesse quibus tantum humanorum constat effectus actuum, voluntas scilicet atque potestas, ut his qui ad cumulum misericordiæ pietatisque lucra terrena vertentes, et pro Christi nomine largitiis, gratulentur se temporaliter accepisse quæ omittendo gratis perpetualiter centupliciter possidebunt, seu præclara ejus⁷ voce nos admonet dicens "*Date, et dabitur vobis.*" Hujus scilicet fervore dilectione arctus ejusque juvamine fretus, ego Edmundus, divina favente gratia, basileos

Abridged
from
Malmes-
bury.

Collated
with the
original
Charter
(Muniment
Room of
Winchester
College
under
"Wood-
mancote").

¹ Sic in MS. This incident is abridged from Malmesbury, in different words.

² Pewsey (Wilts).

³ MS. inserts *manerium*.

⁴ This Charter is also given in Cotton MS., Domit. xiv., f. 156.

⁵ MS., *prothoplausti*.

⁶ Original Charter reads *autrapon* "salutem, &c."

⁷ *ejus*] MS. reads *hiis*.

Anglorum, cæterarumque provinciarum in circuitu A.D. 940.
 persistentium primatum regalis regiminis obti- Charter of
 nens, literarum apieibus commendare procuravi, Edmund
 ne aut incuria successorum meorum, aut invidia the Elder
 quadam, aut perfidia, mea dicta vel facta futuri continued.
 successu temporis negarentur; et ad controver-
 siam meis successoribus¹ demum aliquam macu-
 lam contagionis devenire possunt;² quod consen-
 tientibus nobilium meorum agminibus, episco-
 porum, comitum, cæterorumque fidelium testium,
 venerabili familiæ Wyntonïæ³ civitatis, quæ ha-
 bitat in monasterio quod ibidem dedicatum est
 Deo et sancto Petro Apostolo, donans donabo
 perpetuis temporibus xxx. mansas in illo loco
 ubi ruricolæ appellativa relatione nuncupant
 Pevesyge, quatenus illa præfata familia habeat
 conductam terram, pro redemptione piaculorum
 patris mei Edwardi⁴ regis, cum omnibus quæ ad
 ipsum locum pertinere dignoscuntur, tam in no-
 tis causis quam⁵ ignotis, in modicis et in mag-
 nis, campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, silvarumque
 densitatibus. Sit autem prædictum rus perpe-
 tua libertate liberum ab omni mundiali censu
 et regali coactione, excepto communi labore,
 expeditione, pontis arcisve coedificatione. Hoc
 autem tempore cachinantis nenias subdolosi
 hujus sæculi intelliguntur interdum inchoasse,
 alienum lucrum usurpative⁶ cum ambitione ini-
 quitatis vendicare, sed torpentes avaritiæ in-
 cessus omnimodo in nomine ✠ agiæ ✠ araconis
 ab omnibus Christianis interdico. Ita ut meum
 donum corroboratum sit cum ✠ signaculo sanctæ

¹ *successoribus*] MS. reads *successionibus*.

² *possunt*] Cott. MS. reads *poterunt*.

³ *Wyntonïæ*] Orig. Charter reads *Wentoniæ*.

⁴ *Edwardi*] Orig. Charter reads *Eadvveardi*.

⁵ *quam*] Orig. Charter reads *et*.

⁶ *lucrum usurpative*] Orig. Charter reads *lucrum sibi usurpative*.

A.D. 940.

fol. 20 d.

✚ crucis. Etiam si quis alium antiquum librum in propatulo protulerit, nec sibi nec aliis proficiat; sed in ✚ sempiterno ✚ graphio deleatur, et cum justis non scribatur nec audiatur. Sed tamen specialiter præfatæ congregationi præ-nominatam terram trado, ad repellendam nuditatem quæ prævidenda est humanæ sollicitudinis capacitati, levius proinde indumenta vestimentorum acquirere possint. Non tribuo ad pastum corporalis refectionis esui, nisi tantum anniversarium mei patris diem¹ minime in oblivione habeant, sed omnino impleant quod condictum est. In cunctis vero successionibus hoc jus² donationis augendo amplificare³ satagerit, augeat, amplificetque cuncti parens genitor in hoc præ-senti sæculo vitam illorum, et inter cœlites beati felicesque sine fine in æterna doxa lætentur. Sin autem, quod non optamus, hanc meam donationem infringere vel mutare satagerint, horribiles inferni fuscæ valvas sentiant, atque terribiles dæmonum cohortes obtutibus indesinenter aspiciant, nisi prius digna Deo pœnitentia veniam legali satisfactione emendent.

Istis terminis⁴ prædicta terra circumgirata⁵ clarescit :—

Boundaries
of Pewsey,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Ðiſ ƿyndon þa landgemæro æt Peueſige :
Æneſt, of ðape anhrizan æc to mætælmeſbunig
peſtepeaſden; þonon adune to Ealhheapeſleaze
peſtpeaſde; þonon on Mæſdenum; of Mæſde-
num on Maeppeſle; þonon ƿoſð to Heaƿoðſtoc-
cum; of Heaƿoðſtoccum to Hundergeate; of

¹ Cotton MS., *ut supr.*, reads *an-
mæ.*

² *jus*] Cotton MS. reads *opus
donationis.*

³ *amplificare*] Orig. Charter reads
amplificando.

⁴ *terminis*] MS. reads *terminibus.*

⁵ *clarescit*] Orig. Charter reads
esse videtur.

Hundergeate to mærdorpe; of mærdorpe to A.D. 940.
 ðære hylle þe is ruð on ðære¹ hyrnan; þonne perþ Charter of
 ðon to pophtdorpe;² of pophtdorpe on Ceol- Edmund
 bryhter reaðe; of þan reaðe to Tribeangar;³ of the Elder
 Tribeorgum on Lurebeorpe; of Lurebeorpe up continued.
 on smeðandune; of smeðandune on ellengraþan;
 fram ellengraþan to Hafuc cnollum; fram
 Hafuc cnollum on þone ðorþ; of þam þorpe on
 ðone rtan; of þam rtane on Merceforþ; of þam
 forþa andlang þær rmalan pegeþ on ðone forþ
 æt rilcotum; of þam forþa on rpperðorpe;
 of þam ðorpe on ðone forþ æt Ebbanbroce;
 of þam forþa on Abbodepylle; of Abbodepylle
 on ða haran apoldre; of ðære apoldre on ða
 pitan⁴ hola; of ðam holum on meorleage; of
 Meorleage on padleage norðepearðre; of pad-
 leage on Hemnergeat; of Hemnergeate to
 Emnanleage; of Emnanleage eft to ðære æc þe
 pe ær æt fruman nemdon.

*Sequitur Explanatio prædictorum terminorum, in
 lingua Anglica:—*

These ben the londys markys at Peveseye: The same,
 Fyrst begynne at a lypyng ook to Metelmes- (2) in
 burw westward; than adune to Elherdoyslee English.
 westward; thanne to Merdune; fro Merdun to
 Merewelle; thanne forth to Hedstoke; from
 Heodstoke to Hundesgate; from Hundesgate to
 Merthorn; from Merthorn to the hylle that ys
 by suth the hyrne, than west fort me comyth
 to Wortthorn; from Wortthorn to Chelbrythes

¹ ðære] Orig. Charter reads ðære.

² pophtðorpe] Orig. Charter
 reads ppohtðorpe.

³ Sic in MS. for tpi beggar, as in
 orig. Charter.

⁴ ða pitan] Orig. Charter reads
 ðære hytan.

A.D. 940.

ethe; from than ethe to Twyburw; from Twyburw to Lusebrygghe; fro Lusebrygghe up on Smethedune; from Smethedune to Ellengrave; from Ellengrave to Hafucknolle; from Hafucknolle to the thorn; from the thorn down to the stone; from the stone to Mercheforda; from that forda along the smale weyys to the forde at Wylcote; from that forde to Wyppysthorn; fro that thorne to the forde at Ebbynbrok; fro that forde to Abbotyswelle; fro Abbotyswelle to the hore appuldure; fro theke appuldure to the whyt hole; fro that hole to Moslee; fro Moslee to Wadlee northward; fro Wadlee to Remnesgate; fro Remnesgate to Emnelee; from Emnelee est to the ook that we eerst nemnyd.

fol. 21 a.

*Sequitur Explanatio predictorum lingua Latina:*¹—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Isti sunt termini terrarum pertinentium ad Pevesey: In primis incipe apud quendam terminum vocatum *the lyppynge ook*; deinde ad Metelmesburw, per occidentem, tunc descendendo pertranseas quousque perveneris ad terminum vocatum *Elhyrdyslee*² per orientem, ac deinde ad Merdune; a Merdune ad Merewelle, tunc recte ad Hedstoke; a Hedstoke ad Hundesgate; ab Hundesgate ad Merethorn; ab Merethorn ad montem qui stat ex Austro termini vocati *the herne*. Tunc per orientem quousque pervenitur ad Wortthorn; ab illo loco ad terminum vocatum *Chelbrythe-ethe*; ab illo loco ad Twyburw; ab Twyburw ad terminum vocatum *Lwsbrygghe*³; ab illo termino ascendendo quousque perveniatur ad Smethedune; ab Smethedune ad Ellengrave; ab

¹ Here, as elsewhere, the translation
in Appendix should be referred to.

² Sic in MS.

³ Sic in MS.

Ellengrave ad limitem nuncupatum *Haf-knoll*; A.D. 940.
 ab illo loco ad illam spinam; ab illa spina ad illum lapidem; ab illo lapide ad Merchford; ab illo vado per longum illas parvas vias ad vadum apud Wylcote; ab illo vado ad Wyppys-thorn; ab illo loco ad vadum apud Ebbyng-broke; ab illo vado ad limitem nuncupatum *Abbot's welle*; a fonte abbatis ad cavam malum; ab illo loco ad limitem nominatum *the whyt hole*; ab illo loco ad terminum vocatum *Moslee*; ab illo termino ad Wadlee, ex aquilonari parte. Ab Wadlee ad Remnesgate; ab Remnesgate ad Emnelee; ab illo loco iterum ad terminum nuncupatum *the lippyng ook*, quam prius enumeravimus.

Charter of
 Edmund
 the Elder
 continued.

Acta est hæc donatio¹ anno ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi nongentesimo quadragesimo, Indictione xiiij.

- ✚ Ego Eadmundur, Rex Anglorum præfata donationem cum sigillo sanctæ crucis confirmavi.²
- ✚ Ego Eadgifu, ejusdem regis mater, trophæum agiæ crucis impressi.³
- ✚ Ego Eadped, ejusdem regis frater, consignavi.⁴
- ✚ Ego Pulphelm, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ episcopus,⁵ triumphalem trophæum agiæ crucis impressi.
- ✚ Ego peodped, Lundoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus consignavi.⁶

¹ *hæc donatio*] Orig. Charter reads *præfata donatio*.

² MS. reads *pex anglopum præfata donatione cum sigillo sancte crucis confirmavi*.

³ MS. reads *Ego Eadgifu, ejusdem regis mater, trophæum agie crucis impressi*.

⁴ MS. reads *ejusdem regis frater consignavi*.

⁵ *episcopus*] Orig. Charter reads *archepiscopus ejusdem regis donationem cum trophæo agiæ crucis consignavi*. The MS. reads *dorobernensis ecclesiæ episcopus triumphalem trophæum agie crucis impressi*. In the Charter the ✚ is placed, in these instances, above the word *crucis*.

⁶ MS. reads *lundoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus consignavi*.

A.D. 940.

- ✠ Ego Ælfheah, Wintoniensis ecclesiae
episcopus, triumphalem trophæum agiae
crucis impressi.¹ *Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*
- ✠ Ego Cenpald, episcopus, prædictum do-
num consensi.² Worcester.
- ✠ Ego Oda, episcopus, confirmavi.³ Ramsbury.
- ✠ Ego Ælfric, episcopus, consensi.⁴ Hereford.
- ✠ Ego Pulhelm, episcopus, consignavi.⁵ Wells.
- ✠ Ego buƿric, episcopus, consensi.⁴ Rochester.
- ✠ Ego Æþelgar, episcopus, coroboravi.⁶ Crediton.
- ✠ Ælfhepe, dux.
- ✠ Pulgar, dux.
- ✠ Æþelpold, dux.
- ✠ Æþelstan, dux.
- ✠ Ealhpelm, dux.
- ✠ Æþelmund, dux.
- ✠ Uhtƿed, dux.
- ✠ Odda, minister.
- ✠ Ælfric, minister.
- ✠ Eadmund, minister.
- ✠ Pulfrige, minister.
- ✠ Pullar, minister.
- ✠ Þihtgar, minister.
- ✠ Ælƿed, minister.
- ✠ Pulfric, minister.
- ✠ Pulgar, minister.
- ✠ Ælfrige, minister.
- ✠ Opdeah, minister.
- ✠ Eadric, minister.
- ✠ Ælfrige, minister.
- ✠ Æþeped, minister.
- ✠ Pulhelm, minister.

¹ MS. reads ƿintaniensyr æccle
ep̃ triumphalem trophæum agie
cru-✠cis impressi.

² MS. reads ep̃ p̃dictũ donũ
conſenſi.

³ MS. reads ep̃ cõfirmavi.

⁴ MS. reads ep̃ conſenſi.

⁵ MS. reads ep̃ cõſignavi.

⁶ MS. reads ep̃ roboravi.

*Privilegium de Basyng a rege Edmundo, fratre regis A.D. 945.
Athelstani, concessum.*

Summus et ineffabilis rex ac semper magni-
 ficus triumphator oraculo nos hortatur Salomonico
 atque divini inspiraminis dicens, "*Benefac justo,*
" et invenies retributionem magnam; etsi
*" non ab ipso, certe a Deo."*¹ Et iterum egre-
 gius prædicator Paulus, et apostolici certaminis
 conluctor, ait, "*Ergo, dum tempus habemus,*
" operemur bonum ad omnes, maxime autem
*" ad domesticos fidei."*² Quapropter ego Ed-
 mund[us], divina Dei fulciente gratiuncula, rex,
 totiusque Albionis primicerius, l. emptam auri
 solidis proprii ruris aliquantulam terræ parti-
 unculam, hoc est, mansionem monasticam ad
 Basyngum, quæ nostro dicitur famine *Cynniges*
hors croht, et duos cassatos, cum pertinente silva
 in acrycge, in loco qui dicitur *Licepyt*, suis cum
 certissimis territoriis pascuisve, ab antiquis tem-
 poribus pertinentibus ad Beomnit felda et Mid-
 desellum, ob honorem et reverentiam Domini
 nostri jugem in possessiunculam cuidam presby-
 tero meo, cui nomen Æthelnodus, libens gratan-
 ter impendo. Hujus agelli xii. jugera juxta
 locum sunt, qui dicitur *Totdesford*, et xxiiii. ubi
 dicitur, *Pealagæpyrtune*. Hujus donationis effectum
 augmentibus præmium sempiternum, et resistenti-
 bus reddenda coram Christo in die judicii ratio
 sit. Anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCCXLV^o, in
 die iii. kalendas Aprilis, hæc cartula constipu-
 lantibus idoneis testibus, quorum nomina infra
 recitantur, scripta est:—

✠ Ego Edmund, rex, condonando, consensi
 et subscripsi.³

¹ Ecclesiasticus, xii. 2.

² Gal. vi. 10.

³ MS. reads *conrenri et rubrepyrti*.

A.D. 945.

- † Ego Oda, archiepiscopus.
- † Ego ƿuhstan, archiepiscopus.
- † Ego Eadred, cliton.
- † Ego Eadgī, mater regis.¹
- † Ego Ælfheah, episcopus.
- † Ego Æþelgar, episcopus.
- † Ego ƿulfrige, episcopus.
- † Ego ƿulphem, episcopus.
- † Ælfric, episcopus.
- † Ælfrēd, episcopus.
- † Burgric, episcopus.
- † Theodred, episcopus.
- † Cenwald, episcopus.

Et cæteri multi.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*

Canterbury.

York.

Winchester.

Crediton.

Sherborne.

Wells.

Hereford.

Selsey.

Rochester.

London.

Worcester.

*Donatio Athelnodi presbyteri in Novum Monasterium
Wyntonice.*

Ethel-
noth's
grant to
New
Minster,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Ic Æthelnoð, racepð, an þer lander æt Baryng-
um, mid ealpa þæpa lander² þæt me cining
Edmund realde, in to nīpan minirtpe on ƿin-
tanceacertpe, minra rapla þearfe æc to fremdon
and mæge ut to reallan, mid ealpa freozdom þæt
me cining Edmund giefan habban. Ʒepitenerre

- † Eadred, cuning,
- † Æthelgar, bircop, and
- † Ælfric, bircop; and menigfeald oþæra
manna.

In lingua Anglica:—

The same,
(2) in
English.

I Athelnod, prest, grawnt these londys at
Basyng, with alle the londys that kyng Edmund
hath me Ʒyve, in to the Newe Monasterie of
Wynchester, for the helpynge of my sowle;
they evyr for to have hem, and nevyr to do

¹ MS. reads mat⁹ pegyr.| ² ealpa þæpa lander] Sic in MS.

hem a wey, with alle the fredom that me kyng A.D. 945.
Edmund hath gyve. Wherof ben wytnesse kyng
Edred, Athelgar, byschop, and many maner of
other menne.

In lingua Latina:—

Ego Æthelnodus, presbyter, dono istas terras The same,
apud Basyng, cum omnibus aliis terris quas (3) in
mihi rex Edmundus dedit, novo monasterio Latin.
Wyntonæ, pro remedio animæ meæ, ut ipsi in
æternum ipsas possideant et nunquam a monas- fol. 21 c.
terio alienent, cum omnibus privilegiis quæ mihi
rex concessit Edmundus. Quorum testes sunt
Edredus rex, Athelgarus episcopus, Alfricus epi-
scopus, cum pluribus aliis hominibus diversarum
conditionum.

o—o. * * * *Ista Traditio viginti hydarum de Cchyseldene¹
deberet scribi in tempore regis Athelstani, sed
propter omissionem,² hic inseritur.³*

Collated
with the
original
Charter,
now
amongst
the Muni-
ments of
Winches-
ter College,
under
"Wood-
mancote."

In nomine Domini. Familia monasterii A.D. 925-
Sancti Salvatoris in Wentana civitate, ubi 940.
corpora gloriosorum regum Alfredi et Ed- Grant by
wardi⁴ sepulta quiescunt, cum consensu ac the com-
devotione Athelstani, Angelsaxonum domi- munity of
norumque⁵ gloriosissimi regis,⁶ Alfredo, New
ministro suo, commodando commodant xx. Minster of
cassatos, in loco qui dicitur *Chyseldene*; land at
et ipse Alfred dedit præfatæ familiæ octo- Chisledon
ginta⁸ mancusas auri obrizi, etiam et ea to Alfred,
a servant
of King
Athelstan.

¹ Sic in MS.

² MS., *emissionem*.

³ See, heretofore, page 116.

⁴ *Edwardi*] Orig. Charter reads
Eadvveardi.

⁵ *dominorumque*] Orig. Charter
reads *Denorumque*.

⁶ MS., *regi*.

⁷ *Chyseldene*] Orig. Charter reads
Cyseldene.

⁸ MS., *octuaginta*.

A D. 925-
940.

conditione, ut omni anno die obitus Edwardi gloriosissimi regis ad monasterium præfatum adferat octoginta¹ solidos ex meris denariis. Maneat autem ista prædicta terra Alfredo, et suis hæredibus, absque incommodatione, quamdiu hoc censum [die]² prænominato adimpleatur. Et si quislibet ex suis hæredibus prædicto die censum non reddet, emendet cum sexaginta denariis insuper et censum reddat. Si iterum dies prænominatus negligatur, emendet cum *xxc.* solidis insuper et censum solvat. Si autem tertio neglexerit, sciat se terram dimissurum, nisi cum satisfactione et pecunia placabili a familia prædicti monasterii Sancti Salvatoris iterum adquirat.

- † Æðelstan, pex.
- † Eadmund, cliton.
- † Pæpulf, ræceþor.
- † Ufa.
- † Paltepe.
- † Gundlaf.
- † Hildepine.
- † Pulfstan.
- † Eadulf.
- † Þigrefð, diacon.
- † Eadhelm, diacon.
- † Duphtep.
- † Eadlaf.
- † Ceolnoð.
- † Heahped.
- † Eadulf.
- † Eadmund.
- † Æðelstan.
- † Eadnoð.

¹ MS., *octuaginta*, as in original
Charter.

² MS. omits *die*.

- † Ælfheah.
- † Cynulf.
- † ƿulep bam. [?]
- † Petrus.
- † Heorstan.
- † Æþelphið.
- † Ælfped.
- † Æðelrige.
- † Æðeped.
- † Beophtrige.
- † ƿulfgar.
- † Æþelpold.
- † Ælfpold.
- † ƿulfnoð.
- † Ælfrige.
- † ƿulphelm.
- † Æðelphið, minister.
- † Ælfped, minister.
- † Ælfstan, minister.
- † Ælfheah, minister.
- † Ælfstan, minister.
- † Ælfuc, minister.
- † Ælfrige, minister.
- † Ælfstan, minister.
- † ƿynsige, minister.
- † Hun, minister.
- † Ælfhepe, minister.
- † Ælfuc, minister.
- † ƿulfped.
- † Ælfhepe.
- † Ceolrige.¹
- † Ærculf.
- † Ælfuc.
- † Ælfheah.

A.D. 925-
940.

Grant to
Alfred, a
servant of
King
Athelstan,
continued.

¹ After "Ceolrige" the sequence of the names somewhat differs in orig. Charter, which also includes

these seven names omitted in MS., viz.: Cola; *Ælfwine; Opdhelm; Æðered; Byrhtferð; Uric; Osuulf.

A.D. 925-
940.

at unum
a. 925
to 940
gull
a. 925
a. 940

- † Aðelpold, minister.
- † Ælfstan, minister.
- † Æðepic, minister.
- † Ælfgar, minister.
- † Pulfnod.
- † Pulfrige, minister.
- † Ælfic.
- † Æðelstan, minister.
- † Ælfic, minister.
- † Ceolstan, minister.
- † Ælfred, minister.
- † Ælfic, minister.
- † Æðeped, minister.
- † Eadpold.
- † Eadulf.
- † Beophthod.
- † Pulfnod, minister.

[CHAPTER XVII.]

Incipit CHRONICA¹ GLORIOSI REGIS EDREDI.

[§ 1. *Life and Death of King Edred.*]

Cap. XVII.

Chronica
Regis
Edredi.

fol. 21 d.

Accession
of Edred.

A.D. 947.

Edred's
war with
the North-
umbrians.

Inclito principe Edmundo rebus humanis exempto, nec non apud Glastoniam sepulto, frater ejus Edredus sibi² successit, in regnum coronatus in villa de Kyngestune, ab Odone, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, anno gratiæ nongentesimo quadragesimo septimo. Nam filii Edmundi, Edwynus, scilicet, et Edgarus, adhuc minoris ætatis erant nec regnare poterant.

Hic Edredus, primo regni sui anno Northanhymbros rebellantes valde contrivit, unde et Scoti, sibi timentes, se ei subdiderunt. Terram Northanhymbrensium rex devastat Edredus, et fide fragos quodam rege, Iricio nomine, super se statuto poene ex hominibus

¹ *Incipit Chronica*] MS. reads | ² *sibi*] Sic in MS.
Incipit Cronica.

delevit, tota provincia fame ferroque foedata. Archiepiscopum Eboraci Wlstanum, qui compatriotis in transfugio convivere diceretur, diu in vinculis tenuit. Postea clericalis reverentiæ respectu venia donatum laxavit: ut scribit Willelmus Malmesburyensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo.

Et ut habetur in *Vita Sancti Athelwoldi, et Monachorum Præsulis ac Patris*, capitulo decimo, Edredus, clementissimus rex, erat veteris cœnobii in Wyntonia specialis amator atque defensor, ut testantur ea quæ, ipso jubente, fabricata sunt ornamenta, magna scilicet aurea crux, altare aureum, quod postmodum Henricus Blesensis, frater regis Stephani ac Wyntoniensis episcopus, decentissime renovavit. Edredus etiam si vita comes foret Orientalem porticum ejusdem Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ deauratis imbricibus adornare disposuit. Edredus rex super omnia monasticam cupiens nobilitare religionem, beato Athelwoldo locum quendam vocabulo Abbandonie [dedit?], in quo modicum antiquitus haberetur monasteriolum, sed erat tunc neglectum ac destitutum, vilibus ædificiis consistens, et quadraginta tantum mansas possidens, reliquam vero præfati loci terramque centum cassatorum lustris hinc inde giratam regali dominio subjectam, Rex ipse possidebat. Factumque est, consentiente Dunstano abbate, secundum Regis voluntatem, ut vir Dei Athelwoldus prænotati loci susciperet curam, quatenus in eo monachos ordinaret regulariter Deo servientes. Quem sanctum virum protenus secuti sunt quidam clerici, de Glastonia, scilicet, Osgarus, Foldbirthus, Frithegarus; et Ordbirthus de Wyntonia, et Edricus de Londonia, ejus discipulatui se subdentes. Congregavitque sibi in brevi spatio gregem monachorum, quibus ipse abbas, jubente Rege, ordinatus est.

Dedit etiam Rex possessiones regales quas in Abbandonia possederat, hoc est centum cassatos, cum optimis ædificiis, abbati et fratribus ad augmentum quotidiani

A.D.
947-955.

His benefactions to the Old Monastery of Winchester;

and restoration of the decayed monastery at Abingdon.

A.D.
947-955.

fol. 22 a.

Edred's
visit to
Abingdon,
and his
convivi-
alities.

Death of
Edred,
and legend
relating
thereto.
[A.D. 955,
29 Nov.]

victus, et de regio thesauro suo multum eos in pecuniis inivit, sed mater ejus Eggiva largius solatia munerum eis direxit. Tantamque gratiam Dominus sibi servientibus contulit, ut ad præfatum cœnobium, quod antea rebus erat pauperrimum, omnes simul divitiæ putarentur affluere, et sic cuncta prosperis successibus occurrere, ut palam sententia Dominicæ promissionis impleri videretur, qua dicitur, "*Primum quærite regnum Dei, et justitiam Ejus, et [hæc]*" "*omnia adjicientur vobis.*"¹

Venit rex Edredus quadam die ad monasterium prænominatum, ut ædificiorum structuram per seipsum ordinaret, mensusque est omnia fundamenta monasterii propria manu, quemadmodum muros erigere decreverat. Rogavitque eum abbas Athelwoldus in hospitio cum suis prandere. Annuit Rex illico, et contigit adesse sibi non paucos optimatum suorum venientes ex gente Northanhymbrorum; qui omnes cum Rege adierunt convivium. Lætatusque est rex Edredus, et jussit abunde propinare hospitibus hydromellum, clausis diligenter foribus, ne quis fugiendo potationem regalis convivii deserere videretur. Quid multa? Hauserunt ministri liquorem tota die, ad omnem sufficientiam convivantibus, sed nequivit ipse liquor exhauriri de vase nisi ad mensuram palmi; inebriatis suatim² Northanhymbris, et vesperi cum lætitia recedentibus.

Rex Edredus, in decimo regni sui anno, mortali infirmitate gravatus, Dunstanum confessorem suum accersivit. Cui festine accedenti vox angelica obitum regis Edredi clare personuit, "Modo rex Edredus quiescit in pace." Ad quam vocem equus cui Dunstanus insedit, absque sessoris læsione, in terram corruens, expiravit. Dunstanus autem sepelivit Regem apud Wyntoniam, in veteri monasterio.

¹ Matt. vi. 33. MS. reads *adjicientur*.

² Sic in MS. for *spatum*, glossed *cerevisia*.

[§ 2.] *Incipit Testamentum Edredi Regis, in lingua Saxonica:—*

In Nomine Domini. Ðiſ iſ Eadſeðeſ cingeſ ^{Edred's} ^{will, (1) in} ^{Anglo-} ^{Saxon.} ^{A.D.} ^{951-5?}
 epiðe: þæt iſ þænne æpeſt þæt he [an] in to
 þæne ſtope þæſ he pile þæt hiſ lic peſte tpeſna
 gylðenſa ſoda, and tpeſna gylðenhiltſa ſpeoſða,
 and ſeoſeſ hund punða. þænne an he in to
 ſinteceartſe to ealðen mynſtſe þſeoſa þama,²
 þæt iſ þænne, Duntune,³ and Ðpomeſham,⁴ and
 Calne. þænne an he in to niſan mynſtſe
 þſeoſa hama, þæt iſ þænne, Hſeppyl,⁵ and Ande-
 ſepaſ,⁶ and Cleaſaſ;⁷ and to nunan mynſtſe,
 Scealðebunna,⁸ and þæt ham,⁹ and Bradan-
 ſoſð.¹⁰ þænne an he to nunnan mynſtſe to
 Ceartſe þſutiga punða; and þſutiga to ſiltune;
 and þſutiga to Sceafneſbiſu.¹¹ þænne an he
 hiſ ſayla to anheſneſſe, and hiſ ðeodſeipe to
 þeaſſe, ſixtyne hund punða, to þan ðæt hi meze
 maſan huſoſ¹² and hæþenne heſe him ſſam
 aceaſian giſ hi beþunſen.¹³ þænne ſo ſe eſce-
 biſcop æt Cſiſteſciſican to ſeoſeſ hund pun-
 ðun, Cantpaſum, and Suppiſum, and Suth-
 ſeaxum, and Beapſeſeipe, to ſultune;¹⁴ and
 giſ þan biſcop hſæt tide, þænne beo þæt ſeoſ
 on þan mynſtſe, on þaſa piſeſa geſitneſſe ðe

¹ The text of this will is obviously corrupt, and there are several discrepancies between the text and the succeeding versions. See the literal translation in Appendix.

² *Sic* for hama.

³ Downton (Wilts)?

⁴ Here the scribe had first written Andeſepaſ, but this name is crossed with a red line, and Ðpomeſham substituted.

⁵ Wherwell (Hants).

⁶ Andover (Hants).

⁷ Clare (Hants)?

⁸ Shalbourne (Wilts).

⁹ Probably, a homestead in Shalbourne.

¹⁰ Bradford (Wilts).

¹¹ Shaftesbury (Dorset).

¹² *Sic* in MS. for huſoſ.

¹³ *Sic* for beþunſen.

¹⁴ *Sic* for ſultune. On this clause see the translation in the Appendix.

A.D.
951-5?

fol. 22 b.

on þære ſcipe beon. And ſo Ælfrige biſcop to þam biſcopſtole to Þinteceartne to ſeopen hund pundun, tpa hund to Hamtunſcipe, and to Þiltunſcipe an hund, and oþer to Dorſæton; and gif him hpæt tide, beo hit ſpa hit hæp buſan cpið, on þara ptena gepitenerre ðe on þære ſcipe beon. Þænne ſo Dunſtan abbod to tþam hund pundun, and healde æt Glærtinſcipu, Sumonſæton,¹ and Deſenun; and gif him hpæt tide, beo hit ſpa hit hep buſan cpið. Þænne ſo Ælfrige biſcop to tþam hund pundum, þe þær oþer iſ, and healde æt þæm biſcopſtole on Þinteceartne, ſpicle ſcipe ſpicle þearf ſie. Þænne ſo Orctel biſcop to ſeopen hund pundun, and healde hit ðæm biſcopſtole æt Dorceartne Myrcumme, ſpa hit hep buſan cpiðe. Þænne hæp þ² Pulphelm biſcop ðæt ſeopen hund punda. Þanne minne³ man tþentig hund mancra goldes and gemynetige² to mancra; and ſo ſe epcbiſcop to anum ðæle to, oþrum Ælfrige biſcop to, þuðdan Orctel biſcop, and gedælen geond þa biſcopricea, Gode to pillan, and minne ſaple to anheſnerre. Þænne an ic minne medep þær landes æt Ambreþipuz⁴ and æt Þaneting,⁵ and æt Baſingum,⁶ and ealra minra boclanda þe ic [on] Suðereaxum hæbbe, and on Suðriugum, and on Cent,⁶ and ealra þæra þe hio æp hæpde. Þænne an ic ðam epcbiſcop tpa hund mancra goldes, beo hund tþeltigum. And ælcan minra leodbircopa hund tþeltiga mancra goldes. And ælcan minra ealdormanna hund tþentig mancra goldes. And ælcan geſettan diſceðegne, and geſettan hpæglðene, and geſettan

¹ Sic in MS. for Sumonſæton.

² Sic in MS.

³ Sic in MS. for nime.

⁴ Amesbury, Wilts.

⁵ Wantage, Berks.

⁶ Basing, Hants.

bipiele, hund eahtatig mancra goldiſ. And ælcan minra mæſſeþeoſta, þe ic ȝeſette hæbbe in to minum peliquum, fifty mancra goldes, and fif pund penenga. And ælcan þæra oþerra ppeoſta fif pund. And ælcan ȝeſettan¹ ſtizeað þætig mancra goldes. And ealcan men ppeoſter² þe ȝeþeodaþ þæs riþpan ic to anpalde ſeng, and ælcan þæra þe iſ on minnum hipeþe ſi ſpilcne note³ ſpilc he ſy, buton he ſy lit in bynde to þam cynertolum, þonne pille ic ðæt man nime to ælcan þiſſa hama tpeſ ælmeſmen; and ȝiſ hpæt hepa æniȝan ȝetide, ȝette man þæs oþerne to, and ſtande þiſ eal þa hpile þe Cþiſtendom beo, Gode to loſe, and minra ſaple æleſneſſe, and ȝiſ þiſ hpa ðone nelle, þonne ȝange þæt land in þæs min lic ſeſt.

A.D. 951-5 ?
Will of
King
Edred
continued.

*Testamentum Edredi Regis, in lingua Anglica.*⁴

In nomine Domini. Thys is kyng Edredys Testament, that ys to ſey, Fyrſt he ȝyvyth yn to the place where hym plesyth hys body for to reſte, aftyr hys day, to croysys of goold, wyth the ymagys of goold; and to ſwerdys, the hyltys of goold; and fower hunderyd punde. Also he ȝyvyth in to the Oolde Monastery of Wyncheſter thre townys, that ys to ſey, Dwn-tune, and Domerham, and Calne. Ferthermore, he grauntyth in to the New Monastery of Wyncheſter thre twynyſ, that ys to ſey, Whare-

The ſame,
(2) in
English.

¹ MS. repeats ſettan.

² Sic in MS. Read ppeoſthaþeſ?

³ MS. inserts nyt.

⁴ This verſion, again, of the Anglo-Saxon text contains ſeveral inaccuracies, which are corrected in

that printed in the Appendix. There, too, the reader will find a note concerning Biſhop “Ælſige,” ſo often mentioned in the Will, but in this verſion called, ſometimes “Elſyge,” ſometimes “Elphege.”

A.D.
951-5 ?

fol. 22 c.

wel, and Andever, an Clere. And he grauntyth in to Nunne Ministyr of Mynchens at Wynchester, tre¹ twynys, that ys to seye, Selborn, and Hamme, and Bradford. Also he grawntyth to Nunne Ministyr at Chestyr thrytty pund; and to Wyltone thrytty pund, and thirty pund to Schaftysbury. Ferthermore he grauntyth, for relesyng of the paynys of hys sowle, and for his deth rewardyng, to the pwre peple, syxtene hundred punde, on that intent that they may suffyr none hungyr. And he here hym aschwyth that thys summe of good on that entent he 3yvyth to the powr pepyll. Also he 3yvyth to the Erchebyschop of Crystyschyrche, fowr hundred pund, of these fowr schyrys, that ys to sey, of Caunterbyryschyre an hundred pound; of Sutherey an hundryd pund; of Swsex and² hundryd pund; of Barochyre an hundryd pund; to rejoyse the tyme of hys lyf; and if hyt so be that the Erchebyschop be ded, than go that fe in to the mynystyr of Crystyschyrche at Caunterbury, and ther to here cōseyl bere wyttenesse, and all that in these fowr schyrys dwellyn. And also he beqweythyth to Elphege² byschop, and to the byschopis of Wynchester fowr hundryd pund; to hundryd pund of Hamptonschyre, and an hundryd pund of Wyltschyre, and an hundryd pund of Dorseteschyre. And if hyt so be that the byschop be dede, be hyt, as he seyde here by fore by the Erchebyschop, that the fowr hundryd pund of fee go yn to the old monasterie of Wynchester, and ther to be al the thre schyrys wyttenesse, and alle that in hem dwellyn. Also, to Dunston abbot to hundryd pund, and to the monastery of Glas-

¹ Sic in MS. (τρε).

| ² Sic in MS.

tyngbyry; an hunderyd pund of Sumerseteschyre, A.D. 951-5?
 and an hunderyd pund of Deveneschyre, and Will of
 after hys day be that fee dysposyd after the King
 forme as he by fore hathe byqweythyd. Also, Edred
 to Elfsyge byschop, and to the see of Wynchestyr, continued.
 ofyr the fowr hunderyd pund, he beqwethyth
 to hundryd pund, to dele among the powr pepyl,
 in schyre where they be moste nedy. Also, to
 Osketyl byschop, and to the monkys of Dork-
 chester fowr hundryd pund, and to the byschopps
 see after the forme as he byfore hath byqwey-
 thyd. Also, to Wlfhelm byschop fowr hundryd
 pund, and to my chef servant I be qweyth
 twenty hundryd¹ handfullys of goold, he therof
 to dele too handfullys of goold to the powre;
 and to the Erchebyschop other too handfullys
 of goold, and to Elfsyge byschop other too, and
 the thrydde to Osketyl byschop, they to dele
 hyt yn here byschoprychys fo the relessyng of
 paynys of my sowle. Also y ȝyve to my modyr,
 the londys at Ambresbyry, and at Wantynghe,
 and at Basyng, and al my frelond that j on
 Suthsexe have, and on Sutherey, and yn Kent,
 and all that I there inne have. Also, I grawnte
 to the Erchebyschop to hundryd handfullys of
 goold ant twelfthy hundryd pund. And to alle
 my bede² byschopys, and hundryd handfullys of
 goold; and to al my gentylmen twenty hundryd
 handfullys of goold, and to all my ȝymen, and
 to myn horsmen, and to my botelerys, syxthi
 hundryd handfullys of goold; and to all my
 masse prestys, that I ordeynyd have for to fol. 22 d.
 pray for me, fyfty handfullys of goold, and fyfty
 hundryd scylyngys; and to alle other prestys

¹ Sic in MS.

² Sic in MS. for leob, i.e. diocesan bishops.

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951-5?

fyfty hundryd schylyngys. And to alle my stywardys thyrty handfull of goold, and to all mennys prestys I hyryd, the wyche I wole they praye for me. And to all myn hyrede men I wyl that the good that over thys be quest is that they take hyt to my kynnys folk that yn specyal nothyng y have 3yve. Also, I wole that my men take twelf almys men of alle thys towne, and dele hem of my good al the whyle they on lyve ben. And thys by qwest I wyle that hyt stonde al the whyle Crysten-dom duryth for goddys love and for the spede of my sowle. And aftyr here day that of my be quest levyth go hyt in to the place there me lystyth my body for to reste.

Testamentum Edredi Regis, in lingua Latina.

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

In nomine Domini. Istud est Testamentum Edredi Regis, quod est persolvendum. Imprimis ipse legat loco in quo sibi placet, post obitum suum, requiescere, duas cruces aureas, cum imaginibus aureis; et duos enses, quorum capituli sunt aurei; et quadringentas libras. Etiam legat Veteri Monasterio Wyntonie tres villas, quæ sunt, Duntone, Domerham, et Calne. Præterea ipse annuit Novo Monasterio Wintonie tres villas, quæ sunt, Wharewell, Andever, et Clere. Insuper annuit Monasterio Monialium Wyntonie tres villas, quæ sunt, Selborne, Hamme, et Bradford. Etiam legat Monasterio Monialium apud Cestriam, trigintas libras; et Monasterio Monialium Wyltonie trigintas libras; et Monasterio Monialium Septonie trigintas libras. Præterea ipse concedit, pro remedio poenarum suarum, propriæque animæ salute, ac ejusdem post mortem misericordissima Dei remuneratione,

pauperibus et egenti populo mille et sexcentas
 libras, ea intentione ut a siti reserventur et
 fame. Et coram omnibus astantibus et absenti-
 bus, cum ad audientiam eorum pervenerit, semet-
 ipsum excusat, quod prædicta intentione præ-
 dictam summam pecuniæ, videlicet, egenis legavit
 et pauperibus. Ulterius legat Archiepiscopo ec-
 clesiæ Sancti Salvatoris quadringentas libras, de
 istis quatuor comitatibus, videlicet, de comitatu
 Cantuariensi, centum libras; de comitatu Suthe-
 riensi, centum libras; de comitatu Suthsexiæ,
 centum libras; de comitatu Barokensi, centum
 libras; in bonis cum gaudio ad possidendum
 toto vitæ suæ tempore. Et si contingat Ar-
 chiepiscopum viam universæ carnis fore in-
 gressum, ex tunc transeat illa pensio in jus
 Monasterii Sancti Salvatoris Cantuariæ. Et ad
 istius donationis confirmationem totum consilium
 ipsius ecclesiæ voco in testimonium, cum omni-
 bus in prædictis quatuor comitatibus feliciter
 degentibus. Et etiam legat Elphego, episcopo
 Wyntoniam, et episcopali sedi apud Wyntoniam,
 quadringentas libras, hoc modo percipiendas, vide-
 licet, quod recipiat ducentas libras de comitatu
 Suthamptonensi; et centum libras de comitatu
 Wyltunensi; et centum libras de comitatu Dor-
 setensi. Et si contingat Episcopum fore naturæ
 functum imminere, permaneat ipsa pensio sub
 forma per prius recitata de Archiepiscopo, vide-
 licet, quod illæ quadringentæ libræ meæ dona-
 tionis remaneant Veteri Monasterio Wyntoniam.
 Ad cujus concessionis fulcimentum, sint omnes
 fideles in prædictis tribus comitatibus inhabi-
 tantes, in testimonium et testes. Etiam Dun-
 stano, abbati Glastoniæ et Monasterio Glastoni-
 ensi, ducentas lego libras, de his comitatibus
 percipiendas, videlicet centum libras de comitatu

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 951-5?
 Will of
 King
 Edred
 continued.

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951-5 ?
Will of
King
Edred
continued.

Sumersetensi, et centum libras de comitatu Devonensi. Post obitum vero Dunstani, disposita sit ipsa pensio secundum formam hactenus a nobis legatam, scilicet, quod permaneat Monasterio Glastoniensi. Etiam Elphego¹ episcopo, et sedi Wintoniensi, præter priores quadringentas libras, lego ducentas libras, distribuendas inter pauperes et inopes, in quocumque comitatu numerosius abundaverint. Insuper Osketillo, episcopo Dorkcestrensi, et monachis ejusdem ecclesiæ, quadringentas dono libras, et episcopali sedi, modo quo superius legavimus. Etiam Wlfhelmo episcopo do quadringentas libras. Et meo præcipuo servienti lego centum viginti¹ mancusas auri, ut ipse de illa summa distribuat duas¹ mancusas auri populo pauperi et egeno. Insuper prædicto Archiepiscopo alias duas mancusas auri lego, et Elphego¹ episcopo alias duas, et tres mancusas Osketillo episcopo, ut illi distribuant prænominatam summam in ipsorum episcopatibus, pro remedio animæ meæ, et a poenis relaxatione. Ulterius dono matri meæ terras illas apud Ambresbyriam, et apud Wanyng, et apud Basyng, et omnes liberas terras quas in comitatibus Suthsexiæ, Suthreiæ, et Cantia, habeo. Præterea concedo archiepiscopo prædicto ducentas mancusas auri, et mille ducentas libras; et omnibus episcopis meis oratoribus specialibus, centum mancusas auri; et omnibus meis armigeris duo mille mancusas auri; et omnibus valectis meis, et meorum equorum custodibus, meis pincernis et vini propinatoribus, concedo octo mille mancusas auri. Et omnibus missarum pro [me] celebrantibus, quos disposui ac ordinavi, ad deprecandum pro [me], quinquaginta man-

¹ Sic in MS. See preceding note, p. 155.

cusas auri, [et] quinquies millenos solidos; et
 cæteris¹ omnibus sacerdotibus, quinquies millenos
 solidos. Et omnibus meis supervisoribus, ac
 senescallis, triginta mancusas auri; et omnibus
 aliorum hominum sacerdotibus conductitiis, quos
 voluntas mea est ut pro me ad Dominum depre-
 centur, triginta mancusas auri, et omnibus meis
 conductitiis præcipio quod bona quæ legationem
 meam hanc excedunt, tradantur ac distribuantur
 meis consanguineis quibus nihil in speciali legavi.
 Insuper volo quod mihi servientes duodecim
 eligant homines pauperes istius civitatis, et dis-
 tribuant eis de meis bonis quamdiu vixerint.
 Et istud testamentum volo quod permaneat
 immutabiliter quamdiu Christianitas perdura-
 verit, intuitu divini amoris, et pro expeditione
 animæ meæ. Et post ipsorum decessum, quod
 meæ legationis superfuerit transeat in locum in
 quo mihi est placitum corpus meum, relicta
 anima, diem expectare ultimæ resurrectionis.
 Amen.

Will of
 Edred
 continued.

fol. 23 b.

[§ 3.] *Privilegium de Leghford, concessum a Rege
 Edredo, anno primo regni sui.*

In nomine Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi
 veri Redemptoris mundi. Omnipotens factor
 atque monarchus dispensator quadrifidi autem
 sceptræ cosmi visibilis liberum arbitrium sibi
 tradens, humanæ tantum creaturæ disponere
 pie ac misericorditer concessit. Ita ut cœlestis
 gerarchus diversis gradibus suæ largitatis largi-
 fluam donationem late distribuit, regibus, epi-
 scopis, principibus, abbatibus, præpositis quatenus

A.D. 947.
 Edred's
 grant of
 lands at
 Leckford,
 first to
 Edulf and
 then to
 monas-
 teries at
 Winches-
 ter.

¹ *et cæteris*] Sic in MS. Comp. Saxon text.

A.D. 947. unusquisque in suo ordine pro terreno lucro sibi commisso talento in die examinationis duplicatum negotium, nulla obtinente segnitia, repræsentat. Nam ego Edredus rex, in mei præcordii penetrabilibus volutans expertus sum, quod mercedem æternæ beatitudinis recepturus sim si cunctis velle Dei subjicientibus favere non recusabo, ut veritas mellita suæ orationis oracula protulit dicens, *Date et dabitur vobis*.¹ Quapropter ego Eddredus, rex Anglorum cæterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector, uni venerabili sacerdoti, nomine Edulfo, cui memet ipsum in suis sacris orationibus commendo, x. mansas tribuo in loco qui dicitur *Leghford*; eo pacto ut habeat ac possideat quamdiu vivat. Cum autem universitatis viam adierit, Monasterio Monialium quod in Wyntonia urbe situm sit, v. tributarias mansas contradat;² alias vero v. ad monasterium in quocumque ejus corpus sepulturæ traditum fuerit, cum mentis alacritate utrumque perpetualiter tribuat. Sit autem prædictum rus liberum ab omnia mundali obstaculo, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, campis, pascuis, pratis, rivulis, excepto communi labore, expeditione, pontis arcisve coedificatione. Si quis alium antiquum librum in propatulo protulerit, nec sibi nec aliis proficiat, sed in sempiterno graphio deleatur, et cum justis non scribatur nec audiatur. Si quis autem, quod non optamus, hanc nostram donationem infringere vel mutare satagerit, horribiles inferni fuscæ valvas sentiat, atque terribiles dæmonum cohortes suis obtutibus indesinenter aspiciat, nisi prius hic digna satisfactione emendaverit pœnitentia ante mortem.

¹ Luke vi. 38.| ² Sic in MS.

Istis terminis¹ prædicta terra circumdata est A.D. 947.
et girata, antiqui veraci assertione dixerunt:—

Ðiſ ƿynt þa landgemæpo þe hƿaþ to Leaht-
ƿoſða: æƿert, of Leahtƿoſða þæt up to þære Boundaries of the lands at Leck-
ðic; þæt þonane on Ʒeƿhte to hapan Ʒnaƿan; ford, (1) in Anglo-
þæt þonan on Ʒeƿhte to ƿenƷet þopne, þonne, Saxon.
up to Heaſdulƿer hlæpe; þonne ƿuþ to þære fol. 23 c.
holan ðic beſpan ƿelnabyriƷ; þonne ƿrom þære
ðic to Ættanho, of Ættanho in þeƿ lu² on
Teƿrtan.

In lingua Anglica:—

These ben the land-markys that longeth to The same,
Legford: Begyn at Legford, and so up to the (2) in English.
dyche, then forth-ryht to Haregrave; an than
forth-ryht to a marke that ys clepyd Seng-
thorne,³ up to Hardulfys lewe, than suth to
the holw dyche benethe Welbrygge; and thanne
from the dyche to Attenho, from Attenho a lowe
in to Terstan.

In lingua Latina:—

Isti sunt termini terrarum pertinentium ad The same,
Legford: Imprimis, incipe apud Legford, sic as- (3) in Latin.
cendendo quousque perveniatur ad fossam albam,
tunc recte quousque perveniatur ad Haregrave;
et ex tunc recte procedendo ad limitem vocatum
Sengthorne, ascendendo ad limitem nuncupatum
Hardulfys lewe; ac tunc ex Austro ad illam
concavam fossam, quæ jacet inferius Welbrygge,
et tunc ab illa fovea ad terminum vocatum
Attenhe, ab illo termino inferius procedendo
recte in Terstan.

¹ MS. terminibus.

² Sic in MS. for hlæp.

³ Sic in MS. In the Saxon text,
Rengetþopne.

A.D. 947.

Acta est hæc præfata donatio, anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXLVII, Indictione v.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops :—*

- ✚ Ego Edredus, Rex Anglorum, præfatam donationem sub sigillo sanctæ crucis ✚ indeclinabiliter consensi atque roboravi.
- ✚ Ego Eadgifu, ejusdem regis mater, cum signaculo sanctæ crucis ✚ confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Oda, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, ejusdem regis principatum et benevolentiam cum sigillo sanctæ crucis ✚ conclusi.
- ✚ Ego Pulfstanus, archons, divinæ servitutis officio mancipatus, Eboracæ civitatis archiepiscopus, sigillum sanctæ crucis ✚ impressi.
- ✚ Ego Theodred, Londoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus corroboravi.
- ✚ Ego Ælpheah,¹ Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, testudinem sanctæ crucis ✚ subscripsi et confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Cenwalð, episcopus, consensi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfric, episcopus, consignavi.
- ✚ Ego Æthelgar, episcopus, confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfred, episcopus, corroboravi.
- ✚ Ego Wulfsyge, episcopus, conclusi.
- ✚ Ego Æthelstan, dux.
- ✚ Ego Eadric, dux.
- ✚ Ego Æthelstan, dux.
- ✚ Ego Wulfgar, dux.
- ✚ Ego Ealhhelm, dux.
- ✚ Ego Athelmund, dux.
- ✚ Ego Ælfgar, dux.
- ✚ Eadmund, minister.

Worcester.

Ramsbury.

Crediton.

Selsey.

Sherborne.

¹ See the note in Appendix.

- † Ælfstan, minister.
- † Wlfric, minister.
- † Ælsige, minister.
- † Wlfric, minister.
- † Æthelgeard, minister.
- † Æthelnoth, minister.
- † Bexrhtwold, minister.
- † Ælfric, minister.
- † Ælfred, minister.

A.D. 947.
Charters of
Edred
continued.

*Donatio Edulfi sacerdotis, de quinque mansis apud
Legford, in Novum Monasterium Wyntonice.*

[*In Anglo-Saxon:—*]

Ic Eadulf, mæsse preost of þyres¹ [tyn] Edulf's re-
 rtopan æt Leahtford, an on nīpan minīste on grant to
 Pintancearten fīran rtopan on Leahtford, þær New Min-
 min lic² to gest, aftar minan dægan; and oðara ster, &c.,
 fīran rtopan æt Leahtford on nunan minīste (1) in
 on Pintancearten, eal swa swegge swa Eadred Anglo-
 cūg me gīfan habbaþ, and is geseutan on cūing Saxon.
 Eadredes geseute; and seo sweron gesitenerre is
 foran alīnerre³ minra swale.

fol. 23 d.

In lingua Anglica:—

I Edulf, prest of the ten dwellynplacys at The same,
 Legford, graunt fyve of them in to the Newe (2) in
 Monastery of Wynchester, where me lykyth English.
 my bodi for to rest, aftar my day. And other
 fyve I graunt to the Monastery of Nunnys at
 Wynchester. Al so fre as kyng Edryd me hath
 swve, and as hyt ys write in Edredys kyngys
 wrytynge, for the relevyng of my sowle.

¹ þyres] Sic in MS.; read þyres.

² MS. inserts minan licomam.

³ MS. inserts of.

In lingua Latina :—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Ego Edulphus, sacerdos de decem mansis apud Legford, do quinque ex ipsis Novo Monasterio Wyntoniae, ubi volo post obitum meum quod corpus meum diem futuræ resurrectionis expectet. Et alias quinque mansas do Monasterio Monialium in urbe Wentana, ita libere sicut Edredus rex mihi contradidit, et scriptum est in scripto inde confecto Edredi regis, pro animæ meæ relevio.

[CHAPTER XVIII.]

Incipit CHRONICA EDWYNI REGIS, FILII EDMUNDI
REGIS SUPRADICTI.

[§ 1. *Life and Character of Edwy.*]

Ch. XVIII. Anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo quin-
Chronica quagesimo quinto, Edwyus, filius Edmundi superioris
Edwyni regis, post Edredum regno potitus, tenuit regnum
Regis. annis quatuor; petulans adolescens et qui sub specio-
A.D. 955. sitate corporis in libidinibus abuteretur. Denique
Edwy's accessio; proxime cognatam invadens uxorem ejus forma deperi-
and his bat sapientium consilia fastidiens. Consecratus enim
coronation in regem Angliæ, ab Odone archiepiscopo, apud regiam
at Kings- villam de Kyngestone, juxta Londoniam, qui primo
ton-on- die consecrationis in nefarium concubitum ruit. Quam-
Thames. obrem a beato Dunstano redargutus, ipsum Dunsta-
num exiliavit, monachos quamplures, suis facultatibus
nudatos, in exilium egit.

Malmes-
bury's ac-
count of
what there
befell.

Nam, ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regi-* Malmes-
bus, libro secundo, ipso die coronationis regiae, dum inter bury.
proceres regni de regni necessariis ageretur, e medio, quasi ludi-
bundus, rex Edwyus prorupit in triclinium, et [in] complexum

William of Malmesbury. illicitum devolutus [est]; fremere omnes facti verecundiam et A.D. 955. inter se inusitatam; solus Dunstanus juxta nominis sui firmitatem, nihil regale supercilium veritus, lascivientem juveniculum molenter e cubiculo abstraxit, et per Odonem archiepiscopum pellicem repudiare coactum, perpetuum sibi inimicum fecit. Nam ipsum Dunstanum, monachorum primicerium, in Flandriam propellit. Ea tempestate facies monasteriorum fœda et miserabilis erat. Nam et Malmesburiense cœnobium, ducentis septuaginta annis a monachis inhabitatum, stabulum clericorum fecit. Tandem Northanhunbrenses et Sumer- Deposition of Edwy by the Northumbrians, &c. senses ipsum Edwynum pro mala vita sua, a regno expulerunt, et fratrem suum Edgarum, sexdecim annorum existentem, in regem levaverunt. In cujus Edgari exortu audivit beatus Dunstanus angelos canentes sic: fol. 24 a. "Pax terræ Anglorum exorti nunc pueri Dunstanique tempore." Sicque tunc actum est ut flumen Tamense res duorum regum disterneret.

Superfuitque Edwyus quatuor ferme annis, duobus His death, A.D. 959. videlicet annos regnans, in tertio depositus, in quarto mortuus et sepultus est Wyntonice, in Novo Monasterio quæ nunc Hyda dicitur. Ejus tamen anima post obitum, Dunstani precibus, ab inferno liberata in sortem poenitentium animarum est translata, ut scribit Willelmus Malmesburiensis, *De Regibus*, libro ijº, et Ranulphus Cestrensis, in suo *Polychronicon*, libro sexto, capitulo viijº; et ut scribit Marianus Scotus, sicut eadem terra bonas et malas herbas nutrit, et urticæ quandoque proxima est rosa;¹ sic ex eodem pio Edmundo, Edwyus pessimus et Edgarus optimus processerunt. Contrast between Edwy and Edgar.

[§ 2.] *Donatio de Villa de Heahtune, a Rege Edwyo in Novum Monasterium Wyntonice, anno secundo regni sui.*

Omnipotentia Divinæ majestatis ubique præ- A.D. 957. sidente et sine fine cuncta gubernante! Ego Edwy's grant of

¹ "Nutrit, et urticæ proxima sæpe rosa est."

Ovidii *Remed. Amor.* 46.

A.D. 957.
Heaton to
New Minster.

Edwyus, ipso largiente Rex Anglorum, cunctis gentis nostræ fidelibus innotesco, quod pro salute animæ meæ, quendam fundum quem indigenæ *Heahtun* appellant, septem cassatorum quantitatem continentem, benigne confero Monasterio Sanctæ Trinitatis, quod Wentana situm est civitate, Novumque appellatur. Huic autem libertati fautores et consiliarii mei fuerunt duces et magnates, qui me ad hanc largitatem donandam incitaverant, qui etiam omnes unanimiter constituerunt ut donatio ista firma in æternum permaneat; neque a quolibet, seu superiore vel inferiore, commutetur; et quisquis violare præsumpserit exconvincitur¹ a societate Dei et sanctorum ejus. Proinde sit terra prædicta ab omni servitio mundano semper libera, exceptis tribus causis, hoc est expeditione et pontis arcisve constructione.

Istis terminis ambitur prædicta tellus:—

Boundaries
of Heaton,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Ðiŕ ġynð Heahtuner landġemæpa: Of þæpe ea in to Þulŕrtaner fleote; of Þulŕrtaner fleote andlanġ ðiceŕ on hoker clif; of hoker clive andlanġ mæpceŕ on Sneller pitte; of Sneller pitte andlanġ mæpke on Haŕoker beoph; of Haŕoker beophġe on þonne pyte pege, on þæet¹ ŕclæde; of þam ŕclæde on Echilde h[l]æpe æt² þa ŕmye¹ picce; of Echilde hlæpe on hengŕter eapaŕ of hengŕter eapaŕ on litil healle andlanġ meapke on Þapmunder ŕtan; of Þapmunder ŕtan on Foxŕlader eande; of Foxŕlader ænde on þæpe hole pege; of þæpe hole pege to Kynepiŕðtneop; of Kynepiŕðtneop andlanġ mæpke on Hopille; of Hopille in to þæpe ea.

¹ Sic in MS.

| ² MS. reads a.

Enumeratio terminorum, in lingua Anglica:— A.D. 957.

These ben the londys markys that longyn fol. 24 b.
 to Heahtune: Begyn at the hede strem in to The same,
 Wlstanes flete; fro Wlstanes flete along the (2) in
 dyches on Hokysclyve; from Hokisclyve along English.
 the merchs to Snellys-pytte; fro Snellys-pitte
 along the mersche to Hafokkys-bwrw; from
 Hafokkysbwrw to the white wey, and than
 to the slade; fro the slade to Ekhyldlewe on
 Smewylke; fro thennys to Hengstesere; from
 Hengstesere to the lytyl hylle, and than along
 the merchs to Tharmundys ston; from Thar-
 mundys stone to Foxslade Ende; from Foxsladys
 Ende to the how wey; fro the how wey to
 Kynewyrdys tre; fro Kynewyrdys tree along
 the mersche to Howylle; from Howylle azen
 in to hede strem.

Enumeratio terminorum, in lingua Latina:—

Hi sunt terrarum limites pertinentium ad The same,
 Heahtune: Incipe apud alveum torrentis quous- (3) in
 que perveneris ad terminum vocatum *Wlstanys-* Latin.
flete, sic per longum foveas quousque perveniatur
 ad *Hokysclyve*; ab illo loco per longum paludis
 ad limitem vocatum *Snellys-pytte*; ab illo loco
 per longum pratum paludosum quousque perve-
 niatur ad *Hafokkys bwrw*; ab illo loco ad illam
 albam viam, et tunc ad descensum obliquum,
 a quo loco pertranseas quousque perveneris ad
 terminum vocatum *Ekhyldlewe*, super quendam
 locum qui nuncupatur *Smyewykke*; a quo loco
 pertranseas ad limitem nominatum *Hengstesere*,
 ad parvum illum monticulum, et tunc per lon-
 gum pertranseas pratum illud paludosum recte ad
 limitem vocatum *Tharmundys-ston*; ab illo loco
 quousque perveneris ad finem limitis vocitati

A.D. 957.

Foxslade, ad concavam viam, a qua via perveniendum est ad arborem Cinevirdi; et tunc per longum pratum illud paludosum ad locum nuncupatum Howylle; a Howylle iterum in torrentis alveum.

[§ 3.] *Privilegium de Stotwell, concessum a Rege Edwyo, anno primo regni sui.*

A.D. 957.

Grant of
Stotwell to
Ethelgard.

Christo Theo, in sæculorum sæcula, coelum terramque regente, humanum genus ab ortu suo fluere, usque ad mortem deficiendo videtur. Sed pius omnium virtutum amator, qui nos cupit devitare malum, sectarique bonum, quotidie de lacrymarum valle ad coelestia regna, quæ nostrarum mentium sensus excedunt, ire feliciter monstrat, quia æterna sanctorum gaudia nunquam¹ cogitatione penetrari possunt. Quapropter ego Edwyus, Rex Anglorum, ac totius Britannicæ telluris gubernator et rector, primo anno imperii mei, literatoriis apicibus roboravi, quod consensu heroicorum virorum tradidi cuidam meo fideli ministro, vocitato vocabulo Athelgardo, pro ejus benevolo obsequio, aliquam portionem terræ perenniter mente devota concedo, id est, quindecim mansas in illo loco ubi prisca relatione vulgariter nomen insitum rite cognoscitur, æt *Stottanpille*, ut terram jam præfatam, meo scilicet ovante concessu, tramitibus suæ possideat vitæ. Deinceps namque sibi succedenti cuicumque voluerit hæredi derelinquat; seu,² [ut] prædixi, in æternam hæreditatem. Maneat igitur meum hoc immobile donum æterna libertate

fol. 24 c.

¹ *nunquam*] MS. reads *nunc*.

| ² *Sic* in MS.

jucundum, cum omnibus quæ ad ipsum locum A.D. 957.
 pertinere dinoscuntur, tam in magnis quam in Charters of
 modicis rebus, campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, ex- Edwy
 cepto communi labore, expeditione, pontis, arcisve continued.
 coedificatione. Si quis vero hoc nostrum cha-
 risma,¹ aliqua machinatione infringere conatus
 fuerit, veniam non hic mereatur, nec in futuro
 regni cœlestis clavigerum propitium habeat, nisi
 prius hic ad satisfactionem emendare voluerit.²

His terminis hæc terra ambitur:—

Æper̃t, of Maccañger for̃ða andlang̃ r̃t̃p̃æte Boundaries
 ut on Temere oð midne r̃t̃ream, andlang̃ r̃t̃reamer of Stotwell,
 to holan pylle þære ȝer̃ut; of holan pylle up (1) in
 andlang̃ ðic to Bryc̃ȝpeȝe, andlang̃ Bryc̃ȝpeȝer Anglo-
 an fuplang̃; of Bryc̃ȝpeȝe to meor̃dene; andlang̃ Saxon.
 meor̃dene pið earten Meldañȝe oð midne mor̃,
 up andlang̃ mor̃er on Langañfor̃ða ruðpear̃ðne,
 andlang̃ Langañfor̃ða oð Maccañȝe, ȝpa be
 Maccañȝer piðland̃ ȝpa ȝpa oxa pent, and ȝpa
 on Maccañȝer for̃ða ruðpear̃ðne.

In lingua Anglica:—

Fyrst, begyn on Maccanyngford along the The same,
 strete up to Temese to the myd streme, a long (2) in
 the stremys to the holw pylle that hangyth English.
 ther to, fro the holw pylle up a long the dyche
 to Brycwege, a long Brycwege a furlang, fro
 Brycwege to Mosedene, and than a long Mose-
 den by est Meldynige to the myd more, and
 than along the morys to Langford, suthward
 Langford to Maccanynge, so by Maccanynges
 ouyrtwert lond so as the rytheryn gou, and so
 aȝen to Maccanyngford suthward.

¹ *charisma*] MS. reads *karisma*. | ² *voluerit*] MS. reads *maluerit*.

Ramsbury.
Hereford.

- † Ego Oſulf, episcopus, corroboravi.¹
- † Ego Aðulf, episcopus, conclusi.²
- † Æðelſtan, dux.
- † Æaðmund, dux.
- † Ælfhepe, dux.
- † Æðelfrige, dux.
- † Æþelpold, dux.
- † Byrhtnoð, dux.
- † Ælfheah, minister.
- † Ælfſige, minister.
- † Ælfgar, minister.
- † Byrhtſerð, minister.
- † Ælfſeð, minister.
- † Ælfſine, minister.
- † Æþelmær, minister.
- † Ælfſic, minister.
- † Eaðſic, minister.
- † Þulfgar, minister.
- † Ælfſige, minister.
- † Ælfſig, minister.
- † Byrnſic, minister.
- † Ælfſic, minister.
- † Þulſic, minister.
- † Eaðſic, minister.
- † Cyneſic, minister.
- † Cyneſige, minister.

A.D. 957.
Charters of
Edwy
continued.

Donatio Athelgari Militis, in lingua Saxonica :—

Ic Æðelgeard an þær lander æt Stottanpelle, Ethel-
ofer mine dæge, minra ſiſan hepa dæge, and gard's re-
þonne on nīpan mynſtepa on Þintanceaſter, grant to
unceþ bezea ſaple þaſſa ; þæm to bſeocon, and New Min-
næſſe utan ſeallan. ſter, (1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

¹ MS. reads epiſcopuſ, corrobora-
pavi.

² MS. reads epiſcopuſ, concluſi.

THE OLD
MANUSCRIPT

The same,
(2) in
English.

In lingua Anglica:—

I Athelgard ȝyve these londis at Schotwell, aftyr my day, my wyf to have here day, and than go they in to the Newe Monastery of Wynchester, for the helthe of owre bothe sowlys, hem to have and to rejoyys, and never to do hem a wey.

In lingua Latina:—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Ego Athelgardus do istas terras apud Schotwell, post obitum meum, uxori meo, ut ipsa eas possideat quamdiu vixerit, et, post obitum suum, remaneant novo monasterio Wyntoniae, pro remedio animarum nostrarum, ut illud monasterium ipsas habeat ac possideat, et numquam eas a se alienet.

[§ 4.] *Privilegium Edwy Regis de Byktone, anno ultimo regni sui.*

Grant of
Bighton
to New
Minster,
by Edwy.

Omnium visibilium et invisibilium rerum Creatore in perpetuum regnante, et a summo coeli fastigio omnia regnorum jura disponente, omnibus philosophiae studium, mentis acumine scrutantibus notum est, quoddamdiu¹ hujus infantis labentisque vitae prosperitas cum terrogenis constiterit, tandiu saecularibus regibus videlicet ac potentibus totis nisibus subicere conamur; quanto magis illi Regi, omnium rerum Creatori, omni mentis intentione militare debemus; qui non solum perdita restaurat, sed etiam restaurata conservat. Hinc ergo constat quod dum tempus est veniae, festinemus laqueum totis

¹ Sic in MS. for *quod quamdiu*.

viribus devitare mortis; dumque carnale possidemus patrimonium, spirituale exerceatur mercimonium, quo inter angelicos choros mereamur adipisci gaudia, sine fine mansura. Quapropter ego Eadwyg, Rex Anglorum, aliquam partem ruris mei, id est, decem mansas, in loco cui ruricolæ illius terræ hoc nomen indiderunt, *Bic-incgtun*, ad Monasterium Sancti Petri quod situm est in Wentana civitate, quodque Anglica appellatione vocatur *the Niwan Mynster*, cum summa jucunditate perpetualiter dedi, quatenus venerabilis illius Monasterii familia, ejusque successorum posteritas, quamdiu Christicolarum religione hæc insula inhabitatur, ad vestimentorum adminiculum habeat, ac possideat, in æterna hæreditate. Maneat igitur meum hoc immobile donum, æterna libertate jucundum, cum omnibus quæ ad ipsum locum pertinere dignoscuntur, tam in magnis quam in modicis rebus, campis, pascuis, pratis, rivulis, silvis, excepto communi labore, expeditione, pontis arcisve coedificatione.

A.D. 959.
Charters of
Edwy
continued.

fol. 25 a.

Nos igitur supradicti Sancti Petri Monasterii cœnobitæ, cum regis consensu suorumque heroicorum, necnon nostro communi consilio, hanc supradictam terram cuidam regis ministro, vocitato nomine Ælfrico, pro petitione amicorum suorum, atque ejus placabili munere, quod cum humili devotione nobis largitus est, id est, lx. mancusas auri, diebus vitæ suæ libenter concedimus, eo tenore, ut cum dissolutionis suæ dies advenerit, non cuiquam suæ prosapiæ soboli derelinquat, sed, sine aliquo obstaculo, cum omnibus utensilibus, hominibus, ovibus, pecoribusque, Monasterio Sancti Petri, sicut supradictum est, diligenter restituat. Si quis autem reprobis falsis machinationibus, per aliquam scripturam, nostrum

Regrant by
the Com-
munity of
New Mins-
ter to
Ælfric.

A.D. 959.

decretum subvertere conatus fuerit, sit ipse in profundum chaos, igneis nexibus mancipatus, et ejus memoria caligine mortis oblecta, nisi hic, assiduis precibus, prius optabilem consequi mereatur indulgentiam.

Prædicta siquidem tellus istis terminis circumcincta clarescit:—

Boundaries
of Bighton,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Ðiſ ƿynt ða landgemapa to Bicingtune: Æƿeƿt of Topnanƿorða, þonne buƿan ðam hlince æt ðæſ ƿæƿedan landeſ ende; þonne ƿorþ to Ciceſ ƿeƿe; ƿrom Ciceſ ƿeƿe to ðæpe bƿaðan æc, þanon to Pytleaƿe; of Pytleaƿe on Hullingſtan, þanon to Dunneſ ƿtizele; of þæpe ƿtizele to Eceſƿeate, ðanon to Bƿenneſcumber ƿeate; of ðam ƿeate to Pƿƿanhammun; [þanon] to Stodƿaldun; of Stodƿaldun to Þibbanbeorƿe; of Þibbanbeorƿe andlang mearce ðæt eft on Topnanƿorð.

In lingua Anglica:—

The same,
(2) in
English.

These ben the lond-markys of Bykyngtune: Fyrst, begyn at Torneford, than above the lynk at the reed londys ende, than forth to Kykyswey, fro Kykyswey to the brode ooke, fro thennys to Pytlee, fro Pytlee to Hullyngston, fro thennys to Dunnes-style; fro that style to Ekesgate; fro thennys to Brennes-combes-ƿate; fro that ƿate to Pƿryham; fro thennys to Stotfold; fro Stotfold to Wybbanbyrgh; fro thennys a long the merchs that eft ledyth to Torneford.

In lingua Latina:—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.
fol. 25 b.

Hi sunt terrarum limites pertinentium ad Bycyngtune: Incipe in primis apud Torneford, tunc desuper monticuli descensum qui jacet in

rubiae telluris fine, tunc recte ad limitem quendam nuncupatum Cycyswey; ab illo loco ad latam quercum; ab illo loco ad Pytteley; a Pytteley ad Hullyngston; ab illo [loco¹ ad scansile vocatum *Dunpile*, ab inde ad portam vocatam Ekysgate, ab inde ab illo] loco ad portam de Bremnescumbe; ab illa porta ad Pyryham; ex tunc ad Stodfold; a Stodfold ad Wybbanbyrgh; ab illo loco per longum pertranseas pratum paludosum quod iterum ducit ad Torneford.

A.D. 959.
Charters
of Edwy,
continued.

Acta est hæc præfata donatio, anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCLIX., Indictione ii.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*

- ✚ Ego Eadwig, rex Anglorum, præfatam donationem concessi.²
- ✚ Ego Bypthelm, Dorobernensis ecclesie episcopus, cum signo sanctæ crucis roboravi.³
- ✚ Ego Bypthelm, Wintoniensis ecclesie episcopus, sigillum agiæ crucis impressi.⁴
- ✚ Ego Orulf, episcopus, consignavi.⁵
- ✚ Ego Alfpold, episcopus, subscripsi.⁶
- ✚ Ego Daniel, episcopus, conclusi.⁷
- ✚ Ego Ælric, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Alfpold, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Aðelpold, abbas.
- ✚ Ælpheah, dux.

Ramsbury.

Crediton.

?

¹ The words within brackets are written in a later hand,—having been omitted by the original scribe,—on the margin of the MS.

² MS. reads pex Anglorum, præfatam donationem concessi.

³ MS. reads Dorobernensis æc-

clesiæ ep̄s, cum signo scē crucis ✚ roboravi.

⁴ MS. reads Wintoniensis æcclesie ep̄s, sigillum ægiæ crucis ✚ impressi.

⁵ MS. reads ep̄s, consignavi.

⁶ MS. reads ep̄s, subscripsi.

⁷ MS. reads ep̄s, conclusi.

A.D. 959.

- † Eadmund, dux.
- † Ælfgar, minister.
- † Byrhtferð, minister.
- † Ælfrige, minister.
- † Eadric, minister.
- † Orpic, minister.
- † Orpearð, minister.
- † Orulf, minister.
- † Alfred, minister.
- † Plgar, minister.
- † Leof, minister.
- † Pulfhepe, minister.
- † Ælfriz, minister.
- † Æbelfrige, minister.
- † Ælfric, minister.
- † Pihtrige, minister.
- † Orðgar, minister.
- † Æbelparð, minister.
- † Ealdred, minister.
- † Pulfic, minister.
- † Eadred, minister.
- † Ælfhepe, minister.
- † Sigered, minister.
- † Ælfheah, minister.
- † Ælfred, minister.
- † Byrhtnoþ, minister.
- † Ælfric, minister.
- † Ealdred, minister.
- † Pulfmæp, minister.
- † Pulfheah, minister.
- † Alfpold, minister.
- † Pulfic, minister.

[CHAPTER XIX.]

Incipit CHRONICA INCLITI REGIS EDGARI, FILII EDMUNDI SUPERIORIS REGIS.

[§ 1. *Events of the Reign of Edgar.—Life and Acts of Saint Dunstan.* Ch. XIX.]

R. Higden,
altered and
transposed.

Anno gratiæ nongentesimo quinquagesimo septimo,¹ Edgarus juvenis sexdecim annorum, apud urbem Athamanni, id est Bathonia, Idus Maii die Pentecostes in regem consecratus est. Qui statim Dunstanum de exilio revocavit, quem de abbate Glastoniensi, Wygorniensis ecclesiæ præsullem fecit; divisa regna redintegravit; improbos oppressit; rebelles repressit; modestos dilexit; ecclesias reparavit; ac multis in locis abjectis clericis insolenter viventibus, monachos instituit.

Chronica
Regis
Edgari.
A.D. 959-
975.
Accession
of Edgar,
and recall
of Dunstan.
A.D. 957
[for 959].

Et ut scribit Marianus Scotus, plusquam quadraginta monasteria construxit. Interque Glastoniam, Abbandoniam, Burgum, Thorney, Ramesey, Wyltoniam, Wintoniam, locupletavit. Sed in Wyntonia, in veteri monasterio, et etiam in novo monasterio, quod ab adventu Normannorum nunc Hyda dicitur, monachos loco clericorum instituit. Nam clerici laborem chori fugientes, et bona ecclesiæ pro libito alibi consumentes, vicarios parum ad victum habentes loco sui constituerant. Ac cum ipsi admonitu regis Edgari, archipræsulis sancti Dunstani, ac episcopi sancti Athelwoldi, minime corrigerentur, rex ipse præbendas clericorum prædictorum præfatis vicariis contulit. Sed et illi in persona tametsi promoti, vicarios sibi facientes facti sunt pejores prioribus. Unde rex turbatus, annuente Johanne papa XIII., expulsis clericis, monachos ibidem introduxit. Expulsi enim sunt canonici a veteri cœnobio, anno Domini nongentesimo sexagesimo septimo, anno

Establishment, enlargement, and reform of monasteries.

fol. 25 c.

A.D. 967.

¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 967. septimo¹ regni Edgari gloriosi regis, et pontificatus sancti Atelwoldi, antistitis Wentanæ civitatis, anno quarto, Sabbato in capite Quadragesimæ, cum post communio illa canitur: "*Servite Domino in timore, et exultate ei cum tremore; apprehendite disciplinam, nequando irascatur Dominus, et pereatis de via justa.*"²

Expulsion
of the
Clergy
from New
Minster.
A.D. 968.

A council
convened
at Win-
chester.

Et anno sequenti, videlicet, anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo sexagesimo octavo, anno regni Christianissimi regis Edgari octavo, anno pontificatus sancti Athelwoldi quinto, Sabbato Ramispalmarum, expulsi sunt clerici a novo monasterio Wyntonix, quod modo Hyda nominatur. Clerici vero dum ab ecclesia quæ vetus nominatur cœnobium, in urbe Wentana, expulsi, rediviva prælia suscitarent, inter se altercantes ingens esse et miserabile dedecus, ut novus advena veteres colonos migrare compelleret; hoc nec Deo gratum putari, qui veterem habitationem concessisset, nec alicui probo homini, qui sibi idem timere posset, quod aliis præjudicio accidisse cerneret. Ea de re in clamores et iras surrectum, respirandique ad pristinam dignitatem propositum arripientibus canonicis, apud Wintoniam super hac re convenitur. Adsunt rex inclitus Edgarus, et Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus sanctus Dunstanus, pro utriusque partis iudicibus veracissimis, in refectorio prædicti monasterii pro tribunali considerantes, in orientali videlicet parte ipsius refectorii, in medio sedilis, habentes a tergo murum, in quo erat crux immurata a tempore quo canonici, rege Etheredo, tertio filio³ Athulphi regis, permittente, graviter tamen id ferente, monachis per Danos interfectis, ecclesiam sæpe dictam usurpantes intrabant, rege Edgardo cæterisque ibidem præsentibus penitus ignorantibus. Qui murus tunc erat, ubi modo tertius gradus consistit, quo itur ad sedem præsidentis sive ad prædictæ crucis imaginem; secundum

¹ anno septimo] Sic in MS.

² Psal. ii. 11, 12.

³ tertio filio] MS. reads tertii filii.

Vigilantium, in libro *De Basilica Petri*, capitulo nono, A.D. 968. cum quo etiam concordant plurimi antiqui chronicantes; stant ex parte sinistra refectorii duces, cum totius regni magnatibus, necnon cum expulsis canonicis, pro ipsis clericis allegantibus. Ex parte vero dextera soli duo sanctissimi pontifices astiterunt, videlicet sanctus Oswaldus, Eboracensis archiepiscopus, et Wentanæ sedis antistes, sanctissimus Athelwoldus, cum monachis, et pro ipsis ut permanerent, coram rege et archiepiscopo philosophantes.

fol. 25 d.

Tandem magnates regni contemplantes se fore victos, promissa vitæ emendatione ex parte clericorum, regem et archiepræsulem humillime deprecantur ut reintrarent canonici. Quorum precibus, lacrymis, suspiriis, motus clementissimus rex Edgarus in arto constituitur, quid super hoc agere debeat mente ruminatur. Quid multa? Veniam clericis sub spe emendæ concessurus, licentiam reintrandi ipsis annuere proposuit. Cum igitur sententiam suæ diffinitionis erat in proximo proponendi, audita est vox divinitus afflata de imagine crucis muratæ personans, "*Absit hoc ut fiat. Absit hoc ut fiat. Judicastis bene. Mutaretis non bene.*" Quam quidem vocem articulatam soli Edgarus inclitus princeps, et sanctus archipræsul Dunstanus, qui iudices causæ extiterant [audiverunt?]. Ad quam quidem vocem stupefacti, rex et archipræsul corruerunt proni in terram. Cæteri vero omnes audientes vocis sonum quasi tonitru magni ceciderunt perterriti in terram. Quid plura? Vox secundo de cruce personuit regi et archipræsuli, sub hac forma, "*Surgite, ne expavescatis, quia hodie justitia et pax in monachis osculatae sunt.*" Sicque stabilimentum suscepit ordo monasticus, ut inhabitet in domo Domini in longitudinem dierum, maligno consilio clericorum dissipato; ut scribit Vigilantius, in libro *De Basilica Petri*, capitulo nono.

Legend of
the vocal
crucifix.

Ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis *De Regibus*, libro secundo, Athelwoldus, ex monacho Glastoniensi

A.D. 968. abbas Abbandoniensis, idemque post hæc, tertio videlicet anno regni regis Edgari, annuente eodem principe factus episcopus Wyntoniae, plurima monasteria in Anglia construxit, quæ recitans Johannes, in *Historia Aurea* sic scribit:—Annuente rege Edgaro, Athelwoldus, John of Tyne-mouth. Wentanæ civitatis episcopus, canonicos de veteri monasterio ejusdem civitatis, ac de novo monasterio, quod modo Hyda nominatur, expulit, et monachos de Abandonia introduxit. Erant enim clerici nefandis implicati, elatione, insolentia, atque luxuria præventi, adeo ut nonnulli eorum dedignarentur missas suo ordine celebrare, repudiantes uxores, quas illicite duxerant, et alias accipientes, gulæ et ebrietati jugiter vacabant; quod minime ferens episcopus, accepta a rege Edgaro licentia, expulit eos. Misit namque rex Edgarus ministros suos clericis præcipiens ut confestim loco renuntiarent, aut habitum monasticum susciperent. Qui nimio pavore conterriti, et vitam execrantes monasticam, intrantibus monachis illico exierunt. Sed tamen postmodum tres illorum habitum monasticum susceperunt. Nam usque tunc in gente Anglorum non erant monachi, nisi in Glastonia et Abandonia. fol. 26 a. Præpositum vero super monachos suos in veteri cœnobio, quibus ipse abbas et pater extitit, constituit sanctus pater Athelwoldus quendam monachum, Brythnothum nomine. Et super monachos in novo monasterio Wyntoniae constituit abbatem, nomine Athelgarum, qui postea Australium Saxonum episcopus factus, demum post sanctum Dunstanum, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis est effectus. Renovavitque ac plurimum nobilitavit sacer antistes Athelwoldus apud Wyntoniam monasterium monialium in honorem beatæ Mariæ Virginis, locum quoque quendam Ely dictum fisco regio redactum, dato non modico pretio, emit, monachos ibidem ordinavit, Brythnotum præpositum suum in veteri monasterio Wyntoniae abbatem inibi instituit, et locum ædificiis reparavit. Emitque a rege locum qui Medeshamstede, nunc Burgh, nominatum, basilicamque congruis ædificiis ornatam, in honorem beati Petri consecravit, monachos ordinavit, Eadulphum eis abbatem instituit, qui, post sanctum Oswaldum, archiepiscopus Eboracensis factus est. Tertium nihilominus locum pretio adquisivit, qui propter spineta circumquaque subcrescientia, Thorneya nuncupatur, monachos ibidem statuit, et Godmannum eis abbatem præfecit. Hæc Johannes in *Historia Aurea*.

Introduc-
tion into
Winches-
ter of
monks
from Ab-
ingdon, by
Bishop
Ethelwold.

Other mo-
nasteries
established
or re-
formed.

Quod autem superius dicitur quod rex Edgarus prædicta monasteria fundaverat, intelligitur hoc dictum

Higden, quod ut fundarentur multum laboravit consentiendo, A.D. 959-
altered and ac largissimas expensas impendendo. 975.

In diebus istius gloriosi regis Edgari, ut scribit Edgar's
Marianus Scotus, nullus latro privatus aut publicus prædo civil go-
erat in regno, quin pœnas solveret. Denique rex ipse om- vernment.
nes feras sanguinis avidas exterminare cogitabat, unde
et Ludwallo, Wallanorum regi, indixit ut certis annis
ccc. luporum pensitaret; quod cum tribus annis
reddidisset, in quarto anno nullum lupum invenire
potuit.

Malmes-
bury.

Et ut scribit Willelmum Malmesbiriensis, libro se-
cundo, Edgarus rex quamvis staturæ fuit¹ et corpulentia per-
exilis, quemcunque tamen audacem et fortem in congrediendo
laccesserit. Denique in quodam convivio, ubi se plerumque Edgar's
fatuorum dicacitas liberius ostentat, fertur Kyncidium² regem- rebuke of
Scottorum ludibunde³ dixisse, mirum videri quod tam pu- Kynad or
sillo⁴ homuncioni tot provinciæ forent subjectæ.⁵ Quod a quo- Kenneth,
dam mimo auditum,⁶ Edgario relatum est.⁷ At ille, re suis king of
celata, de convivio ubi aderat Kynadius, vel Kyncidius, Scotland.
aliquando surgens, Kynadium quasi magni mysterii consu-
lendi⁸ gratia accersitum, longe in silvam reduxit,⁹ unum ex
duobus, quos secum attulerat, gladium¹⁰ tradens, et inquires,
“ Liceat nunc tibi vires tuas experiri¹¹ cum soli sumus; ap-
“ pareat modo quis nostrum alteri subesse debeat.¹² Turpe
“ namque est,¹³ regem in convivio dicacem fore, nec in prælio
“ pugnantem.”¹⁴ Confusus ille ad pedes Edgari se projecit,¹⁵
simplicis joci veniam deprecatus.¹⁶

¹ William of Malmesbury (Hardy's text, § 156), *Præterea licet, ut fertur, staturæ fuerit, . . . perexilis, tantas vires in illo corpusculo dignatio naturæ incluserat, ut ultro ad congrediendum lacesceret, quemcunque audacem nosset; hoc maxime timens, ne in tali colludio timeretur.*

² W. M., *fama est Kinnadium.*

³ W. M., *ludibundum.*

⁴ W. M., *vili*

⁵ W. M., *tot provincias subjici.*

⁶ W. M., *idque a quodam mimo sinistra aure acceptum.*

⁷ W. M., *et Edgario postmodum solemnī convitio in os objectum.*

⁸ W. M., *consultandi.*

⁹ W. M., *accersiūt, longeque in silvam seducto.*

¹⁰ W. M., *ensibus tradidit. Et nunc, inquit, licebit, &c.*

¹¹ W. M., *experiare.*

¹² W. M., *Jam enim faxo ut appareat quis alteri merito supponi debeat.*

¹³ W. M., *est enim.*

¹⁴ W. M., *esse dicaculum, nec esse in prælio promptulum.*

¹⁵ W. M., *domini regis procidit.*

¹⁶ W. M., *precatus.*

A.D. 959-975. fol. 26 b. Measures for the defence of the coasts. In omni æstate post festum Paschæ,¹ naves coadunari fecit,² Malmesbury. quas in quatuor partes distributas, ad quatuor Angliæ partes posuit. Unde in occidentali classe navigavit ad partem borealem; cum boreali classe ad partem australem; cum australi classe ad partem occidentalem; pius in hoc explorator,³ ne piratæ quid turbarent. Hyeme vero per provinciam⁴ equitando, judicia ministrorum inquirebat,⁵ violati juris severus ultor; sed in utroque reipublicæ utilis consultor.⁶ Veruntamen ipso Dacorum petitionibus inconsulte faventi, vix fuit in Anglia viculus quo non inhabitarent Daci cum Anglis. Negotium hoc bono animo toleratum, summæ calamitatis peperit eventum. Nam Daci, a natura potatores fortissimi, hoc vini prædicabile perpetuum reliquerunt Anglis, ut jam Anglorum probitas toti præjudicet mundo ex potandis. Quamobrem ipse rex Edgarus clavos in crateris infigi fecit,⁷ ut per emensos ciphorum terminos biberent ad mensuram; ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo.

The Danes and their potations. Higden, altered and transposed.

The children of Edgar. Hic igitur Edgarus ex Egelfleda, cognomento Can- The same. dida, genuit primogenitum suum Edwardum, postea regem et martyrum. Deinde rex Edgarus, ex Alfritha filia Ordgari, ducis Dovanæ, genuit Edmundum, qui ante patrem suum obiit; et Etheldredum, qui post sanctum Edwardum regnavit. Tandem de sancta Wilfritha genuit sanctam virginem Editham. Hanc autem Wilfritham non vere sanctimoniam fore, sicut opinio vulgariter delirat, sed timore regis Edgari eam illicite concupiscentis se velantem constat, regioque cubili sic subactum. Unde et Rex quod fœminam illam attigisset querelis umbratice sanctimonialis putabatur, a beato Dunstano redargutus, septennem egit pœnitentiam. Illa quoque partu expleato voluptati renuntians, religiose

¹ W. M., *emensa statim Paschali festivitate.*

² W. M., *præcipiebat.*

³ W. M., *pius scilicet explorator.*

⁴ W. M., *per omnes provincias.*

⁵ W. M., *potentiorum exquirebat.*

⁶ W. M., *utilitatibus consulens.*

⁷ W. M., *ipse clavos argenteos vel aureos jusserit vasis affigi.*

Higden,
altered and
transposed.

vixit, sanctaque celebratur apud Wiltoniensium Monas-
terium. Et asseritur de filia quoque ejus Editha, quod
illa apud Wyltoniam sanctimonialis effecta, cultioribus
aliquando vestibus quam sua professio deposceret ali-
quotiens ornata, et ab hoc a sancto Athelwoldo, Wen-
tanæ civitatis episcopo, increpata, respondisse fertur,
“Nec inepte quidem nec facete,” inquit, “infallibile
“debet judicium sola operitur conscientia, puto ergo
“quod tam sancta et incorrupta mens poterit latere,
“sub istis vestibus deauratis, sicut sub tuis discissis
“pellibus.” Hanc aliquotiens Dunstanus, dum eccle-
siam quandam consecraret, viderat pollicem dextrum
protendere frequenter, et signum crucis fronti suæ
imprimere, ex quo delectatus Dunstanus in lacrymas
prorupit, sic inquit, “Cito hæc florida rosa post sex
“hebdomadas marcescet.” Quod et ita contigit. Nam
corpore postmodum de terra levato, repertum est to-
tum in pulverem resolutum, præter digitum præfatum,
et alvum, cum secreto inferiori. Hujus rei causam,
sancto Dunstano super hoc meditante, ipsa per visum
exposuit, dicens, “Ne mireris quod incorrupta sim in
“inferioribus corporis mei partibus, cum crapulæ et
“libidinis semper fuerim immunis”

A.D. 959-
975.

Legend of
St. Edith.

fol. 26 c.

The same.

Item de ista sancta legitur, quod dum rex Kanutus, qui parum dilexerat sanctos Angliæ, semel in quodam festo Pentecostes apud Wyltoniam convivans, sollennes cachinnos in sanctam Editham effunderet, dicens, se numquam crediturum quod filia Edgari libidinosi et tyranni, sancta foret. Contradixit [Ethelnothus]¹ archiepiscopus, tunc ibi præsens, qui statim sepulcrum defunctæ virginis aperuit, ubi illa singulo² tenus se erigens, in contumacem regem impetum facere visa est. Quo motu rex turbatus humi quasi exanimis

Episode
concerning
Cnut's visit
to Wilton ;
his incre-
dulity as to
St. Edith's
chastity,
and its re-
buke.

¹ MS., Ed—.

| ² Sic in MS.

A.D. 957–975. cecidit, sed tandem respirans lætus erubuit quod pœnitentiæ reservatus sit.

Succession
of the
archbi-
shops of
Canter-
bury.

Tempore quodam dummodo Odo beatum Dunstanum Wygorniensem consecraret præsulem, ita consecrationis egit ordinem, ut si Cantuariensis consecraret archipræsulem; et cum a suis super hoc culparetur, “Scio,” inquit, “filii, quid in me agat Spiritus Sanctus.” Nec vero præsagio matura defuit fides; quamvis Elsinus, Wentanus præsul, interpolare,¹ sedem illam tentasset.² Nam defuncto Odone, Elsinus, præsul prædictus, paratis advocatis, quorum manus palpaverat, subrepto regis³ edicto Cantiam intrusus est. Primo exceptionis die non abstinuit, quin conceptas furias mente confotus evomeret, tumbam⁴ beati Odonis pedibus pulsans animamque ejus tali voce lacesens, “Pessime senex, “animam effudisti, sero satis te meliori locum fecisti. Itaque “quod diu concupivi, te invito jam teneo, unde tibi malas “grates ago.” Sed isto⁵ die exacto, cum hujus rabiei efflator cubili se dedisset, vidit beati Odonis effigiem improperare convicium, minari exitium. Ille autem qui volatico phantasmate se putabat derideri, nihilominus ad recipiendum pallium Romam pergens, per Alpes transivit, ubi nivali⁶ frigore congelatus, exenteratorum equorum spirantibus extis pedes, quibus Odonis pulsaverat tumbam, involutus obiit.⁷

Higden's
abridge-
ment of
Malmes-
bury.

Cui successit in Cantuariensem sedem, Brithelinus, Wyntoniam præsul; atque⁸ ad tantum pondus minus sufficiens erat, jussu regis ad Wyntoniam rediit, et sanctus Dunstanus a Wygorniam et Londoniam sedibus⁹ ad Cantuariam transiit, Romamque profectus, pallium a Johanne Papa recepit. Inde rediens a rege obtinuit, ut Sanctus Oswaldus, fratrueis Odonis, sedem teneret Wygorniam.¹⁰

Account
of arch-
bishop
Odo.

Erat enim Odo natione Danus, sed tandem feritate deposita, aliquando Edwardo seniori militaverat; nec multo post clericaliter attonsus, Wiltoniam præsul effectus est. Regem Athel-

¹ *interpolare*] MS., *interpollate*.

² *tentasset*] MS. reads *palpasset*.

³ *subrepto regis*] Malmesbury, *subreptoque regis Edgari*.

⁴ *tumbam*] W. M., *tumulum*.

⁵ *isto*] R. Higden, *illo*.

⁶ *nivali*] R. H., *hyemali*.

⁷ Higden is here abridging Malmesbury (*De Gestis Pontificum*),

but with many alterations. In this passage there seems to be no indication—as there is in some others—that the Hyde Chronicler was making use of both authors.

⁸ R. H., *At, quia*.

⁹ Not in R. H.

¹⁰ R. H., *Wygorniensem*.

Higden's
abridge-
ment of
Malmes-
bury.

stanum amicum sibi effecerat, potissime per illapsum gladii amissi in regiam vaginam, ita ut Cantuariensem sedem sortiretur; quam ut sanctius subiret, cum omnes antecessores sui monachi fuissent, ipse mari transito apud Floriacum juxta Aurelianum monachilia induit, rediit, et regi adhæsit; tandem cum Edredo rege Northanhymbriam,¹ profectus, sacros cineres Wilfridi episcopi advexit Cantuariæ. De qua re inter Can- fol. 26 d. tuarienses et Eboracenses jugis adhuc consertatio vertitur,² utrum, videlicet, ossa majoris Wilfridi apud Ripensem ecclesiam tumulati, aut minoris Wilfridi, qui presbyter et successor Johannis in Eboracensi³ sede fuerat, sint ossa antedicta. Hic etiam Odo Edwyum regem, præcipitis luxus infamem, a Christianitate suspendit. Ob quod Edwyus in omnes⁴ Angliæ monachos vicem reddidit, dum nemo regi præter Odonem et Dunstanum in tota Anglia resistere auderet; quia, ut ait Seneca, "*Gallus in proprio sterquilinio plurimum valet.*"

Itaque⁵ Odo templum suum aliquando discoopertum, toto quo tectura parabatur tempore, ita precibus operuit, ut nec pluviae stillicidium loci madefaceret ambitum; cum tamen plurima vis imbrium⁶ et turbinum illis diebus totum concuteret mundum.⁷

Hujus gloriosi regis Edgari tempore, Dunstanus, Glas- A.D. 957-
toniæ abbas ac post⁸ Wigorniae et Londoniæ præsul, ac 975.
demum Cantuariensis patriarcha ordinatus,⁹ cor regis Acts of St.
Edgari ad consona salutis urgere, mores regis ad subditorum Dunstan.
exemplum et speculum effigiare, et cum excessisset corripere studuit; bene¹⁰ et illum septenni pro illicito sanctimonialis concubitu pœnitentia multavit; ex quo exemplari vulgus coercuit,¹¹ milites composuit, fures fugavit;¹² ordo monasticus revivuit, pro eo quod haberet rectores religiosos, scientia claros, quos nec desidia tardos, nec audacia præcipites effecerat. Itaque inter hanc regis et archiepiscopi morum correspondentiam¹³ clericis optio dabatur, ut aut animum mutarent, aut locis suis valefacerent, melioribus habitacula relinquentes; ut sic nec¹⁴

¹ R. H., *Northimbriam*.

² R. H., *habetur*.

³ R. H., *Eborum*.

⁴ MS., *mons*.

⁵ R. H., *Ita*.

⁶ MS., *ymbrium*.

⁷ In R. Higden (Gale's text), these paragraphs on the life and acts of Odo precede the paragraph which begins "*Tempore quodam.*"

⁸ R. Higden, *deinde*.

⁹ R. H., *tandem Cantuariensem sedem indefessis comens virtutibus*.

¹⁰ R. H., *unde*.

¹¹ MS., *coherent*.

¹² R. H., *refrænavit*.

¹³ R. H. *concordantiam*.

¹⁴ Sic in MS.; R. H., *non*; Malmesbury, *nec degenerabant . . . ædificantium*.

- A.D. 957-975. degenerarent a decore ædium mores inhabitantium. Agri tunc proventu uberi respondebant cultoribus, omnino¹ copia plenis effulsit cornibus, elementa læta, nubila vix ulla, procul pestis et hostis. Higden's abridgement of Malmesbury.
- Story of a monster in Gascony. Circa hæc tempora fuit in Vasconia mulier quædam, ab umbilico sursum divisa, habens duo capita et duo pectora, unde una dormiente seu comedente, altera autem aliquando ventrem faciebat; vixeruntque simul sic multo tempore, nec tamen ambæ simul mortuæ sunt.
- St. Oswald, archbishop of York. Defuncto Asketillo, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, sanctus Oswaldus, præsul Wygornia, suscepit archiepiscopatum, simul² cum Wygorniensi episcopatu illum regens. Qui juxta cathedralem ecclesiam Sancti Petri [Wygornia] construxit aliam beatæ Mariæ, ubi cum monachis [suis] familiariter conversabatur, plebem per hoc in sui favorem multum alliciens, unde et clerici de proxima ecclesia hoc³ videntes, maluerunt monachari, quam sic ludibrio relinqui. Sed et Oswaldus postquam intronizatus est in sede Eboracensi, advocavit in patriam literatos homines, ne illo bono patriam fraudaret, sine quo cætera bona mihi videntur pæne inania; de quibus literatis viris fuit Abbo, Floriacensis monachus, qui præter multam scientiæ frugem, quam Angliæ advexit, vitam sancti Edmundi regis et martyris, rogante Dunstano, descripsit. Is Abbo postmodum domi reversus, et abbas constitutus, cum apud quandam cœnobii sui cellulam, quæ in Vasconia ad regulam dicitur, religionis vigorem vellet exercere, Vasconita crudelitate id non ferente, eliso gutture decessit. At Oswaldus quinque annis supervivens, cum ad lotionem pedum pauperum incumberet, dicendo *Gloria Patri*, decessit.⁴
- fol. 27 a.
- A.D. 970. Rex igitur Edgarus, duodecimo anno regni sui, a beatiss⁵ Dunstano et Oswaldo apud Bathonem inunctus in regem et consecratus [est], circumnavigata septentrionali Britannia ad Urbem Legionum, quæ nunc Cestria appellatur,⁶ cui octo subreguli occurrerunt, cum quibus die quadam ascendit scapham, clavum gubernaculi per flumen Dee ibidem decurrentis manu regens,
- Coronation of Edgar, in the 12th year of his reign,

¹ R. H., *omnis*; Malmesbury, *omnium bonorum copia*, &c. The whole of this passage, or nearly the whole, is abridged by Higden from Malmesbury (*De Gestis Pontificum*, liber I.), but with many alterations.

² R. H., *scilicet*.

³ R. H., *hæc*.

⁴ R. Higden continued. Partly derived from Malmesbury, *De Gestis Pontificum*, lib. 3, but greatly altered and abridged.

⁵ *beatiss*] MS. reads *beato*.

⁶ R. H. (Gale's text), *appulit*.

Higden continued. cæteris regulis ad remos locatis, sicque ad ecclesiam beati A.D. 973. Johannes navigando pervenit. Qui, dum pari pompa remigando and his ad palatium [suum] pervenisset, fertur suis dixisse, tunc de- royal pro- mum quemquam successorum suorum posse gloriari, quando gress on the Dee. tali pompa [tot regibus sibi subsequentibus] potiretur.

Tradunt historiæ Britannicæ, in vita sancti Elcuti, quod dum Edgar's rex Edgarus regionem Glamorganensum, propter eorum con- vision and tumaciam, devastaret, ablata fuit vola sancti Elcuti, [et] in death. collo cujusdam equi¹ suspensa. Qua de causa regi Edgardo, A.D. 975. hora meridiana in strato quiescenti, apparuit quidam pectus ejus lancea percutiens, unde post somnium jussit rex ut rapta restituerentur; veruntamen post novem dies ipse rex obiit. In cujus laudem sic cecinit quidam:—

Henry of Huntingdon.

Auctor opum, vindex scelerum, largitor honorum,²
Sceptryger Edgarus regna superna petit.
Hic alter Salomon, legum pater, orbita pacis;
Quod caruit³ bellis, claruit inde magis.
Templa Deo, templis monachos, monachis dedit agros,
Nequitiae lapsum, justitiæque locum.⁴

Malmesbury.

Sunt tamen qui ingenti gloriæ Edgar tentent venenum⁵ ap- A.D. 957-975. ponere, dicentes ipsum, primis temporibus suis, crudelem fuisse Edgar's in cives, libidinosum in virgines; ut verbi gratia:⁶ — Ethel- vices. woldus quidam comes sibi fuit⁷ a secretis, cui aliquando The mis- injunxerat Wylstridam⁸ filiam Osgari, comitis Devonix, forma sion and spectabilem regiis nuptiis conciliaret, si tamen forma famæ treachery consonaret et veritas conquadraret.⁹ Ille viam celerans, suis of Ethel- potius usibus puellam applicuit. Rediens tandem,¹⁰ quæ con- wold. ducibilia suis forent¹¹ partibus allegans dixit pusiola illam vulgaris et quotidianæ esse formæ, nec regiæ¹² majestati con-

¹ MS., *eque*.

² *honorum*] MS. reads *bonorum*.

³ *caruit*] MS. reads *claruit*.

⁴ These verses are taken from Henry of Huntingdon, book v.

⁵ *venenum*] William of Malmesbury, *nævum*.

⁶ W. M. adds *prioris exemplum ponunt*.

⁷ W. M., *erat . . . sui temporis comes egregius et*.

⁸ *Sic* in MS.; W. M., *huic rex*

injunxerat negotium, ut Elfridam, filiam Orgari ducis Devenensium.

⁹ W. M., *quæ forma sui oculos relatorum pellegerat quatenus eam regiis auribus commendarent,—huic, inquam, præceperat ut illam iret speculatum, nuptias conciliaturus si veritas famæ conquadraret.*

¹⁰ W. M., *ad regem*.

¹¹ W. M., *quæ suis partibus conducerent, allegat speciei vulgaris, &c.*

¹² W. M., *tantæ*.

A.D. 959-
975. venire. Nunciaverunt interim delatores quanta regem¹ Athel- Malmes-
woldus astutia emunxerit. Ille clavo clavum expellens, fraude bury,
scilicet fraudem eludens, frontem serenam comiti ostendit,² abridged.
diemque quo dictam mulierem³ visitaret, quasi joco edixit.⁴ Qui,
The mur- tam terribili ludo quasi exanimatus, comes præcurrit ad con-
der of jugem, rogans ut suæ saluti consuleret, ac quantum posset
Ethelwold. veste et cultu in conspectu regis se turparet.⁵ Sed quid non
audet⁶ fœmina? illa scilicet, vice versa speculo se comit, nihil
penitus omittit quod ephœbi lumbos acuere possit.⁷ In visam
fœminam Rex ardescens,⁸ dissimulato odio, comitem in sylvam
de Werewelle, quæ Harewode dicitur, venandi causa accitum,
jaculo trajecit.⁹ Ubi cum monachus filius comitis accessisset,¹⁰
interrogatus est a rege qualiter talis venatio sibi complaceret,¹¹
respondisse fertur, "Bene, domine Rex, quod enim tibi placet
fol. 27 b. " mihi displicere non debet." Quo dicto ita tumentis regis
animum mansuescit,¹² ut nihil sibi carius postmodum¹³ rex
haberet quam filium comitis quem interfecit.¹⁴ Pro hujus-
modi facti expiatione Elfrida illa postmodum monaste-
rium sanctimonialium apud Werwel construxit. Immo
potius privigni sui Edwardi quem, ea intentione, occidi
procuravit, ut filius suus Etheldredus regnaret.

Edgar's Huic exemplo crudelitatis adjungunt aliud libidinis; quod
amour at scilicet, Deo dicatam virginem de monasterio abstraxerit et
Andover. inquinaverit.¹⁵ Item, quod apud Andeveram, non longe a
Wyntonia, aliquando pernoctans, filiam cujusdam ducis
speciosissimam jussit sibi subduci. Mater vero puellæ
stuprum dedignans,¹⁶ ancillam¹⁷ suam, virginem satis

¹ W. M., *illum*.² W. M., *ostendere*.³ W. M., *tam laudatam mulierem*.⁴ W. M., *edicere*.⁵ W. M., *vestibus se deformaret; tunc primum aperiens facti sui consilium*.⁶ W. M., *præsumit*.⁷ W. M., *nihil omittens . . . et potentis lumbos pertentaret*.⁸ W. M., *visam enim adeo inarsit*.⁹ W. M., *trajiceret*.¹⁰ W. M., *cum filius occisi nothus familiari usu supervenisset*.¹¹ W. M., *ei talis venatio place- ret*.¹² W. M., *mansuefecit*.¹³ W. M., *in vita sua post hæc*.¹⁴ W. M., *quam juvenem illum*.¹⁵ W. M., *virginis Deo dicatæ audiens pulchritudinem, violenter eam a monasterio abstraxit, abstractæ pudorem rapuit, et non semel thoro suo collocavit*.¹⁶ W. M., *quæ concubinatum filiæ dedignaretur*.¹⁷ W. M., *ancillam, adjuta noctis tenebris*.

sane elegantem et lepidam,¹ regis apposuit cubili. A.D. 959-975.

² Irradiante tandem aurora, mulier conata surgere interrogatur cur festinaret, ad opus, inquit, solitum et quotidianum persolvendum. Igitur pro mercede nocturni connubii petit ingenuitatem, ut sic voluptatis regiae conscia de cætero non perferat imperia crudelium dominorum. Mox in risum rex solutus ancillam illam fecit dominam dominorum, sed quomodocumque ista se habeant constat istum salubri poenitentia talia expiasse.

Prædictus dux Athelwoldus, qui occisus erat, ut dicitur, promotione regis Edgari in sylvam de Harewode, filiam habuit nobilissimam ac Deo devotissimam, nomine Elfledam, quam de sacro fonte levavit sanctus Athelwoldus, Wentanæ civitatis episcopus, et ipsam in sanctimoniam apud Romeseyam velavit, et [in] professionem admisit, in abbatissam ejusdem monasterii consecravit, ipsiusque sepulturam sollenniter celebravit.

Edgarus, propter carnis suæ illecebrosas insolentias, a beato Dunstano vigore pontificali persæpe correptus est, ita quod a sextodecimo anno ætatis suæ, quo rex constitutus est, usque ad tricesimum annum, sine regio insigni regnaverit, nec nisi triennio supervixit postquam Bathoniæ coronatus est. Post mortem vero ejus, res et spes Anglorum retro sublapsæ sunt.

Habuit rex iste insignis Edgarus duas uxores et unam concubinam, ex quibus proles procreaverat. Prima conjux erat filia Ordmeri ducis potentissimi, cognomento *Candida filia*, de qua genuit sanctum Edwardum, qui post ipsum regnabat, ante videlicet Etheldredum. Secunda conjux erat filia Osgari, ducis Devonien-
sis, nomine Elfrida, ex qua genuit Edmundum qui obiit ante patrem, et Etheldredum qui post eum regnavit,

¹ W. M., *nec inelegantem nec illepidam*.

² This is an abridgment, in dif-

ferent words, of the story as told by Malmesbury.

Notice of Elfleda, abbess of Romsey, daughter of Ethelwold.

Penance imposed on Edgar, by Dunstan.

Recapitulation of Edgar's family.

A.D. 959-975, scilicet mortuo sancto Edwardo. Ex concubina vero, vocabulo Wlfrida, genuit sanctam Editham, quæ multis ac claris miraculis coruscans, apud Wyltoniam requiescit.

Edgar's
benevo-
lence to
monas-
teries.

Rex iste inclitus Edgarus, quamvis singulis monasteriis per Angliam carissimus extiterat amicus, specialissimus tamen extitit benefactor ac fundator Novi Monasterii Wyntoniae, quod modo Hyda nominatur, prout elucidabunt scripta subsequencia.

A.D. 966. [§ 2.] *Incipit Carta Privilegii Edgari benignissimi principis concessa Novo Monasterio Wyntoniae, quod modo Hyda appellatur; cujus rubrica sic cancellatur:*

fol. 27 c. + *Edgar rex hoc privilegium Novo edidit Monasterio, ac Omnipotenti Domino ejusque genitrici Mariae ejus laudans magnalia concessit.* Collated with MS. Cott. Vesp. A. 8.

CAP. I.

Charter
granted by
Edgar to
New Min-
ster, after-
wards
Hyde.
Proem.

Omnipotens totius machinae Conditor, ineffabili pietate, universa mirifice moderatur, quæ condidit; qui coæterno videlicet Verbo, quædam ex nihilo edidit, quædam ex informi subtilis Artifex propagavit materia. Angelica quippe creatura, ut informis materia nullis rebus existentibus, divinitus formata luculento resplenduit vultu; male, proh dolor! libero utens arbitrio, contumaci arrogans fastu, Creatori universitatis famulari dedignans, semetipsum Creatori æquiparans; æternis barathri incendiis, cujusvis complicibus demersus jugi merito cruciatur miseria. Hoc itaque themate totius sceleris peccatum exorsum est.

Quare hominem condidit, et quid ei commisit.

CAP. II.

Evacuata namque¹ polorum sede, et eliminata tumidi fastus spurcitia, summus totius bonitatis Arbiter, lucidas

¹ *Evacuata namque*] MS. reads *Animaque*.

cœlorum sedes, non sine cultore passus torpere; forma-
tis ex informi materia diversarum rerum speciebus, hominem tandem ex limo conditum, vitæ spiraculo ad
sui formavit similitudinem; cui universa totius cosmi superficie, condita subjiciens, seipsum suosque posteros
sibi subjecit, quatenus ejus exsecutura posteritas angelorum suppleret numerum, cœlorum sedibus superbia
turgente detrusum.

A.D. 966.
Charter of
King
Edgar,
continued.

Qualiter in Paradiso sine crimine conversatus sit.

CAP. III.

Qui Paradisiacæ voluptatis amœnitate locatus, nullius rei patiebatur dispendium, sed ei totius mundi ad votum suppeditabat facultas. Totius namque bonitatis ubertate fruente nulla ei res instita resistebat; amore¹ altithrono devote obsequenti creatura cuncta famulabatur subjecta. Fruebatur lætabundus Creatoris tripudio, et angelorum alacriter utebatur consortio. Non eum corporalis debilitabat imbecilitas, nec animi affligebat anxietas. Non typo levis raptabatur superbiæ, sed suo se conjungens auctori humilis pollebat mirifice. Non eum inanis tumidum vexabat gloria, sed devotum Creatoris magnificabat memoria. Non invidia eum alieno torquebat profectu, sed charitatis jugiter lætabatur amplexu. Non ira cruciabatur infestus, sed charitatis tranquillitate leniebatur patientissimus. Non eum tristitia mœrore dejiciebat, sed gaudii spiritualis spe pollente florebat. Non avaritia nimium incitabatur cupidus, sed dapsilitatis studio exercebatur largissimus. Non illicito massicus² delectabatur edulio, sed parcitate contentus licito utebatur cibario. Non luxuria eum stimulabat nefaria, sed continentia competens constringebat ad præmia. Omnium policrates virtutum, cunctis carens adversis, omnibus florens prosperis, rite pollebat ingenuus.

*Quomodo Cælum sine morte conscendere confidebat, et
Diabolus invidus ne ascenderet impediēbat.*

fol. 27 d.

CAP. IV.

Qui prole ad numerum patrata superbientium angelorum, universa comitante prosapia, sine loeto² gustato ligni

¹ amore] Cott. MS. reads *quippe*. | ² Sic in MS.

A.D. 966.

vetiti fructu, æthereos æternæ beatitudinis suggestus triviatim, cum Domino regnans conscendere macrobius confidebat. Invidus igitur hoc animadvertens Zabulus, nimia percussus invidia, rimari callide versutus cœperat, quibus insidiis ne ad tantam numinis conscenderet gloriam, subdolus deciperet; pro nihilo forte ducens concessa, illicita nimium allubescendo laudans, mulierem admodum fragilem pellexit. Quæ sui detrimento minime contenta, virum muliebriter victum, blandis suasionibus delinitum, exili, heu! malo gustato, sibi similem faciens, perdidit.

Quomodo in hac miseria omnibus privati virtutibus dejiciuntur, tandemque Cataclysmate demuntur.

CAP. V.

Utrique tandem præfatis privati donariis, Paradisi eliminati metis, in præsentis vitæ ærumnam miserrimi dejiciuntur. Contemnentes Conditorem, a cunctis insequuntur creatis. Vita desiit, mors inolevit. Virtutum caterva recedente, vitiorum cumulus successit. Succedente nepotum prosapia, successit cumulata criminum collegio. Universi cum suis sceleribus cataclysmate dempti, tandem octo utriusque sexus reservatis, tabescendo deficiunt. Vitiis copiose surgentibus, Conditor se hominem fecisse indoluit. Postremo misericors mortalibus, ut pollicitus est, succurrit.

Quomodo Christus natus sua nos passione redemit, ac cælos conscendere fecit. CAP. VI.

Stella emicuit matutina, quæ suo radio mundi tenebras fugaret. Fausta resplenduit Maria, cujus utero virginali Christus ineffabiliter editus, peccatorum tenebra Mediator clementissimus dempsit. Viguit Christus virtutibus plenus; incanduit Judæa ingenti rancore repleta. Carnem suscipiens, pro nobis pati voluit. Quod ejus permissu infelix audacter complevit Judæa. Ligno quippe perditum, ligni scandens gabulum, genus redemit humanum. Universas namque hominum dæmon nationes ludificando insultans, jure ut mandati transgressorem possidens, morte mulctabat perpetua. Surgens¹ vero a mortuis ultorem

¹ MS. reads *Sanguis*.

trophæo crucis devicit; prædam de perfidi leonis ore A.D. 966. tulit; secumque super æthera vehens supernis angelorum Charter of cœtibus consociavit. Ut cum eo communi contubernio King Edgar, fruenter, bonitate perspicui, virtutum omnium ubertate continued. referti, expertes peccati, omni contagione privati, sine fine post diem judicii restauratis corporibus, exultantes regnarent. Hanc præcipuam sine dubio gloriam credentibus, qui Trinitatis veræque unitatis fidem bonis insudantes operibus sectantur, pollicitus, non credentibus supplicium minatus æternum perpetuis barathri incendiis justissime spopondit.

XI *De benevolo Regis meditamine.* CAP. VII.

Hinc ego Edgar, divina favente gratia, totius Albionis fol. 28 a. Basileus, rimari magnopere cœperam, quid operum studio exercerem, ut ad tantam gloriam perveniens, Christi sanctorumque ejus cœlo collocatus contubernio coronatus fruerer, tantamque inferni miseriam devitarem. Instigante etenim Domini clementia, occurrit animo, ut ipse criminibus cessarem cunctis, atque bonis operibus insistens, forma factus gregi, quousque nostri regiminis gubernamine degentes, lucrificerem. Quosdam igitur suasionibus invitans ad præmia, quosdam terroribus compellens ad gloriam, bona ædificans, mala ut Domino faciente potui, dissipavi. Scriptum quippe per Hieremiam memini Prophetam, "*Ecce constitui te super gentes*" "*et super regna, ut evellas et destruas, et disperdas et dissipes, et ædifices et plantes.*"¹ Talibus igitur exhortatus doctrinis,² quibus nos Dominus per Prophetam clementer admonuit, agens, Christo favente,³ in terris, quod ipse juste egit in cœlis, extricans videlicet Domini cultura criminum spurcitias, virtutum semina sedulus agricola inserui.

Qua ratione, Clericos eliminans; Monachos collocavit.
CAP. VIII.

Timens ne æternam incurrerem miseriam, si adepta potestate, non facerem quod ipse, qui operatur omnia quæ in cœlo vult et in terra, suis exemplis justus exa-

¹ Jerem. i. 10.

² MS. reads *doctoribus*.

³ *favente*] Cott. MS. reads *faciente*.

A.D. 966.

minator innotuit, vitiorum¹ cuneos canonicorum e diversis nostri regiminis cœnobiis Christi vicarius eliminavi. Quod nullis mihi intercessionibus prodesse poterant, sed potius, ut beatus ait Gregorius, "*Justi vindictam judicis provocarent qui variis vitiorum nævis contaminati, non agentes quæ Deus jubendo volebat, omnia quæ volebat rebelles faciebant,*" avidus inquisitor advertens, gratos Domino monachorum cuneos, qui pro nobis incunctanter intercederent, nostri juris monasteriis devotus hilariter collocavi.

Quod Sancti Spiritus gratia compunctus, Abbatem et Monachos in Novo constituit Monasterio. CAP. IX.

Hac itaque ratione Sancti Spiritus attactus flamine, locum Domini mundans Wyntaniensis ecclesiæ Novi Monasterii arcisterium nostro Salvatori, ejusque genitrici semper Virgini Mariæ, et omnibus Apostolis, cum cæteris sanctis, dicatum restauravi. Sciens scriptum: "*Consentientes et facientes, pari constringuntur pœna rebellionis, Omnipotentis voluntati obviantes,*" possessionem Domini usurpare non sustinens, clericos lascivientes repuli, ac veros Dei cultores monachico gradu fungentes, qui pro nostris nostrorumque inibi quiescentium excessibus sedulo intercederent servitio, quo eorum intercessionibus nostri regiminis status vigeret munitus, abbatem, Christo cooperante, eligens altithrono subjectus illic devote ordinavi. Hoc subnixè efflagitans deosco, ut quod in suis egi, hoc agat in mihi ab ipso conlatis, scilicet, adversarios nostros dejiciens, amicos sublimando provehat, ut inimicos sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ deprimens, amicos ejus, monachos videlicet, beatificans justificavi.

fol. 28 b.

De illorum anathemate qui Monachis insidiantur.

CAP. X.

Si autem qualibet occasione, diabolo instigante, contigerit, ut fastu superbientis arrogantiae dejecti canonici monachorum gregem, quam ego venerans cum pastore in Dei constitui possessione, dejicere insidiando voluerint, agatur de eis et de omnibus, qui quolibet munere cœcati juvamen eis impenderint, quod actum est de angelis superbientibus et de protoplasto diaboli fraude

¹ vitiorum] Cott. MS. vitiosorum.

seducto, ut Paradisi, videlicet, limitibus sublimibusque regni cœlorum sedilibus ejecti, cum his, qui Domini famulatum aspernantes contempserunt, barathri incendiis detrusi jugi crucientur miseria. Nec inde evulsi se gloriantur evasisse tormenta, sed cum Juda, Christi proditore, ejusque complicitibus, Acheronte conglutinati, frigore stridentes, fervore perusti, lætitia privati, mœrore anxii, catenis igneis compediti, lictorumque metu perclusi, scelerum memoria confusi, totius bonitatis recordatione semoti, æterno lugubres puniantur cruciatu.

A.D. 966.
Charter of
King
Edgar,
continued.

Item, de anathemate insidiantium. CAP. XI.

Qui autem jam prædictos Novi Wyntaniensis ecclesiæ cœnobii monachos, vel quoslibet ejusdem ordinis nostro regimine degentes, e monasteriis, quæ vitiorum spurcitas expurgans Jesu Christo Domino nostro, victo dæmone adquisivi, eliminare præsumens voluerit, anathema sit; et eadem maledictione qua Cayn parricida, qui fratrem suum Abel stimulante invidia lividus interemit, mastigia addictus est, sine termino teneatur obnoxius, atque in Dei persecutione continuo perseverans, in hac vita nullum dignitatis adquirat honorem, nec in futuro sine miseria umquam persistat, sed eum Ananiæ et Saphiræ una Styx porragine ejulantem crucians complectatur.

De benedictione Monachos venerantium. CAP. XII.

Quicumque prætitulatos monachos bonis quibuslibet locupletans ditare voluerit, Creator cunctitenens clementer eos eorumque progeniem totius ubertate prosperitatis, hic et in futuro sæculo ditando locupletet. Scriptis decenter eorum in libro vitæ nominibus, cum Christo portionem in cœlorum habitaculis habeant, qui monachos suos, quos nostris congregatos temporibus possidet, vel verbis, vel factis, sanctitatis studio honoraverint.

Quales et qualiter Monachi in hoc Monasterio conversentur. CAP. XIII.

Regulares igitur monachi, non sæculares in præfato, Christo comite, degentes monasterio regulæ moribus

A.D. 966. obtemperent; patres venerantes spirituales, sanctorum patrum imitentur exempla; nil agentes, nisi quod communis monasterii regula, vel majorum demonstraverit norma. A sæcularibus igitur pompis remoti, toto nisu corporis custodiant et animæ castitatem. Humilitatis studio pollentes, corpus parcimonie vigore munientes, alacri constringant animo. Civium convivæ intra urbem perpetuo interdictu fieri erubescant. In civitate degentes, in refectorio pompaticas lascivasque sæcularium delicias ut melancholiam apporiantes, licitis charitativi utantur cibariis. Extra refectorium autem minime, nisi domo infirmorum ægroti decubuerint, edentes licite quæ jussi fuerint. Sacri summique ordinis hospites, si ratio exegerit, et peregrini ordinati longo terrarum spatio venientes, ad abbatis mensam in refectorio cautissime invitentur; laicis in hospitio concedens exhibeatur humanitas. Monachorum quispiam manducandi vel bibendi cum eis, secundum patrum decreta licentiam non habeat; in refectorio autem, edendi causa vel bibendi, non introducantur. Pauperes ut Christus ingenti cordis suscipiantur tripudio.

fol. 28 c.

De Abbatum electione. CAP. XIV.

Divinarum studio scripturarum luculentissime eruditi, orationum frequentia assidue occupati, charitatis amplexu lætissimi, fidei exercitio promptissimi, spe provehente sincerissimi, pace concorditer fixi, omniumque virtutum flore decorati, ad finem usque cœptum tantæ bonitatis initium, Christo juvante, perducentes eadem gloriosi fruantur libertate, quam beatus patronus Benedictus omnibus regulæ præcepto subjectis, instituit. Scilicet, ut post abbatis obitum, tunc temporis regentis, abbatem [ex eadem] ordinent congregatione quem sibi omnis concors congregatio, sive pars quamvis minima congregationis, salubriori elegerit consilio.

Qualiter Rex, Abbatem et Monachos venerantes muniat. CAP. XV.

Reges itaque quicunque nostri fuerint successores, nullam extraneam personam, jus tyrannidis super monachos exercentem imponant, ne forte Deus eos damnans et regno deponat et vita. Electum vero a fratribus

Christi vicarium dignanter suscipiant, eumque charita A.D. 966.
tis igne succensi locupletando venerentur; juvamen in Charter of
quantum indiguerit, Christi amore compuncti, alacriter King
impendant. Mutuo namque confortati juvamine, in nullo Edgar,
a regulæ præceptis discordantes, Domini gregem non continued.
mercenarii, sed pastores fidissimi, luporum rictibus exi-
mentes intrepidi defendant.

*Qualiter Abbas et Monachi Regem a dæmonum ten-
tatione eripiant. CAP. XVI.*

Abbas autem armis succinctus spiritualibus monacho-
rum cuneo hinc inde vallatus, charismatum cœlestium
rore perfusus, aerias dæmonum expugnans versutias;
regem omnemque sui regiminis clerum, Christo, cujus
virtute dimicat, juvante, a rabida hostium persecutione
invisibilium solerter spiritus gladio defendens, fidei
scuto subtili protegens, tutamine robusto prælians,
triumpho miles eripiat imperterritus.

*Qualiter Rex Abbatem et Monachos ab hominum
persecutione defendat. CAP. XVII.*

Rex itidem terrenus cœlestis castra Regis fortissimo ro- fol. 28 d.
borans munimine, armis sæcularibus visibiles expugnans
adversarios, hostiumque rabiem sævientium adnihilando
dejiciens, Conditoris sui pascua gregemque sollicita in-
expugnabilis tueatur custodia, quatenus ad vitæ bravium
pervenians æternis tripudians fruatur bonis, “quæ nec
“ oculus videre aliquatenus potuit humanus, nec in hominis
“ cor ullatenus ascendit, quæ præparavit Deus diligentibus
“ se.”

De monasticæ possessionis libertate. CAP. XVIII.

Sint præfati monasterii rura, omnis[que] monachorum
possessio, in rebus magnis vel modicis, internis vel ex-
ternis, in urbanis vel suburbanis, prædiis, campis, pra-
tis, pascuis, sylvis, molendinis, rivulorumque cursibus,
æterna libertate in Christi nomine ejusque genitricis
ditata.

A.D. 966. *Quod nullus sæcularium Monasterii possessionem inlicite usurpet.* CAP. XIX.

Sæcularium quispiam ausu temerario jus tyrannidis non in Christi cultura præsumptuosus exerceat. Non minuat, instigante Diabolo, quod Sancti Spiritus instinctu tam a me, quam a prædecessoribus meis, necnon a Catholicis utriusque sexus hominibus, largiflua concessum est dapsilitate.

De benedictione augentium. CAP. XX.

Augenti tribuat rerum cunctarum Opifex tranquillum vitæ præsentis excursum, longævam instantis temporis [vitam] futuram æternæ beatitudinis talionem, sufficientem victualium ubertatem, interminabile prosperitatis augmentum, copiosum virtutum omnium juvamen.

De maledictione minuentium. CAP. XXI.

Minuentem perpetua possideat miseria, in Domini manens persecutione, ejus genitricis sanctorumque omnium incurrat offensam, præsentis vitæ adversitas illi semper eveniat, nulla ei bonitatis accidat prosperitas, omnia ejus peculia inimici vastantes diripiant, in futuro autem æterni miserrimum cum hædis in sinistra positum damnent cruciatus; si non satisfactione emendaverit congrua, quod in Domini usurpans detraxit censura.

Quibus modis sæcularibus obtemperent, et quod nullius reatus hoc Domini Privilegium minuere valeat.

CAP. XXII.

Tribus tantummodo causis sæcularibus obtemperent præceptis: rata, videlicet, expeditione, pontis arcisve constructione, alias æterna ditati glorientur libertate. Reatus quippiam si, incitante dæmone, seductus, vel abbas vel fratrum aliquis fragiliter, quod absit, contraxerit, justitia purgante secundum regulæ præceptum abolitus damnetur, maneatque præfatæ munificentiae libertas Altithrono per nostram humilitatem oblata, ad monachorum usus gratuite sibi famulantium inviolabilis, æterna libertate jucunda, quia Deus, qui hanc privilegii

largifluam donationem locumque, cum universa monachorum familia, ruraque¹ omnia sacro subjecta cœnobio possidet, nunquam reatum commisit, nec ullo unquam tempore committet. Sit igitur præfata libertas æterna, quia Deus libertatis possessor æternus est.

A.D. 966.

fol. 29 a.

Charter of King

Edgar,

continued.

Quotiens et quare in anni circulo hoc fratribus legatur Privilegium. CAP. XXIII.

Anno incarnationis Dominicæ nongentesimo sexagesimo sexto, scripta est hujus privilegii syngrapha his testibus consentientibus, quorum inferius nomina ordinatim caraxantur:²

- ✚ Ego Edgar, divina largiente gratia, Anglorum Basileus, hoc privilegii donum nostro largiens Redemptori, locoque ejus sanctissimo primus omnium regum monachorum inibi collegium constituens, manu propria signum agiæ crucis imprimens confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Dunstan, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, largifluam benevoli regis donationem venerans, crucis signaculo corroboravi.
- ✚ Ego Edmund, clito, legitimus præfati regis filius, crucis signaculum infantili florens ætate propria indidi manu.
- ✚ Ego Edward, eodem rege clito procreatus, præfatam patris munificentiam crucis signo consolidavi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfðpyð, legitima præfati regis conjux, mea legatione monachos eodem loco rege annuente constituens, crucem impressi.
- ✚ Ego Eadgifu, prædicti regis avia, hoc opus egregium crucis taumate consolidavi.
- ✚ Ego Oscytyl, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Apelpoð, ecclesiæ Wyntoniensis episcopus, regis gloriosissimi benevolentiam, abbatem mea altum mediocritate, et alumnos quos educavi, illi commendans, crucis signaculo benedixi.

¹ ruraque] MS. reads juraque.

| ² caraxantur] Sic in both MSS.

A.D. 966.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops:—*

Ramsbury.

Worcester.

Wells.

Rochester.

Selsey.

Hereford.

Lichfield.

✚ Ego Ælfstan, Londoniensis ecclesiæ pontifex,
consolidavi.

✚ Ego Osulf, episcopus, confirmavi.

✚ Ego Ospold, episcopus, consignavi.

✚ Ego Bysehtelm, episcopus, confirmavi.

✚ Ælfstan, episcopus, consolidavi.

✚ Ego Eadelm, episcopus, confirmavi.

✚ Ego Aðulf, episcopus, consignavi.

✚ Ego Wynsyge, episcopus, confirmavi.

✚ Æscpīg, abbas, consolidavi.

✚ Ego Osgar, abbas, consignavi.

✚ Ego Osobysihe,¹ abbas.

✚ Ego Ælfstan, abbas.

✚ Ego Æðelgar, abbas, primus huic loco abbas
ordinatus.

✚ Ego Osdgar, dux.

✚ Ego Æðelstan, dux.

✚ Ego Æðelpine, dux.

✚ Ego Æðelpearð, minister.

✚ Ego Ælfpearð, minister.

✚ Ego Wulfstan, minister.

Omnes qui nominatim huic privilegio regis jussu descripti videntur,² posteritatis nostræ prosapiam subnixæ deprecemur, ut manuum nostrarum vadimonium Christi cruce firmatum nequaquam violantes irritum faciant; si successorum quispiam temeritatis ausu violare præsumserit, corporis et sanguinis Jesu Christi participatione privatus, perpetua damnatus perditione, anathema³ sit, nisi divino propitiante respectu, ad humilem satisfactionem resipiscens, conversus fuerit.

*Sequitur Carta de Aveltone [? Dunkstone], Titellescumbe,
et Wynterburne.*

Carta de
Dunkstone,
fol. 29 b.

Annunte altithroni Moderatoris imperio totius Albionis
triviatim potitus regimine, non immemor ob hoc mihi
recidiva fore concessa ut his strenue æterna lucrarer.

¹ *Osobysihe*] *Sic* in MS. In the copy of this Charter contained in the Cotton MS., Vesp. A. viii., *Ordbyriht*. This MS. gives eight

additional signatures which do not appear in the *Liber de Hyda*.

² *videntur*] Cott. MS., Vesp. A. viii., reads *videmur*.

³ *anathema*] MS., *anathemata*.

Quapropter ego Edgar, totius Britanniae Basileus, quas-
dam villas, ut nominantur, Dunkstone,² habens quinque
hydas terrae et ecclesiam; Sueyse, cum viginti-octo hydīs
terræ et ecclesia; Titelescumbe, cum decem hydīs
terræ;³ et quandam ruris [particulam], duos videlicet
cassatos terræ, loco qui celebri Wynterburna nuncupatur
vocabulo, do et concedo in puram et perpetuam elee-
mosinam novæ Wyntoniensi ecclesiæ beato Petro apos-
tolorum principi dicatæ, necnon Sancto Edocio, cujus
reliquiæ inibi miraculis coruscant,⁴ cum omnibus uten-
silibus, pratis, videlicet, pascuis, rivulis, [quæ] æterna
largita sunt hæreditate, perspicuis;⁵ ut canonicos qui
incurribiles perdurarent de ecclesia dicta ejeci, mona-
chos de Abindoniæ loco substitui. Sint autem prædictæ
villæ, rus, mansiones, terræ, rivuli, omni terrenæ servi-
tutis jugo libera, tribus exceptis, rata, videlicet, expedi-
tione, pontis arcisve restauratione. Si quis autem hanc
nostram donationem in aliud quam constituimus trans-
ferre voluerit, privatus consortio sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ
æternis barathri incendiis lugubris jugiter cum Juda,
Christi proditore, ejusque complicibus, puniatur, si non
satisfactione emendaverit congrua, quod contra nostrum
deliquit decretum. Anno Domini, etc.⁶

Titeles-
combe, and
Winter-
bourne.

*Sequitur Connotatio terminorum de duobus hydīs A.D. 966.
terræ pertinentibus ad Wynterborne;*

In lingua Saxonica:—

Dis rindon þa landgemæpa æt Wintepburnan, Boundaries
to þam .ii. hidan: æperst, of Cipeanna dene, of land at
andlang fuph binnan Pantepcnolle, innan þone Winter-
pege; þonne of þam pege ut æt norðgæte, on bourne,⁽¹⁾
þone rmalan pæp; of þam rmalan pæp innan in Anglo-
Saxon.

¹ In margin of MS.

² In MS. *Aveltone* [i.e. Alton] was first written; then struck out with the pen, and *Dunkstone* written above it.

³ Here the words *et ecclesia* have been written, and struck out.

⁴ *coruscant*] Cott. MS., Vesp. A. viii., reads *clarescunt*, and the

correction is intercalated in Mac-
clesfield MS.

⁵ *perspicuis*] *Sic* in Macclesfield and in Cotton MSS.

⁶ *Domini, etc.*] *Sic* in MS., these words being added in the margin. What follows in Cotton MS. will be found in the Appendix of this Volume.

A.D. 966

þa heperþnet; þonne andlang þære heperþnet
inne þære peaðan hañ; þonne of þære peaðan
hañ, andlang þære fuph eft inne Cipenanna
dene, caraxantur.¹

*Sequitur Connotatio, in Anglicis:*²—

The same,
(2) in
English.

These ben the twey hyde markys, that longen to Wyn-
terborne: Begyn, first, at Chyppendene, so forth, along
the furw, wyth inne Wantisknolle; fro Wantysknolle
wythynne the wey; than fro that wey owth to the north-
þate, to the small pathe; fro the small pathe, forthwyth
ynne Herestret, than along Herestret, wythynne the reed
hegge; than fro the red hegghe, along the furw, aþen
wythynne Chyppyndene.

*Sequitur Connotatio limitum prædictorum, in lingua
Latina:*—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Hi³ sunt limites duarum hydarum terræ apud Wyn-
terburne: Incipias in primis apud Chyppendene, sic per
longum pertranseas furgum quod jacet infra Wantis-
knolle; a Wantisknolle ad intra pertranseas viam inibi
jacentem; ab illa via ad extra ad limitem vocatum *the*
northþate, recte ad parvam illam semitam; ab illa semita
recte ad interiora limitis vocata *Herestret*; tunc per
longum *Herestret* ad intra limitem nuncupatum *the Reed*
hegghe; deinde a *Reed hegghe*, per longum furgum illud,
iterum ad intra Chyppendene.

fol. 29 c.

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo sexagesimo
sexto scripta hæc carta, concessio, et donatio; his testi-
bus consentientibus:—

✚ Ego Edgarus, rex Anglorum, hoc donum, nostro
largiente Redemptore, locoque ejus sanctissimo
primus omnium regum monachorum inibi col-
legium constituens, manu propria signum ✚
agiæ crucis imprimens, confirmavi.

✚ Ego Dunstanus, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepi-
scopus, largifluam benevoli regis donationem
venerans, crucis signaculo ✚ corroboravi.

✚ Ego Edmundus, clito, legitimus præfati regis

¹ caraxantur] *Sic* in MS.

² See the translation in Appendix.

³ *Hi*] MS. *Hic*.

*Sees of the
subscribing
bishops :—*

Worcester.
Ramsbury.
Wells.
Selsey.
Hereford.

- filius, crucis signaculum infantuli + florens A.D. 966.
ætate propria indidi manu. Iterum, Charter of
+ Ego Edwardus, eodem rege clito procreatus, King
præfatam + patris munificentiam crucis signo Edgar,
consolidavi. continued.
- + Ego Estrild,¹ legitima præfati regis conjux, mea
concessione monachis eodem loco + dono regis
crucem impressi.
- + Ego Edina, prædicti regis ava, + hoc donum
regis crucis taumate consolidavi.
- + Ego Asketillus, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepis-
copus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Athelwoldus, ecclesiæ Wyntoniensis episco-
pus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Athelstanus, Londoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus,
donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Oswaldus, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Othulphus,² episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Byrthelmus, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Aldelmus, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Athulphus, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Anisius, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Ascuuyus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Osgarus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Albryctus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Alfstanus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Algarus, primus abbas huic loco ordinatus,
Christo gubernante, benevoli regis donationem
accepi et confirmavi.
- + Ego Alfherd, dux, donationem regis confirmavi.
- + Ego Aelfeac, dux, confirmavi.
- + Ego Ordarus, dux, confirmavi.
- + Ego Athelgarus, dux, confirmavi.
- + Ego Alwynus, comes, confirmavi.
- + Ego Burthnotus, comes, confirmavi.
- + Ego Wlune [?], miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Brycfertus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Oswardus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Athelwardus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Wylferdus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Byrthancus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Wlwynus, miles, confirmavi.
- + Ego Wlstanus, miles, confirmavi.

¹ *Estrild*] Sic in MS. for *Ælfþrīþ*. | ² *Othulphus*] Sic in MS. for
See above, p. 201. | *Osulphus*.

[CHAPTER XX.]

A.D. 975. *Incipit* CHRONICA SANCTI EDWARDI REGIS ET MARTYRIS, FILII EDGARI REGIS.

Cap. XX.
Chronica
Sci. Ed-
wardi
Regis et
Martyris.

Accession
of Edward
the Martyr,
A.D. 975.
fol. 29 d.

Appear-
ance of a
comet, and
what en-
sued.

Quarrels of
the monks
and secular
priests.

Councils
held at
Winches-
ter and at
Calne.

The fall of
the floor
at Calne.

Anno Domini nongentesimo septuagesimo quinto, Edwardus juvenis, filius primogenitus Edgari regis, ope sancti Dunstani cæterorumque præsulum in regem erigitur, contra voluntatem quorundam optimatum, et potissime novercæ suæ Elfrithæ, quæ filium suum Etheldredum septennem provehere conabatur, ut sic ipsa potius sub ejus nomine imperaret. Regnavitque quasi quatuor annis. Ex tunc felicitas regni minuta est. Nam visa est in firmamento stella comata, quæ semper vel pestem provincialium, vel mutationem regni, portendere solet. Nec mora, secuta est sterilitas arvi, fames hominum, mors animalium. Sed etiam Alferus, princeps Merciorum, reginæ Alfrithæ per omnia favens, ejectis monachis quos Edgarus instituerat, clericos cum concubinis reinduxit; sed Dunstanus et comes Est-Anglorum viriliter restiterunt. Clerici namque nuper expulsi rediviva jurgia suscitarent, dicentes, miserabile fore dedecus ut novus advena veteres incolas a sedibus pellat, hoc non Deo gratum, qui veteri habitatori hoc concessit, nec probo homini hoc acceptum, qui sibi illud timere posset, quod alteri fieri vidisset. Ea de re celebri synodo apud Wyntoniam primo coacta, imago crucifixi de pariete locuta est, veram Dunstani viam fore, sed adhuc non sedatis animis tortuosorum, apud Calne, vicum regium, concilium indictum est. Ubi cum, absente rege propter tenellam ad hoc ætatem, considentibus in cœnaculo Angliæ senatoribus, sanctus Dunstanus validis convitiis jaculis impeteretur, solarium totum, cum axibus et trabibus, dissiluit et cecidit, quibusdam exinde peremptis, quibusdam per-

petuo læsis. Omnibus autem saltem contritis, excepto A.D. 975. Dunstano, qui probe evasit. Quod quidem miraculum peperit subsequentibus illius querelæ silentium.

Higden,
abridging
Malmes-
bury.

Dum igitur¹ juvenis Edwardus venatu lassus in redeundo Murder of King Edward. sitiret, inter pocula quæ sibi noverca porrexit, sica percussus [est.] Unde et sonipede² suo quibus poterat viribus ad effugiendum agitato, uno pede lapsus, alteroque per devia tractus, undante cruore, apud Corvesgate signa mortis dedit. Tunc ipsi apud Warham per triennium ignobiliter sepulto arriserunt divina miracula. Nam cœlesti luce de summis evulsa,⁴ claudus recepit gressum,⁵ mutus, cæcus, et surdus organum, omnis denique invalidudo sospitatis⁶ sumpsit⁷ statum. Quo rumore excitata⁸ interfectorix ipsius properat jumento vecta, quod quidem nec flagris nec clamoribus accedere potuit; mutatum sæpius jumentum illud⁹ idem ostendit, quamobrem quod ipsa non potuit, per alium effecit. Nam Alferus,¹⁰ minister ejus, qui nuper in Mercia extrusis monachis clericos induxerat, corpus Edwardi apud Septoniam, quæ est Schaftysbyrye,¹¹ sollenniter¹² His burial and translation. tumultavit.

Succedente tempore pars corporis ejus apud Leofmonasterium, id est Leministram, juxta Herefordiam, [pars apud Abendon, translata est.]¹³ [Locus vero apud Septoniam,]¹⁵ ubi pulmo ejus adhuc integra viriditate palpitat, Edwardistowe nuncupatur; ut dicit Ranulphus Cestrensis, in suo *Polychronicon*, libro sexto, capitulo duodecimo.¹⁵

Et, ut scribit Willelmus Malmesbyriensis, libro secundo, *De Regibus*, pro hac interfectione, prædicta Elfritha fol. 30 a. Nunneries founded by Elfrida. duo construxit monasteria fœminarum, non longe a Saresbyria, unum apud Ambresbyry,¹⁶ et aliud apud Werwelle, in comitatu

¹ R. Higden.

² MS., *sompedede*.

³ MS., *Sunt*.

⁴ R. Higden, *emissa*.

⁵ MS., *egressum*.

⁶ MS., *hospitatis*.

⁷ R. Higden, *suscepit*.

⁸ R. Higden, *excita*.

⁹ R. H., *id*.

¹⁰ R. H., *Elferus*.

¹¹ R. H., *Schaftesburia*.

¹² MS., *solempniter*.

¹³ Not in Higden.

¹⁴ MS. omits all the words within

brackets, and leaves both sentences incomplete.

¹⁵ Higden's account is abridged from Malmesbury with some variations.

¹⁶ Malmesbury mentions Elfrida's retirement to Wherwell, and her austere penances, but says nothing of the foundation of the *two* monasteries. (Compare § 162 of Hardy's text with § 157.) The Hyde Chronicler obviously continues to copy Higden, to the end of this paragraph.

A.D. 975. Suthamptonensi, per septem miliaria distans a Wyntonia; ubi Higden. ipsa, deposita terrena pompa, diu et dire pœnituit, jugi cilicio et jejunio corpus frangens, quod quondam fuerat speciosum; cruces quas poterat jugiter fronti et pectori imprimens, ibique requiescit. Nec tamen omnino vindictam evasit Elferus¹ prædictus quin et Alfricus,² qui post annum a tumultatione prædicti martyris a pediculis vermibus penitus sit consumptus.

Fulbert,
bishop of
Chartres;
and a
legend
concerning
him.

His temporibus floruit Fulbertus, Carnotensis episcopus, vir quidem in beatæ Mariæ amore præcellens. Qui inter cætera opera laudabilia, composuit in laudem beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ illa duo responsoria, *Stirps Jesse*; *Solem Justitiæ*; et hymnum,³ *Chorus Novæ Jerusalem*. Cui aliquando ægrotanti, tanquam in mortis janua constituto, apparuit beata Virgo Maria ac quid timeret quæsivit. Cui ille, "Domina mea, de tua misericordia spero, sed de Filii tui judicio pertimesco." Ad quem illa, "Ne timeas; et ut certiores te faciam de futuro, nunc te convalescere scias." Et mox de sinu mamillam extrahens, tres guttas preciosi lactei liquoris ejus faciei instillavit, et abiit. Ille statim convalescens, coeleste nectar, argenteo receptum vasculo, ad memoriam servari præcepit.

*Explicit Chronica Sancti Edwardi Regis et Martyris,
filii incliti Regis Edgari primogeniti.*

¹ R. H., *Elfricus*.

² Sic in MS.

³ MS. *ymnum*.

[CHAPTER XXI.]

Incipit CHRONICA ETHELDREDI REGIS FILII EDGARI
REGIS, ET FRATRIS SANCTI EDWARDI REGIS ET MARTYRIS.

[§ 1. *Life and Character of Ethelred. — Conflicts with
the Danes. — Early History of Canute.*]

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo septua-
gesimo nono, Etheldredus filius Edgari et Elfridæ reg-
num adeptus, obsedit potius quam rexit annis triginta
septem. Ejus vitæ cursus, sævus in principio, miser in
medio, turpis in exitu, asseritur: ut scribunt Willel-
mus Malmesbiriensis, *De Regibus*, libro secundo, et Ra-
nulpus Cestrensis in suo *Policronicon*, libro sexto,
capitulo tertiodécimo: Istius regis ignaviam¹ prædixerat
beatus Dunstanus, fœdo exemplo admonitus. Nam cum pusio-
lus in fontem baptismi mergeretur, circumstantibus episcopis,
alvi profluvio sacramenta interpolavit. Qua de re² ille per-
turbatus, “Per Deum,” inquit, “et matrem ejus, ignavus homo
“erit iste.”

Cap. XXI.
Chronica
Regis Eth-
eldredi II.
A.D. 979.

Malmes-
bury.

Incident at
Ethelred's
baptism.

Ut enim scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis *De Re-*
gibus, libro secundo: Cum iste Etheldredus juvenis
esset decem annorum et de sui fratris Sancti Edwardi
per matrem suam interfectione plurimo tempore a
fletibus lacrimarum continere se non potuit; qua de
re suam genitricem ira furentem³ adeo irritavit, ut quia
flagellum ad manum non habebat, arreptis candelis, innocen-
tem fere usque ad mortem cæderet. Unde et juvenis factus
exanimis pro crudelitate illata filio matrem ad lacrymas pro-
vocabat.⁴ Quapropter Etheldredus tota vita suo ita candelas

Another
anecdote
of Ethel-
red's child-
hood.

fol. 30 b.

¹ W. of Malmesbury, *Ignaviam
ejus.*

² W. M., *Qua re.*

³ W. M., *fletu suo furentem geni-
tricem, &c.*

⁴ W. M., *nec prius desisteret quam
pene exanimem, et ipsa lachrymis in-
funderet.*

A.D. 979. exhorruit in posterum, ut nunquam ante se pateretur inferri lumen earum. Propterea deinceps cum lumine tortarum sibi temporibus administrabatur.

Ethelred's coronation.

Matris igitur ejus suffragio proceribus congregatis, a beato Dunstano, Dorobernensi archiepiscopo, apud Kyngeston, Etheldredus clito elegans in regem levatus ac coronatus est. Componens vero beatus Dunstanus diadema¹ in regio capite non se conticuit, quin spiritum propheticum totis medullis haustum ore pleno effunderet: Malmesbury. “quia,” inquit, “per mortem fratris tui aspirasti ad regnum, propterea audi verbum Domini: Hæc dicit Dominus Deus. Non delebitur peccatum ignominiosæ matris tuæ, et peccatum virorum qui interfuerunt consilio illius nequam, nisi multo sanguine miserorum comprovincialium. Et venient super gentem Anglorum mala, qualia non passa est ex quo Angliam venit, usque ad tempus illud.”

Hampshire coast ravaged by pirates, A.D. 981.

Nec multo post, id est, anno ejus tertio, videlicet, anno Domini nongentesimo octogesimo primo, venerunt ad portum Suthamptunensem septem naves piratarum, et depopulatis oris maritimis refugerunt in altum. Nam orta gravi dissensione inter regem Etheldredum et Rofensem episcopum, rex urbem Rofensem obsedit.

Ethelred's quarrel with the bishop of Rochester, and its consequences.

Quod audiens, beatissimus Dunstanus, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archipræsul, mandat regi ut a furore suo desistat, nec sanctum Andreæ loci illius patronum irritet. Rex vero Etheldredus, spernens monita sancti viri, propositum inceptum implere satagit. Cernens vero beatus Dunstanus regis obstinantiam, mittit ei centum libras, ut saltem sic obsidionem solvat. Quibus acceptis, miratur Dunstanus hominis cupiditatem, unde per nuncios regiæ excellentiæ talia verba mandavit: “Quia prætulisti aurum Deo, argentum apostolo, cupiditatem tuam mihi, venient cito super te mala, sed non me vivente.”

Renewed incursions

Biennio igitur post hoc, mortuo Dunstano, anno decimo regni ejus, venerunt Dani in Angliam. Portus

¹ *Componens, &c.] W. M., Jam vero diadema componens, &c.*

omnes infestant, ubique discurrunt; et dum nescitur ^{of the} ubi eis a comprovincialibus occurri debeat, a Siricio, ^{Danes.} post Dunstanum archiepiscopum Dorobernensis ecclesiæ ^{A.D. 988.} secundo, tale exiit decretum, ut repellerentur argento, qui non poterant ferro. Solutisque decem millibus librarum cupiditatem Danorum ad tempus expleverunt. Anno enim illo quo obiit beatus Dunstanus, multa mala Angliæ evenerunt.¹ Urbs Suthamptoniæ, et insula Thanet juxta Cantiam, monasterium Sancti Petroci in Cornubia, et provincia Legecestrensiū, per Danicos piratas devastantur. Civitas Londoniarum igne proprio concremata est. Pestes Anglorum genti acciderunt, scilicet febris hominum, lues animalium quæ Anglice “schitta,” Latine “fluxus interaneorum” vocatur.

Osbert's
Life of St.
Dunstan.

Hujus beati Dunstani vitam Osduerus,² Cantuarien- ^{fol. 30 c.} sis ecclesiæ monachus, plenam virtutibus et prodigiis ^{Legend of} descripsit. Inter quæ refert quod, dum ad rogatum cu- ^{Dunstan.} jusdam matronæ religiosæ Dunstanus sacerdotalem stolam imaginibus Apostolorum et Martyrum insigniret, audita est cythara parieti appensa, modulos illius antiphonæ: *Gaudent in cœlis animæ sanctorum*, etc., absque humano impulsu, dulciter insonare. Item, narrat quod Dunstanus, varia artis mechanicæ industria insignitus, dum in cella sua juxta Glastoniam calicem quendam opere aurifico effigiaret, adfuit Sathan, corporali specie sibi voluptatum phantasmata immittens. Quod Dunstanus, in spiritu comperiens, forcipibus suis ignitis nasum dæmonis comprehendit, et tenuit, donec dæmone voluntate factum hoc convicaneis innotesceret. Item, Dunstanus, aliquando soporatus, audivit spiritus angelicos suaviter psallere: “*Kyrie* “*eleison, Christe eleison;*” cujus modulos harmoniæ adhuc contineret tropus ille Anglis famosus, “*Kyrie rex splendens.*”

Dunstano vero mortuo, supervenerunt Dani quasi in ^{Subsidies} quolibet Angliæ portu, ita ut nesciretur ubi illis posset ^{paid to the} occurri. Quapropter quos ferro repellere non possent, ^{Danes.} argento repulerunt, solvendo primo per annum, consilio Ciricii archiepiscopi, qui Dunstano successerat,

¹ MS., *evenit.*

| ² *Osduerus*] *Sic in MS.*

decem millia librarum ; deinde xvi. millia ; tertio, xx. millia ; quarto, xxiv. millia librarum ; post, triginta millia librarum ; tandem, quadraginta millia librarum ; donec, pecunia deficiente, iterum ad rapinas tenderent. Ad hæc Elfridus,¹ quidam navibus regiis præfectus, nocte pugnam præcedente, ut vilis transfuga, ad hostes secessit, præmuniens eos de quibus deberent præcavere ; qua de causa filius ejus, Algarus, exoculatus est. Iterum tum rediit Elfricus sed iterum defecit, unde et Dani totam Northanhymbriam deprædantes, Londoniamque obsidentes, regem coegerunt ad tributa.

Treachery
of Elfric.

Baptism of
Anlaf.

Growth of
dissension
and an-
archy in
England.

fol. 30 d.

Interea Elphegus, Wyntoniensis episcopus, Anlafum regem Danorum datis obsidibus, regi Etheldredo adduxit, quem rex Etheldredus de fonte suscepit, episcopusque confirmavit. Unde ille deinceps nil nocens ad sua rediit. Sed nec sic quievit malum quin etiam ut idem recapta hostes succedentes patriam vastarent. Et cum in re bellica valeat plurimum ducis præsentia, spectata audacia, usus et bellandi disciplina, his inter Anglos tunc deficientibus, scilicet quando exercitus colligebatur, si naves fabricarentur, nihil prospere processit ; quia gens nostra non cohibita ad rapinas incessit, non animata facile fugit, naves nostras tempestas dissolvit, reliquas servatas, Wilnotus, quidam quem rex exlegaverat, subdole occupavit, mersit, aut incendit ; et siquando duces ad consilium venerunt, minime consenserunt, quia plus de simultatibus domesticis, quam de necessitatibus publicis, consultabant. Ad hæc sive quid utile decernerent, ad hostes cito deferebatur. Nam, præter Elfricum prædictum, Edricus quidam quem rex Mercii præfecerat versutus nebulo, dissimulare peritus, fingere paratus, consilia regis ut fidus perquirebat, ut proditor seminabat. Interim, inedia grassante, hostes libere per quinque milliare prædam abducentes ad naves portabant. Tunc auctum est tributum Danis

¹ *Elfridus*] *Sic in MS.*

persolvendum. Fuit autem conditio regis talis ut Anglos facile exhærederet, ficto crimine opibus emungeret. In uxorem Emmam adeo [erat] protervus, ut ipsa raro cubili admissa, cum pellicibus volutaretur.

Hujus regis tempore, sedes episcopalis, quæ quondam Lyndyffarnensis¹ dicebatur, apud Dunelmum constituta est, et corpus Sancti Cuthberti ibidem translatum, quod dudum Ardulphus circumtulit.

Removal
of the See
of Lindis-
farn to
Durham.

² Anno Domini millesimo, et regni sui vicesimo secundo, iste Etheldredus rex Emmam, Saxonice Elgivam vocatam, ducis Normanniæ Ricardi primi filiam, duxit in uxorem, cui, scilicet Emmæ, erat ita protervus, ut ipsa raro cubili admissa, cum pellicibus volutaretur.

A.D. 1000.

Hujus regis regni anno tricesimo quarto, circa festum Sancti Matthei, Dani Cantuariam obsederunt, quæ urbs vicesimo obsidionis die, traditione Almari diaconi quem Sanctus Elphegus nuper liberaverat, ut scribit Cestrensis, in suo *Polychronicon*, libro sexto, capitulo sextodecimo, traditur et incenditur, abbas Sancti Augustini abire permittitur, grex ibi³ decimatur, novem, scilicet, occisis, et decimo reservato; quorum alii ferro, alii præcipitio, alii per verenda suspensi, aut crinibus detracti, obierunt. Inter quos, almiifluus pontifex Elphegus capitur, septem mensibus vinculatur, variis apud eos pœnis illuditur. Quamobrem ira Dei in populum homicidam adeo desæviit, ut dolor viscerum, nunc de- nos, nunc vicanos, ad magnum numerum assumeret; quapropter monebantur tum a fidelibus ut præsuli satisfacerent, sed differunt. Nam Sabbato sancto Paschæ optionem præsuli proponunt, nunc aut tria millia libra-

Siege of
Canterbury
by the
Danes,
A.D. 1011.

Imprison-
ment of
archbp.
Elphege.

¹ Sic in MS.

² From this paragraph, the Chronicle seems to be continued in another, although similar, hand. And the

sentence which closes the last preceding paragraph but one is, it will be seen, almost literally repeated.

³ MS. *sibi*.

Martyr-
dom of the
archbishop,
A.D. 1012.

Transla-
tion of his
remains,
A.D. 1022.

rum solvat, aut vita careat. Ipse vero totum renuens, prohibuit suis fidelibus ne quis quicquam pro sua redemptione daret. Unde et Dani, ex hoc gravius exasperati, vino æstuentes, Sabbato sequenti præsulem educunt, lapidibus et ossibus bovinis, tertio decimo kalendas Maii, sanctum virum interfecerunt; sepultura ei negatur, donec postera die lignum aridum, sanguine ejus intinctum, viridesceret. Cujus corpus die sequenti Londoniæ delatum, in ecclesia Sancti Pauli honorifice est sepultum. Postmodum tamen, concedente Canuto rege Danico, ad propriam ecclesiam est relatum corpus integrum, ut refert Willelmus Malmesbyriensis, libro secundo,¹ *De Pontificibus*.

Episode on
the life and
character
of Elphege.
fol. 31 a.

Elphege
succeeds
Ethelwold
in the see
of Win-
chester,
A.D. 984.

Iste Elphegus, ut scribit idem Willelmus, ibidem, post monachicum habitum apud Dyrherst susceptum, anachoritice apud Bathoniam vixit, monachos postmodum ibidem congregavit, qui ut fieri solet in magno collegio corruptelam contraxerunt. Nam quidam ex eis, nesciente patre Elphego, convivium de nocte facere, usque ad diurnam lucem fere, potationibus indulgere, consueverunt. Sed hujusmodi factionis signifer Deo ulciscenti in medio potationum æde expiravit. Quod pater, ex sonitu comperiens, ad fenestram accessit; duos dæmones corpus illud contundere vidit. At dum miser ille suffragium quæreret, responderunt dæmones, "Nec tu obedisti Deo, nec nos tibi obediemus. Tandem, suasionem beati Andreæ Dunstano apparentis, factus est Elphegus præsul Wentanus, post mortem sanctissimi patris Athelwoldi, anno, videlicet, Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo octogesimo quarto, anno regni regis Etheldredi sexto, et sedit in cathedra pontificatus viginti-duobus annis. Toto enim tempore carnibus edendis nunquam nisi æger indulgit. De nocte

¹ libro secundo] Sic in MS. for primo.

vero fallens custodes, demersus ad ilia, stabat in amne, laudes Deo, usque ad diluculum, solvens. Demum, post viginti duos annos in præsulatu Wentano exactos, sedem Cantuariensem invitus ascendit. Romam tamen pro pallio tendens, in quodam viculo rebus suis spoliatur, ubi dum, Deo vindicante, viculus ille arderet, convicanei scelus suum cognoscentes, veniam rogant, rapta restituunt, precibus Elphegi ignem extinctum cernunt.

Hoc anno, tertio kalendas Octobris, fluctus maximus, quod Græci Euripon, nos Ledonem¹ vocamus, ultra solitum ita excrevit, ut villas et homines submergeret.

Inundation,
A.D. 1014?

Iste Etheldredus omnes Danos in Anglia commorantes occidi præcipit, quæ erat causa quare multa mala in regnum Angliæ evenerunt. Nam propter crudelitatem in cives suos ostensam, Swanus, rex Dacorum, circumnavigata Estanglia, cum classe sua Humbre flumen intravit, et per Trentam flumen usque Geynesburgh processit, cui incolæ qui ad boream Watlyngestrete habitant, obsidibus datis, fidelitatem juraverunt. Ille autem classem suam, cum illis obsidibus, filio suo Canuto commendavit, dum ipse Australes Mercios vastaret, mares occidens, et fœminas suæ suorumque libidini reservans. Inde Oxoniam et Wyntoniam cepit, sed versus Londoniam tendens, dum pontem vere quæreret, multos de suis in flumine Thamisiæ amisit. De Londonia tamen per regis Etheldredi præsentiam pulsus, Westsaxoniam subjugavit, quod videntes Londonienses miserunt illi obsides.

Massacre of
the Danes,
A.D. 1002.

Inde consternatus, rex Etheldredus uxorem suam Emmam, cum duobus filiis suis, Alfredo et Edwardo, una cum Londoniensi episcopo ad Ricardum secundum,

Ethelred
sends his
family into
Normandy,

¹ *Ledonem*] MS. reads *Londonem*. The Chronieler is here abridging Malmesbury, who applies the term | *ledo* to the spring tide instead of to the neap. (Hardy's edit., i. 297).

and follows them. comitem Normanniæ, Emmæ fratrem, transmisit. Ipse interim apud Insulam Vectam naviter oberrans, sic Natale Domini celebrabat. Tandem, rebus omnino desperatis, Normanniam et ipse navigabat. Swanus, ex hoc magis elatus, ad cumulum propriæ damnationis, ex urbe Sancti Edmundi Martiris grande tributum exegit, quod, nisi solveretur, urbi incendium, civibus exitium, comminatus est. Insuper et Sancto Edmundo probrose detraxit, sed imminente vespera, in medio commilitonum suorum, apud villam de Geynesburgh, pugione Sancti Edmundi confossus est, sicque vociferans noctis crepusculo, tertio nonas Februarii obiit, anno gratiæ millesimo tertiodecimo.

Death of Sweyn,
A.D. 1013.

Canute's cruelty to the hostages at Sandwich, and his flight.

His return,
A.D. 1014.
Death of Ethelred.

Mortuo igitur Swano, Dani Canutum, filium ejus, in regem erigunt. Angli vero ad regem Etheldredum apud Normanniam mittunt, promittentes quod si benigniorem se ad illos solito exhiberet, excluso Canuto, illum præoptarent. Ille oblatis assentiens, filium suum Edwardum pro pace firmanda præmisit. Postmodum rex, circa Quadragesimam, festine adveniens, Canutum de Lyndeseya profugavit. Tamen Canutus, fugam sibi consulens, apud Sandicum in Cantia omnes obsides, quondam patri suo traditos, truncari fecit manus et nares, et navigavit Daciam, anno sequenti reversurus.

Anno Domini millesimo quartodecimo, Canutus, circumnavigata Anglia,¹ partes Australes deprædavit. Cui viriliter occurrens clito Edmundus Irynsyde, dolo Edrici comperto se retraxit. Nam Edricus, cum suis, Canuto secedit. Rex vero Etheldredus tricesimo-octavo regni sui anno, obiit nono kalendas Maii, et, in ecclesia Sancti Pauli, Londoniæ sepultus est. Post cujus mortem, episcopi, abbates, et terræ procures, ejus progeniem

¹ This sentence seems to be incomplete. The Chronicler is, probably, abridging Florence, whose text reads thus: "Canutus . . . ad

"Sandicum portum venit, et mox
"Cantia circumnavigata, ostium
"Fromæ fluminis introivit," &c.

abnegantes, recognoverunt apud Suthamptoniam Canutum fore regem eorum. Ipse vero juravit quod foret illis fidelis dominus, secundum Deum et sæculum, sed adhuc istud non consecutum est effectum.

*Sequitur Donatio Regis Etheldredi de Heantune, in A.D. 982.
Novum Monasterium Wyntonice, quod modo dicitur Hyda, anno regni sui quarto.*

Omnicreantis disponente clementia cuncta suis obtemperant pasta¹ principiis, et hominum decus eximium præcipuis herumpagi perindiget consiliis; uti cujusdam perlucent præcluentissimi famina doctoris: "Omnia fac rato cum consilio, "postque factum non pœnitebis." Qua de re quicquid uspiam terrarum præpotentium sancitum decretumve fuerit consilio apicium serie caraxandum, firmandumque novimus, signifero calami fore notamine; ne successura sobolum posteritas philargyriæ pestifero illecti vestigio,² frustratum ire tentet conamine stolidissimo, quod proavum probitas statuit nobilissimo sophiæ instituta magisterio. Quamobrem ego Etheldredus totius Albionis Dei annuente clementia Basileus, quasdam terrarum particulas, tredecim videlicet mansas, in locis variis derivatas, ad monasterium Sancti Salvatoris, sanctorumque inibi quiescentium, animo serenissimo in perpetuam concedo

Grant of
Heanton
to New
Minster by
Ethelred.

¹ *pasta*] Sic in MS. As in former instances, many corruptions in this proem must be left as they stand. The Charter is one of those which Alford has quoted, with this remark:—"Tunc incipit præfatio "ad morem sæculi turgida, quam "nec omittere debeo, nec possum "accurate describere; quia adhuc

"ineditam, in manuscriptis codicibus solum reperio, ubi obscura "vocabula obscurius redduntur, et "interdum vitiose. Do igitur, ut "invenio."—Alford, *Annales Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, III. 400.

² *philargyriæ pestifero illecti vestigio*] MS. reads *philargine pestifero in lecta vestigio*.

A.D. 982.

fol. 31 c.

hæreditatem, quæ ob cujusdam culpæ notam a quodam viro, Lufa vocitamine, perpetrata, ad mei juris potestatem justissime sunt deputatæ; et ipsas easdem terrarum particulas, postea a me pretio mihi placito, affabilis mihi dux Athelmerus, cum centum videlicet auri mancusi comparavit; principum meorum utriusque ordinis testimonio constipatus. Ipse vero ævi labentis ultimam claudens diem, antedicta ruricula, cum omnibus quæ ad eadem pertinere poterant, ad monasterium prædictum Sancti Salvatoris, ubi tumultus pausat, jure perpetuo libentissime concessit, quæ in suis semote locis, ut in sequentibus annotatur locata consistunt. Igitur in Insula quæ dicitur Vecta, septem hujus sunt terræ manentia, quatuor in locis divisa, duo quippe in loco cui nomen antiqui indidere *Etheantune*,¹ et bina in loco cui vocabulum est insitum *æt Beadingaburnan*, duoque in loco qui appellatur *æt Meolocdune*, una vero in illo prædiolo quod dicitur *Æstaðe*. Hæc infra prædictam insulam omnia constant, ut prædiximus, locata. In alia denique insula quæ dicitur Postesig, quinque reperiuntur cassata. In loco qui usuali vocabulo appellatur *æt Frodincgtune*, et unum quod noto onomate vocatur, *æt Sug-gincgpyrpe*, et pratum fofoeni quod interjacet flumini quod dicitur *Meone*, et aquæductum quod cursum suum dirigit ad quoddam molendinum quod nominatur *Cynincges mylen*, quod alio, Latino videlicet, usu, nuncupatur "Regis Molendinum." Sint autem prædicta ruricula libera ab omni mundiali obstaculo cunctaque jugo servitu-

¹ For identification of the names of places mentioned here and elsewhere,—as far as is now practica-

ble,—the reader is referred to the translation of the Saxon boundaries in the Appendix.

tis, cum omnibus ad ea pertinentibus campis, A.D. 982.
 pascuis, pratis, sylvis, piscationibus, aquarumque Charters of
 cursibus, excepta expeditione, pontis arcisve in- Ethelred,
 stauratione. Sit autem hæc libertas firmissima, continued.
 et si eventu contigerit temporum variante, vice
 aliquo quæpiam hominum libelli alicujus scedam
 ob obliterationem istarum apicum hæcque contra
 machinando demonstrare, sit omnimodis inter-
 cepta, omnique abolita veritatis industria cujus-
 cumque regis antecessorum meorum tempore
 fuerit præscripta, quia uti in præscriptis inser-
 tum fore perspicitur ad mei juris aptissimam
 potestatem, meique ducis dominium, atque præ-
 fati monasterii libertatem, devenere. Si qui
 denique, mihi non optanti, hanc libertatis char-
 tam, cupiditatis livore depressi, violare satage-
 rint, cum agminibus terræ caliginis lapsi vocem
 audiant examinantis die magni judicii sibi di-
 centis:—" *Discedite a me, maledicti, in ignem
 æternum,*"¹ ubi cum dæmonibus ferreis sartagi-
 nibus crudeli torqueantur in pœna, si non ante
 mortem digna hoc emendaverint pœnitentia.

Istis verò terminis prædicta ruricula in suis divisa
 locis circumcincta esse videntur:—

*Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum, in lingua
 Saxonica:—*

Ðiſ ƿiſð þaſa tpeƿſa hiða landƿemæpa to fol. 31 d.
 Heantune: æpeſt, on þone ƿtænihtan ƿonð eaſt, Boundaries
 andlanƿ heppaðeſ; of þan heppaðe, ƿpa hiſ ƿe- of the lands
 meapcoð iſ, to ðæpe ƿulan ðic; of þæpe ƿulan ðic granted by
 to ƿynnangeate; of ƿynnangeate andlanƿ meapce, the pre-
 on þa ƿtanynan hlyfan; of þæpe hlyfan, andlanƿ ceding
 charter,
 (1) in
 Anglo-
 Saxon.

¹ Matt. xxv. 41.

A.D. 982.

meapce, on þa oðre rtænenan hlyfan; of þære hlyfan innan þa widan ðic forð, andlang ðic, on Beadinga bupnan, to þære ealden hide ðe to nupan mynrtne ær hwyde on rintanceartne; þanon on gewihte up andlang bupnan eft on þone rtænihtan forð.

Ðis gynn þara tpegra hida landgemæpa æt Beadinga bupnan: æperst on þære rtænihtan forð; of þan forða ruð, andlang heppaðer, to Aðulfer hylle ruð, andlang þære hida meapce, to þære widan ðic pert, andlang ðic on þone mor norð, andlang moper for mid¹ on Beadinga bupnan andlang rtreamer eft on þane rtænihtan forð.

Ðis gynn þara tpegra hida landgemæpa to Meolcbupnantune: æperst of þan fulan geate eart, andlang meapce, oð ærcer hege; of ærcer hege ruð, andlang meapce, oð ðæt hliðgeat; of þan hliðgeate on Byrhtlafer meapce pert, andlang Byrhtlafer meapce oð Æþerice meapce; of Æþerice meapce norð, ofer dune, oð ðara hida meapce, andlang þara hida meapce of Ceollingpuda eart; of þara hida meapce oð ðæt fulegeat.

Ðis gynn þara anre hida landgemæpa æt Stæðe: æperst up of papeðe to þan rtæne æt þan geate; of þan geate ruð, andlang meapce, on þara hida meapce, to Ticcanelða; ðonne gyt ruð, andlang meapce, to þan rtæne þe rtænt æt bennan hamme; þanon eart, andlang meapce, on þone heal; of þan heal ruð, andlang meapce, to Hpatepirc; of Hpatepirc pert on Ceolling bupnan, andlang rtreamer pert, to ðære widan ðic norð; andlang ðic, up on þæt geat; of þan geate, rpa hit gemearc oð is, on þone broc; andlang brocer to fugel fleote; of þam fleote ut on ræ.

¹ Sic in MS.

Ðiſ ſynd þara fif hida landgemaera [to] A.D. 982.
 Frodingtune; æperſt of þam paroðe up on Charters of
 Bradepater, ſpa hit gemaercoð iſ; of Bradan Ethelred,
 pætere norð, andlang mearce, on Meapian continued.
 beorſ; of Meapian beorſe eart, andlang mearce,
 on Suttingpypð;¹ of Suttingpypðe on Dolmepe;
 of Dolmepe, andlang mearce, on Þiſadel; of
 Þiſadaelle andlang mearce, on ȝoldſtede; of
 ȝoldſtede, andlang mearce, ut on paroðe.

Ðiſ ſynd þara anre hida landgemaera to
 Suȝgingpypðe:¹ æperſt of Ceodorbriſce peſt
 andlang heppaðer oþra tpeopa; of þam tpeorum
 on Tidiceſhlæpe; ðanon on þone norðlangan
 heppað; of þam heppaðe peſt on þær moſer
 heafod; þanon norð, andlang moſer, oððone
 pyſctpalan;² ðanon be ðam pyſtpalan on þone
 rtan; ðanon eart on þæt æpylle, æt pudatune;
 of þam æpylle eart, ſpa hit gemaerced iſ, on þone
 rtanihtan peſ; þanon eart andlang mearce on
 Noðhearðer meede, norþepearðe; þanon ſuð,
 andlang moſer, on Ceodorbriſce, and utlære
 mid oðrum folce gemæne.

Ðiſ iſ ſeo mæð þe Eadſed cynȝge an Luſan
 hiſ men on ece yſſe in to Suȝgingpypðe on
 hiſ pitea ȝepitnerre ſeo liȝð betpeox Meone
 and þære mylendic, ðiſ he cyð on hiſ pitea
 ȝepitnerre, þæt iſ, æperſt, Ælfrige, Ælſeſer ſunu; fol. 32 a.
 and Ælfrige, Pulfriger ſunu; and Eadſic cild,
 to ȝepitnerre; and Æðelpearð, Pulðſyþer ſunu,
 him to ȝepitnerre; and þara hina on Ticce-
 felða, and ſiððan oþra ſor¹ manegra.

Sequuntur Connumerationes, in lingua Anglica:—

These ben te markys of the twey hyde lond The same,
 at Heautune: Begyn fyrst at Stenytanford by (2) in
 English.

¹ Sic in MS.

| ² Sic in MS for pyſtpalan.

A.D. 982.

est, along the lawe path; fro the law path, as hit is marked, to the fuldych; fro the fuldych to Wyngate; fro Wyngate along the merche to Stanlyp, now callyd Stanlyp, of oold ther was a quarey of ston; fro Stanlyp, along the merche, to that other Stanlyp; fro that Stanlyp withynne the wyd dyche forth, along the burne, est to Stenytanford.

These ben the markys of the twey hyde lond at Bedyngborne: Begyn at Stenytanford, fro the ford suth, alonge the lawpathes, to Athulphys hylle, suth, along the hyne merche, to the wyd dyche; west along the dyche, and thanne more north, along the morys, forth with Bedingburn along the stremys azen to Stenytanford.

These ben the markys of the too hyde lond at Melkburwtun: Begyn at Fulgate, est along the mersche to Aschehegge; fro Ascheege suth, alonge the mersch, to Lydgate; fro Lydgate to Byrhtlesis mersch west, a long Byrhtlesis mersch, to Edrykys mersch; fro Edrykys mersch north, evere the dune, to the hyne mersch; along the hyne mersch to Collyngewode est, fro hyne mersch to the Fulgate.

These ben the markys of the oon hyde lond at Stathe: Begynne up at the ware to the ston at the zate; fro the zate suth, along the mersch, to the hyne mersch, to Tychechanfeld; than turne suth along the mersch to the ston that stant at Benham; than est, along the mersch, to the hylle; fro the hylle suth, along the mersch, to Whatwyst; fro Whatwyst west to Collyngburne, along the stremis west, to the wyd dyche; north alonge the dyche up to the zate; fro the zate, as hyt ys markyd, to the brok; along the brokis to Fugylflete; fro the flete out in to the see.

These ben the markys of the five hyde lond A.D. 982.
 at Frodyngtune: Begyn fro the ware up to the Charters of
 Bradwater, as hyt is marked; fro Bradwatyr Ethelred
 north, along the mersch, to Mereburgh; fro continued.
 Mereburgh est along the mersch to Sutting-
 wrthe; fro Suttingwrth to Dolmere; fro Dolmere,
 along the mersch, to Wyfdelle; fro Wyfdelle
 along the mersch to Golstede; fro Goldstede,
 along the mersch, outh to the ware.

These ben the markys of the oon hyde lond
 at Suttingwyrth: Begyn at Codyrbryge west
 along the lawe pathes to the tree, fro the tree
 to Tydyceshawe; fro thennys, be north the long
 lawpath; fro that path west, to the morys hede; fol. 32 b.
 than north along the moris for to thow comyst
 to Wystwalan to the ston; than est to the hed-
 welle at Wudutune; ffro that welle est, as hyt ys
 markyd, to Stenytanwey, than eest along the
 mersche on notheherdys mede northward, than
 suth along the morys to Chederysbryghe, and
 the comynge of the outh lese wyth othyr folk.

Thys ys the mede that Edred kyng grauntyd
 to Lufan hys man in to perpetual heretage at
 Suttingwyrthe, by hys conseyl to bere wytnesse
 that hyt lyth betwext Mene and myle dyche;
 thys he seyde byfore hys wytnesse, that ys fyrst
 Elfsyge, Elferus sone; and Elfsyge, Wlfsygys
 sone, and Eadryk chyld, to bere wytnesse; and
 Athelward, Wlftherys sone; to bere hym wyt-
 nesse, and the servauntys of Tychefele; and syth
 mony othyr.

Sequuntur Connumerationes, in lingua Latina:—

Hi sunt limites¹ duarum hidarum terræ apud The same,
 Heantune: Inprimis incipe apud Stenitanforde (3.) in
 Latin.

¹ MS. inserts *et*.

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ex oriente per longum legalem semitam, ab illa semita, secundum quod limitatur, quousque pervenias ad terminum nuncupatum *Fuldiche*; ab illo loco quousque pervenias ad limitem vocatum *Wyngate*, a Wyngate per longum prati paludosi usque ad *Stanlyp*, sic vocatum a lapidea minera; ab illo loco per longum tendens, per pratum paludosum, ad aliud *Stanlyp*. Ab illo loco, ad intra latam fossam, recte per longum quousque pervenias ad Bedyngburne usque ad illam antiquiorem hydram terræ quod per prius pertinebat ad jus novi monasterii Wyntonie; deinde recte ascendendo, per longum torrentis, iterum revertendo ad Stenitanford.

Isti sunt limites duarum hydarum terræ apud Bedyngburne: Incipe primo apud Stenitanford, ab illo vado ab Austro, per longum legalem semitam, ad collem nuncupatum *Athulfys hylle*; a meridie per longum prati paludosi servientium nominatum *the Hyne mersche*, quousque pervenias ad latam foveam, tunc ex occidente per longum pertranseundo foveam prædictam, ac deinde magis protrahendo ex boreali plaga, per longum paludes, recte cum Bedyngburne, per longum rivulos, discurrendo iterum ad Stenitanford.

Hi sunt termini duarum hydarum terræ apud villam de Melkburne: Inprimis pone pedem apud *Fulgate*, limitem videlicet sic vocatum, ex oriente per longum pratum illud paludosum ad terminum vocatum *Aschehege*, ab illo loco per austrum a longo pratum deducens ad Lydgate, deinde ad pratum vocatum *Brytlesys mersche*, ex occidente, per longum illius prati paludosi, ad limitem appellatum *Edrykys mersche*, ab illo limite tendens per boream ad superiora montis ad terminum vocatum *Hyne mersche*, ac deinde

per longum illius prati ad Collyngwode, et tunc A.D. 982.
ex oriente a *hyne mersche* iterum ad *Fulgate*.

Isti sunt termini unius hydæ terræ apud Stathe: Inprimis pone pedem ad superiora limitis dicti *the Ware*, sic procedendo ad lapidem positum apud portam, ab illa porta pertranseas, ex australi parte tenens longitudinem illius prati paludosi, quousque pervenias ad paludem servilem usque ad Tychefeld. Deinde reverte per fol. 32 c. austrum tenens longitudinem illius prati paludosi, quousque attingitur lapis qui stat apud Benham, ac tunc ex oriente apprehende longitudinem illius paludis recto tramite quousque attingas montem illum, ab illo monte a meridionali plaga pertranseas longitudinem illius prati paludosi quod ducit ad Whatwyst, a Whatwyst teneas partem occidentalem quousque perveneris ad Colyngburne, deinde serva longitudinem aquarum decurrentium progrediendo per occidentem ad illam foveam spatiosam, deinde tenendo borealem plagam cum longitudine illius foveæ, recte ad illam portam, ab illa porta recte discurras secundum quod assignatur usque ad torrentem. Tunc per longum rivulos pertranseas ad terminum appellatum *Fugylflete*, ab illo termino recte in mare.

Hii sunt limites unius¹ hydæ terræ apud Frodyngtone: Incipias ab illo loco nuncupato *the Ware* ascendendo ad Bradwatyr secundum quod limitatur, a Bradwatyr procedas ex aquilone per longum pratum paludosum protendens ad Mereburgh. A Mereburgh ex oriente per longum pratum paludosum, quousque perveneris ad Sutyngworthe, a Sutyngworthe ad Dolmere,

¹ Sic in MS.; but see the Anglo-Saxon text, p. 220.

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a Dolmere per longum pratum paludosum, quousque attingas ad Wyfdelle. Ab illo loco per longum pratum paludosum ad Goldstede, a Goldstede per longum pratum aquositatæ mixtum procedendo recte ad locum appellatum *the Ware*.

Isti sunt termini unius hydæ terræ apud Suttingworth. Incipe primo apud limitem vocatum *Chodyrbrygge*, ab occidente pertranseundo semitas illas legales ad quandam arborem ibidem sitam. Ab illa arbore ad Tydycheshlaw, ab illo loco per boream procedas per longitudinem legalem semitas. Ab illa semita ex occidente ad caput paludis, deinde per boream teneas in longitudine illas paludes, quousque perveneris ad Wystwalan, ac tunc per Wystwalan ad lapidem ibidem positum; deinde per orientem quousque perveneris ad terminum vocatum *the hedewylle* apud Wudutune, ab illo fonte per orientem secundum quod limitatur usque ad viam de Stenytam, tunc per orientem tendas ex longo illud pratum paludosum usque ad terminum nuncupatum *Nottheherdys mede* per aquilonem. Tunc per austrum procedas in longo paludes ad limitem vocatum *Chederesbrygge* cum participatione pasturæ vocatum *the uthlese* cum aliis.

Istud est illud pratum quod Edredus rex concessit fidei suo nuncupato Lufan in suam perpetuam hæreditatem apud Suttingbrygge, coram magnatibus suis, ut sint testes hujus donationis et quod istud pratum jaceat inter Meene et Mylledyche. Istud concessit coram testibus suis ut sint fideles in testimonio hujus donationis, videlicet in primis Elfsegus, filius Elferi; Elfsegus, filius Wlfsegi; Edricus puer; et Athelwardus, filius Wlsteri: hi omnes vocati sunt in testimonium, cum commanentibus apud Tychefelde, cum pluribus aliis.

Acta est autem hæc donatio anno Dominicæ A.D. 982.
 incarnationis .DCCCCLXXXIJ. Indictione x. Anno ^{Charters of}
 vero iiijº. præfati regis Ethelredi, sub præsentia ^{Ethelred,}
 antistitum, ducum, ac satellitum, quorum hic ^{continued.}
 nomina titulata visuntur.

† Ego Ethelredus, Dei gratia rex, hanc
 donationem firmiter stabilivi.

† Ego Ælfðpyð, ejusdem regis mater,
 libenter firmavi.

† Ego Dunstanus, archiepiscopus Dorover-
 nensis ecclesiæ, crucis taumate con-
 secravi.

† Ego Oswaldus, Eboracensis ecclesiæ
 archiepiscopus, prætitulavi.

† Ego Athelwoldus, Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ
 præsul, annotavi.

† Ego Ælfstanus, Londoniensis ecclesiæ
 præsul, adquevi.

† Ælfstanur, Roffensis ecclesiæ præsul,
 solidavi.

† Ego Ethelgarus, Australium Saxonum
 præsul, benedixi.

† Ego Ælrcpiz, Dorcensis ecclesiæ præsul,
 subscripsi.

† Ego Ethelsinus, Scirburnensis ecclesiæ
 præsul, impressi.

† Ego Elfhere, dux.

† Ego Ethelwyne, dux.

† Ego Byrhtnod, dux.

† Ego Ethelweard, dux.

† Ego Edwyne, dux.

† Ego Elfric, dux.

† Ego Ælfpeapd, minister.

† Ego Elfric, minister.

† Ego Athelsige, minister.

† Ego Aelfsige, minister.

† Ego Wlfsige, minister.

† Ego Alfgar, minister.

A.D. 983. *Sequitur Donatio Regis Etheldredi de pratis, quod modo The Hyde Mooris appellamus, in Novum Monasterium Wyntonice, quod modo dicit Hyda, anno regni sui quinto.*¹

Ethelred's
grant of
"The Hyde
Moors."

Præpollenti cunctitonantis dapsilitate trina fauste rerum machina extat disposita, ac tam mirifica [in]exhaustæ bonitatis clementia, citra² aliarum creaturarum visibilium, videlicet, seriem ac materiem protoplastus luteo confectus tegmine somatis, felici permanet ditatus privilegio; ut per malesuadæ refrænationem superbiæ, ac imitationem humilitatis limpidissimæ, perque refrigerationem inopum necne bonorum distributionem terrestrium ad nanciscendam Olympicæ amœnitatis felicitatem, valeat homuncio terrestris theoricæ vitæ percipere gaudia virtutum nobiliter decoratus bonarum prærogativis. Quapropter ego Ethelredus, divina disponente providentia, industrius Anglorum aliarumque circumjacentium regionum Basileus, cuidam mihi oppido dilecto antistiti, Adellaro vocitamine, ob illius placabilissimam fidelitatem, quoddam pratum quod in aquilonali parte jacet famosæ urbis quæ scibili appellamine Wyntanceaster vocitatur, quodque in orientali parte circumjacet fluvius qui Icene nuncupatur, ad usus sibi necessarios in perpetuam concedo hæreditatem, cum omnibus ad illud pertinentibus, tam in magnis quam in modicis rebus, videlicet, aquarum cursibus, piscium captionibus, molendinarumque rotationibus, quatenus ille prospere perfruatur, ac per-

¹ Collated with Harleian MS., 1761. | ² citra] MS., utra.

enniter posisdeat, dum labentis ævi incolatum A.D. 983.
 artuum organa pertrahunt, postque vocante fol. 33 a.
 mortalibus notissima morte debitum juris ut Charters of
 solvat, cuicunque sibi libuerit successori jure Ethelred,
 hæreditario, cum Christi benedictione nostraque continued.
 libertate derelinquat. Si quis autem, quod absit,
 hanc donationem, livore pressus nequissimo,
 evertere studuerit in alium quam hic extat insi-
 tum,¹ vel si quispiam fortuito ad hoc destruen-
 dum schedam aliquam demonstraverit, perpetuæ
 combustionis atrocitate damnatus cum Juda,
 Christi proditore, ac Sathana, pestifero Juliano,
 necnon miserrimo Pilatoque lugubri, ac cæteris
 infernaliaum claustrorum sævissimis commanipu-
 laribus² horrifluis sartaginibus perpetuæ gehennæ
 decoquatur, ac piceis tenebris miseriisque peren-
 nibus permaneat addictus, nisi ante mortis arti-
 culum cum nimia satisfactione emendare, ac
 tantam præsumptionem obliterare toto conamine
 studuerit.

Hujus sane quantitatem prati longitudinem,
 necnon latitudinem, hic lector perspiciet legens :

In lingua Saxonica:—

ponne 17 æper̃t 7eo lenge : On 7e7e7eap̃dan, Boundaries
 v. 7uplañg and v. 7yp̃ða ; on miðde7eap̃dan, v. of the
 7uplañg and xxvi. 7yp̃ða ; on ea7e7eap̃dan, and- Hyde
 lañg ea, v. 7uplañg. Ðonne 17 7eo 7p̃æð : æper̃t Moors, (1)
 on norðhealfe iii. 7uplañg and i. 7yp̃ð ; on mið- in Anglo-
 de7eap̃dan ð7eo 7uplañg and xxvii. 7yp̃ða ; on Saxon.
 7uðe7eap̃dan ð7eo 7uplañg and .vi. 7yp̃ða.

¹ Sic in MS. In a copy of this
 Charter contained in the Harleian

MS., above mentioned, the reading
 is *usum*.

² MS., *cominam pularibus*.

A.D. 983.

The same,
(2) in
English.*In lingua Anglica :—*

Than ys the lengthe of the mede, on westward
fyf furlang and fyf 3erde; on mydward, fyf
fyrang and xxvi. 3erd; on estward, a long the
ryver, fyf furlang. Than is thys the brede, fyrst,
in the north syde, iii. furlang and one 3erd;
on mydward, iii. furlang and xxvii. 3erd; on
suthward iii. furlang and xi. 3erd.

Sequitur in lingua Latina :—

Ista est longitudo hujus prati: Ex parte
occidentali, quinque stadia et quinque virgatas.
In medio continet quinque stadia et viginti sex
virgatas; ex oriente, per longum rivuli, quinque
stadia. Ista est latitudo istius prati: in aqui-
lonari parte continet tria stadia, et unam vir-
gatam; in medio, tria stadia et viginti septem
virgatas; ex australi parte, tria stadia et un-
decim virgatas.

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCCLXXXIII.,
scripta est chartula¹ hæc, his primariis consen-
tientibus qui subter prænotantur:—

Ego Ethelredus, Anglorum Basileus, hanc
donationem libenter concessi.

Ego Ælfðryð, ejusdem regis mater, adsig-
navi. *Sees of
subscribing
bishops :—*

Ego Dunstanus, archiepiscopus, confirmavi. Canterbury

Ego Oswaldus, archiepiscopus, adquevi. York.

Ego Athelwoldus, episcopus, consensi. Winchester.

Ego Ælfrtanur, episcopus, adnotavi. Rochester.

Ego Æpelrynur, episcopus, roboravi. Sherborne.

Ego Ærceþur, episcopus, prænotavi. Dorchester.

Ego Wulfgarus, episcopus, impressi. Ramsbury.

Ego Æpelpine, dux.

¹ chartula] MS. reads kartula.

Ego Ælfric, dux.
 Ego Beophtnoð, dux.
 Ego Æþelpeard, dux.
 Ego Ælfric, dux.
 Ego Pope, dux.
 Ego Opðbypht, abbas.
 Ego Sizepic, abbas.
 Ego Æþelpeard, abbas.
 Ego Leofric, abbas.
 Ego Ælfric, minister.
 Ego Ælfric, minister.
 Ego Ælfrige, minister.
 Ego Pulfrige, minister.
 Ego Pulfric, minister.
 Ego Æþelmær, minister.
 Ego Ælhelm, minister.
 Ego Ælfric, minister.
 Ego Beophtpold, minister.

A.D. 987.
 Charters of
 Ethelred,
 continued.

fol. 33 b.

*Charta de Manyngforde. Ex dono Etheldredi regis, A.D. 987.
 videlicet anno regni sui nono.*

Mundi denique status Christi moderatoris
 disponente clementia, vario subjacet principum
 regimine, hocque mira actum divinæ disposi-
 tionis providentia; ne pari ortos prosapia par
 attolleret sublimitas, sed ut quos decus adornat
 humilitatis, hos regum majori provehat digni-
 tate sublimitas; quosque elationis fastus reddit
 turgidos, hos æqua heroum prosternat severitas.
 Quamobrem ego Etheldredus, totius Albionis
 Basileus, cuidam mihi obsequentium, Athelwoldo
 vocitamine, pro ejus placabili obsequio, quandam
 terræ particulam, id est, decem manentia, in eo
 loco quem coloni *Manyngforde* appellant, in
 perpetuam concedo hæreditatem, quatenus ille

Grant of
 Manning-
 ford, by
 Ethelred,
 to Athel-
 wold.

A.D. 987.

bene perfruatur ac prospere possideat, quam diu præsenti fruitur vita, et post vitæ suæ terminum cuicumque sibi placuerit hæredi derelinquat. Sit autem præfata terra liberrima ab omni mundiali obstaculo, cum omnibus ad illam pertinentibus, in campis et pascuis, pratisque, ac cursibus aquarum, tribus tantummodo causis exceptis, id est, expeditione, pontis arcisve restauratione. Si quis autem hanc donationem pervertere studuerit perpetuæ maledictionis incurrat reatum, et Gehennæ æternum sustineat incendium; nisi mortis ante exitum hanc præsumptionem emendare curaverit, per satisfactionem nimiam.

Istis terminis ambitur præfata tellus:—

Boundaries
of Man-
ningford,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

Æper̃t of eartepear̃dan Maningaforda, on þæne heðihtan hrycgpẽg, þanon on þæt glæd nor̃ð, andlang glædẽr, on þone rmalan pað; of þon rmalan pað on þæne glæde; þonne on þæne hullan gepoundel; þonne on Spanabeoph; of Spanabeoph eart, andlang [pẽg]er; þonne eartpear̃dne þone rmalan gpanan bæ̃n to þara bradan pẽge pær̃t, andlang pẽger, on rmalan pẽge; þonne on Myrceford pear̃tpear̃dne of þam for̃da; þanon on þa dic on þa andheaf̃da þan on þa cyricpẽge; of þam pẽge on ðone ðorn; þanon on Bradanpẽge pear̃t andlang pẽger on þa ealdan dic; þanon on Pubbanpambe pear̃tpear̃dne on þa hlincpẽpe; þanon on þone ðorñrtyb; of þam rtybbe on þa rpam¹ holo midpear̃de; þanon on þone elleñrtybbe; þonne of̃er Middeldune on þa holo pear̃tpear̃d; þanon on þone lytlan hylde pẽge; of þam pẽge on Lurebeoph; þonne on þone eastan pẽge ruð,

¹ Sic in MS.

andlanze pezer, to þære litlan ðie þe norð reyt; A.D. 987.
 þanon on þa ealden gemærðola; þanon on þone Charters of
 litlan pupan¹ beoph; ðenne on þone gnenan hlinc, Ethelred,
 be milandune; of þam hlinc on þa langan forpærðe² continued.
 peartepearðe; þanon [on þone] litlan æcer, pear-
 tearðne of þam æcere on fulandic; of þære ðie
 eft on Manengarford.

*Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum in lingua
 Anglica.*

Begyn fyrst by est Manyngford, on the kynges The same,
 hyze wey, evyn to the slade, and thanne north (2) in
 along to the smal path; fro the smal path to English.
 the slade; than to the roundel of the hylle; fro fol. 33 c.
 thennys to Swanburugh; fro Swanburugh est,
 along the weyys; fro thennys estward the smal
 grene to the brode wey, than west, along the
 weys, to the smal wey; fro thennys to Myrk-
 ford westward; fro the ford than to the dyche;
 in the dych, and to the hede of the dych; fro
 thennys to the chyrche wey; fro that wey to
 the thorn, than to the brode wey west, along
 the weys, to the old dych; than to Bubwombe²
 westward; than to the lynkys rewe, than to
 Thornstub, fro that stub to the rw hole myd-
 ward; than to Ellenstub, and so ovyr Myldune
 to the hole westward; than to the lytel hylde-
 wey, fro the wey to Lonsburugh, than to the
 estyrwey suth, along the weys, to the lityl dych,
 the hyt schutyth northwardys; than to the old
 merdole, than to the lytyl rw burw, than to the
 grene lynch, by Myldune; fro the lynch to the
 long furlang westward; than to the lytyl aker
 westward; fro that aker to fuldych; fro that
 dyche to Manyngford.

¹ pupan] MS, ppan.

| ² Sic in MS.

A.D. 987. *Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum, in lingua Latina :—*

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Incipias primo, ex oriente Manyngford, in alta via regia recte ad terrestrem descensum. Et ex tunc, ex aquilone, per longum ad parvam semitam, ab illa semita ad alium terræ descensum, deinde ad rotunditatem collis, ac deinde ad Swanburgum, ab illo Swanburgo per orientem teneas in longitudine, ac tunc ex oriente illius per vias virides¹ quousque perveniatur ad spatiosam viam. Deinde per orientem tenens longitudinem viarum illarum quousque pervenias ad illam parvam viam, ac deinde ad Myrkford. Et tunc, ex occidente, ab illo vado recte ad foveam. In fovea procedendo usque ad caput fossæ illius. Et ex tunc ad viam vocatam *the chyrchewey*. Ab illa via ad quendam limitem nuncupatum *the thorn*, et ex tunc ad latam viam illam, per occidentem apprehendas longitudinem talium viarum quousque pervenias ad terminum appellatum *the old dyche*. Et tunc ad limitem vocatum *Pubwombe*, ex occidente, ex tunc ad Lynkysrewe, tunc ad Thornstub ab illo limite ad *Rwhole* per medium illius foraminis. Et tunc ad quendam locum appellatum *Elenstub*, et sic desuper Myldune quousque pervenias ad quoddam foramen ex occidente. Tunc ad terminum nuncupatum *the lytyl hyldewey*, ab illa via ad Luseburgh;² tunc ad terminum appellatum *Estyrnwey*; ex austro per longum illarum viarum usque ad parvam fossatam quæ diu protenditur ad plagam borealem, deinde ad terminum vocatum *the olde*

¹ *per vias virides*] MS. reads *per vissum viridis*.

² *Luseburgh*] Sic in MS.

merdole; deinde ad limitem appellatum *Rwburw*, A.D. 987. ac deinceps ad quendam viridem descensum per Myldune vocatum *the grene lynch*. Ab illo loco ad longum stadium ex occidente, tunc ad parvam acram ad occidentem, ab illa acra ad terminum vocatum *the fuldych*e, iterum ad Man-
yngford.

Charters of
Ethelred,
continued.

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis .d.cccc.lxxxvij., fol. 33 d. anno vero x. præfati regis, scripta est hæc chartula: his consentientibus qui subter scripti videntur.

- ✚ Ego Ethelredus, Anglorum famosus imperator, hanc donationem libenter confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Dunstanus, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, adquevi.
- ✚ Ego Orpoldur, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, consolidavi.
- ✚ Ego Elfstanus, Londoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, consignavi.
- ✚ Ego Eðelgarur, Australium Saxonum episcopus, stabilivi.
- ✚ Ego Elfeagur, Wintoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, roboravi.
- ✚ Ego Sigeþricur, Corniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, impressi.
- ✚ Ego Eðelrīnur, Sciresburnensis ecclesiæ episcopus, annotavi.
- ✚ Ego Beophtnoð, dux.
- ✚ Ego Ælfric, dux.
- ✚ Ego Æþelpine, dux.
- ✚ Ego Æþelpeard, dux.
- ✚ Ego Opðbþht, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Eadpine, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Leofric, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Ælfgur, dux.

A.D. 987?

✚ Ego Ælfrige, dux.

✚ Ego Pulfrige, dux.

✚ Ego Æþelrige, dux.

✚ Ego Opðulf, minister.

✚ Ego Æþelmærn minister.

✚ Ego Ælfhelm, minister.

✚ Ego Pulpheah, minister.

Testamentum Athelwoldi viri Dei.

Will of
Athelwold,
bequeath-
ing Man-
ningford to
Hyde
Abbey,
after his
wife's
death.

Ðiſ iſ Aþelpoldiſ cpyde: þæt iſ æperſt, þæt
he biſt hiſ cynehlaforð for goder luſon, and
for hiſ cynercipe, þæt hiſ cpyde ſtanden mote
on þæm þingon þe he æt þe ge gearnod hæſþ,
and æt þinum foregengan. Þæt iſ æperſt, þæt
he gean for hiſ rule, .xx. mancusaſ golder in to
Nipan Menſtre, and ane cuppan him to rapel
ſceatte, and .xx. mancusaſ golder hiſ gebroþrun
in to Abbandune; and he becpæþ hiſ cyne-
hlaforð him to hepegeattepan ænne beah on
.xxx. mancusaſ, and tpu lecga, and .ii. hoſſ, and
.ii. ſpeorð, and .ii. ſcyldar, and tpa ſperu; and
¹ he becpæþ hiſ riſe þa .x. hida æt Maningforda
þa hpile þe hiſe dæg wære, and aſtær hiſe dæge
into Nipan Mynſtre for heora beorna ſaple; and
he hiſe becpæþ .xxx. mancusaſ golder, and ane
cuppan. And ic gean minum ſuna anpe hide
lander æt Uptune and anpe lecge; and ic gean
þæm ealdeſmen anpe cþurnan, and ic gean Leof-
wine oþere cþurnan.

*Sequitur Testamentum Athelwoldi, in lingua
Anglica:—*

The same,
(2) in
English.

Thys ys the testament of ²Athelwold, that he
bade hiſ coſyn, for Godeſ love, that hyt moſt

¹ This clause would seem, from
its construction, to have been inter-
polated.

² Athelwold] The word *seynt* has
here been written, and afterwards
erased.

be fulfyld of the thynges that beth here wryte. A.D. 987 ?
 Fyrst, he by qwethyth xx. mark of golde to the Will of
 Newe Monasterie, and one cuppe, to have hym Athelwold,
 on mynde;¹ and .xx. marke of gold to hys continued.
 bretheren of Abyndon, and he be qwethyt hys
 cosyn .xxx. marke, to kepe hym wele on hys
 sykenesse; also too beddys, too hors, to swerdes,
 to scheldes, and to sperys; and he by qwath
 hys wyf ten hydys of lond at Manyngforde,
 whyle that sche lyved; and aftyr her day to
 turne un to the Newe Monasterie, for here bothe
 sowles; and he be qwath her .xxx. mark of
 goold, and one cuppe; and he ȝaf here sone an
 hyde of londe at Upton, and a bedde; and he
 ȝaf alle hys other meyny an haberion;² and he
 ȝaf Leofwyn an other habergon.

Sequitur Testamentum Athelwoldi, in lingua fol. 34 b.
Latina:—

In primis precatur cognatum suum propter The same,
 amorem Dei et suam gratitudinem quod legatio (3) in
 sua inviolabiliter stare posset, et quod impleatur Latin.
 de rebus secundum quod scriptura inde confecta
 demonstrat. In primis legat pro salute animæ
 suæ viginti marcas auri Novo Monasterio Wyn-
 toniæ et unum ciphum, ut habeat illum in sui
 memoriale sempiternum.³ Insuper legat viginti
 marcas auri fratribus suis Abbandoniæ. Insuper
 legat consanguineo suo triginta marcas, ad cus-
 todiendum ipsum meliori modo quo poterit in
 infirmitate sua, et duo lectisternia, duos equos,
 duos enses, duos clypeos, duas lanceas. Insuper
 legat uxori suæ decem hydas terræ apud Man-

¹ Here are traces of a second
 erasure.

² Sic in MS.

³ Here, again, are traces of an
 erasure.

A.D. 987. *Yngford* quamdiu vita gaudet hac temporali, et post diem defunctionis suæ, permaneant prædictæ decem *hydæ* terræ Novo Monasterio *Wyn-toniæ*, pro utriusque eorum animæ salute: præterea legat uxori suæ triginta marcas auri et unum ciphum; et dat filio uxoris suæ¹ unam *hydā* terræ apud *Upton*, et unum lectister-nium; et dat omnibus aliis servientibus suis unam loricam, et *Leowyno* alteram.

Charta de Heanton.

A.D. 988.
Grant of
Heanton to
Ethelgar.

Regnante in perpetuum Domino nostro Jesu Christo, omnis status mundanarum rerum superno gubernatur moderatore, ejusque inexhaustæ dapsilitatis largiflua distributione, ac censura pietatis invictæ regum, satrapumque prosapia mundi, jam jamque principantur fastigio præcluenti moderamine. Unde quicquid nobilitatis eorum industria statutum, deliberatumve fuerit, literarum id fore credimus evidenti approbandum serie. Quapropter ego *Athelredus*, totius *Albionis* Basileus, cuidam mihi dilecto antistiti vocitato *Ethelgaro*, quandam telluris particulam, id est, vii. manentia in eo loco qui ab incolentibus *Heanton* cognominatur, in perpetuam concedo hæreditatem; quam denique terram favente meæ dignitatis sceptrigeræ licentia, comes *Alfricus*, præfato pontifici mutationis ratione dederat, pro ipsa certissima terra quæ *Lamburna* dicitur, quam ego prius eidem episcopo libertatis dono condonaveram dum pro quodam facinore ad mei juris imperium extitisset addicta. Sit autem hæc antedicta jam terra liberrima ab omni mundiali obstaculo, cum omnibus ad ip-

¹ The Anglo-Saxon text, it will be seen, reads *ic gean minum runa*.

sam pertinentibus, in campis et pascuis, pratis A.D. 988.
 ac sylvis, aquarumque cursibus; tribus tantum- Charters of
 modo causis exceptis, quæ hujus incolæ hacte- Ethelred,
 nus patriæ ritu observant legali; id est, cum continued.
 hostium cunei commilitonum corripere compule-
 rint arma, vel cum recuperationem expetunt
 pontium vada, seu cum arcis munitionem vas-
 titas flagitat urbana. Libertatis igitur jure
 hanc tellurem præfatus possessor longæva tem- fol. 34 b.
 pestate possideat, et occidente invido membro-
 rum situ, cuicumque sibi libuerit successori jure
 hæreditario derelinquat. Si autem, quod absit,
 quispiam omnino hominum hanc evertere vel ad-
 nihilare studuerit paginulam, invido animi tactus
 rancore, seu per antiquioris schedulæ adinven-
 tionem, hanc præsumptuose pervertere conamine
 stolido tentaverit chartulam, noctis horriferae
 lethale excipiat exitium, cum pertinaci acie in-
 vidorum, ubi Belial infandissimus miseræ per-
 petuæ obtinet imperium, nisi mortis ante exitum
 per satisfactionem congruam, tam perversæ ma-
 chinationis infamiam emendare curaverit nimiam.

Istis terminis ambitur præfata tellus:—

Æper̃t on ða ea, andlang ðice on Hoccey Boundaries
 clif; of Hoccey clif on Sneller pytt; of Sneller of Heanton,
 pytt, andlang ðic, on cealƿa hline; of cealƿa hline (1) in
 on Haƿaker beoph; of Haƿaker beoph on ðone Anglo-
 Stan beoph; of ðan Stan beophge on Rært hline; Saxon.
 [of Rært hline] on Veapncumbe; of Vearn-
 cumbe on Eccinga hlæpe; of Eccinga hlæpe on
 Ðopndene; of Ðopndene on Deopan dell; of
 Deopan delle on ðone peadan rtan; of ðan pead-
 an rtane on Þæpmunder rtan; of Þæpmunder
 rtane on langan hline; of langan hline on ðone
 holan peƿ; of holan peƿe on Kynepape tpeope;

A.D. 988. of Kynepape tpeope on ȝpenan hlince in to ðan
fleote æt ho, of ðan fleote þæt eft in ða ea.

*Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum in lingua
Anglica:—*

The same,
(2) in
English.

Begyn at the hed strem, along the dyche,
to Hockys-clyve; fro thennys to Snellys pyt;
fro thennys, a long the dyche, to Chelflync; fro
Chelflync to Hafakys-brygge-burw;¹ fro Hafa-
kysburw to Stanburw; fro Stanburw to Rest
lynk; fro Rest lync to Verncumbe; fro Vern-
cumbe to Eccynglawe; fro Eccynglaw to Thorn-
dene; fro Thorndene to the dep delle: fro that
dep delle to the red ston; fro the red ston to
Wermunydston; from Wermundeston to the
long lynch; fro the long lynche to the holw
wey; fro the holw wey to Kynewartre; fro
Kynewartre to the grene lynche, in to the fleote;
fro that flete est yn to the hed strem.

*Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum, in lingua
Latina:—*

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Imprimis incipe in capite gurgitis, transe-
undo per longum fossam quousque pervenias ad
Hockysclive; ab illo termino ad limitem voca-
tum *Snellys pytte*; ab illo loco discurras longi-
tudinem illius fossæ ad terminum dictum *Chelf-
lync*; ab illo limite ad Hafakysburw; ab illo
loco ad Stanburw; deinde ad terminum dictum
Rest lync; et tunc ad Vernecumbe; ab Verne-
cumbe ad Eccynglawe; ac deinde ad Thorndene,
ad illum profundum puteum; ab illo loco ad

¹ *Hafakys-brygge-burw*] Sic in MS.

rubeum lapidem; ac deinde ad limitem nuncu- A.D. 988.
 patum *Wermundyston*; et tunc ad terminum, Charters of
 appellatum *the long lynche*; ab illo ad concavam Ethelred,
 viam; ab illa via ad limitem vocatum *Kyne-* continued.
war tre; ab illo loco ad limitem appellatum *the*
grene lynch, recte intrando terminum dictum fol. 34 c.
the fleote; ab illo loco iterum transeundo in ca-
 put gurgitis.

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis .dcccc.lxxxviij.,
 indictione i., xvi. kalendas Maii, scripta est hæc
 chartula,¹ his consentientibus testibus, qui subter
 charaxati certissime visuntur. Est quoque .viii.
 præfati regis imperii anno dum hujus muta-
 tionis ac libertatis concessa ac titulata est fir-
 mitas.

- ✚ Ego Epelpedus, Anglorum imperator, hanc
 libertatem satis placabili actu meo pon-
 tifici dilectissimo confirmavi.
- ✚ Ego Dunstanus, Dorovernensis ecclesiæ
 archiepiscopus, regis donationi libentis-
 sime favi.
- ✚ Ego Orpoldur, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archi-
 episcopus, consensi.
- ✚ Ego Ælfrtanur, Londoniæ præsul, ad-
 quievi.
- ✚ Ego E[þ]elgapur, Australium Saxonum
 præsul, regis donatum summisce.
- ✚ Ego Æþelrīnur, Scireburnensis ecclesiæ
 præsul, stabilivi.
- ✚ Ego Ælþheagur, Wintoniensis ecclesiæ
 præsul, roboravi.
- ✚ Ego Sigericus, Corbiensis ecclesiæ præ-
 sul, consignavi.
- ✚ Ego Ercpius, Dorcensis ecclesiæ præsul,
 impressi.

¹ chartula] MS., kartula.

A.D. 988.

- ✚ Ego Ælfrtanus, Roffensis ecclesiæ præsul, prætitulavi.
- ✚ Ego Athulphus, Herefordensis ecclesiæ præsul, annotavi.
- ✚ Ego Æþelpine, dux.
- ✚ Ego Beophthnoð, dux.
- ✚ Ego Ælfric, dux.
- ✚ Ego Æþelpeard, dux.
- ✚ Ego Oðbypht, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Eaðpine, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Leofric, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Leofrige, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Leofric, abbas.
- ✚ Ego Þulfrige, minister.
- ✚ Ego Ælfrgar, minister.
- ✚ Ego Ælfrige, minister.
- ✚ Ego Æþelrige, minister.
- ✚ Ego Oðulf, minister.
- ✚ Ego Leofstan, minister.
- ✚ Ego Orpeard, minister.
- ✚ Ego Þulfric, minister.
- ✚ Ego Æþelmar, minister.

Charta Regis Etheldredi :—

Grant of
Ethelred.
A.D. 993.

In nomine Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi,
Anno ¹ Dominicæ incarnationis .dcccc.xciij., in-
dictione .ix. Ego Æðelredu, rex Anglorum
totiusque Britanniae orbis gubernator, superno
annuente, gratia ab eodem Deo et Domino nos-
tro populis et tribubus præordinatus in regem,
anno imperii mei .xviii., dono concessi meae ve-
nerabili matri, Ælþpyþe vocitamine, quasdam
terrarum particulas semotis in locis, id est, .vii.

¹ The words *ab incarnatione* have been here inserted, and then partially erased.

sulunga in loco qui Bradanburna vocitatur, et A.D. 993. quartam semis ipso in loco qui *æt* Peoracotan dicitur, ii. quoque nec minus *æt* Burhpapefelda, iii. itidem eo in loco quem solicolæ *æt* Natincg-dune appellare solent. Item quoque iii. *æt* Cealconæt, i. *æt* Wipigenn, tali tenore ut easdem prædictas terras habeat et possideat, quamdiu in mortali carne vitalem spiritum inextinctum contineat. Deinceps namque sibi succedenti cui placuerit sibi relinquat hæredi, ceu supra monstravimus, in æternam hæreditatem. Maneat igitur nostrum hoc immobile donum, ac æterna libertate jucundum, cum omnibus quæ ad ipsum locum pertinere dignoscuntur, tam in notis causis quam ignotis, in modicis et in magnis, campis, pascuis, sylvis, aquarumque cursibus; exceptis istis tribus, expeditione, pontis, arcisve coedificatione. Et hoc mandatum mandamus in nomine fol. 34 d. Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, ut nullus superveniret hominum superbia inflatus, aut aliqua malevola instigatione, hanc præfatam libertatem in alicujus oneris molestia vitare satagerit, et præscriptis statutis noluerit consentiens esse; sciat se alienum esse a consortio sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ per auctoritatem beati Petri Apostoli, omniumque sociorum ejus, nisi hic digna emendaverit poenitentia, ante mortem, quod contra nostrum decretum malevola machinatione fecisset; quia dicitur per Psalmigraphum, "*Nolite tangere christos meos,*"¹ et cætera. Has sane præfatas terras quidam vir, vocitamine Pulboldfur,² habuisse dignoscitur, et ob reatus sui offensam, principum meorum omnium æquissimo examine, ad mei juris imperium sunt addictæ,

¹ Psal. cv. 15.

² Pulboldfur]	Sic in MS. for
Pulboldur.	

A.D. 993.

sicut in subsequentibus Anglice relatione scriptum reperitur. Hæcque territoria illi concedo pro ipsa terra quam illa mihi prius donaverat, i. [id est] *Ceolesig*, rependens munere munus, divinum optans consequi promissum, "*Date, et dabitur vobis.*"

[§ 3. *Narrative of the crimes of Wulfbold, and of the penalties inflicted on him.*]

Narrative
of the
crimes and
penalties of
Wulfbold.

Þiſ ȝind þa ƿorƿyrhto þe ƿulfbold hine ƿyþ
hiſ hlaƿorð ƿorƿorhte : þæt iſ, æneſt, þa hiſ
fæðor ƿær ƿorƿænen, þa ƿerð[e] he to hiſ ȝteop-
moder land, and nam þær eal þæt he þær ƿunde,
inne and ute, læſſe and mare. þa renð ȝe cunȝ
him to, and beað him þæt he aȝeſe þæ neaſlac ;
ða ƿorȝæt he þæt ; þa ȝetæhte mon þan cunȝ
hiſ ƿer. And ȝe cunȝ him renð[e] eſtrona to,
and beað him þa ilce. þa ƿorȝæt he þæt ; þa
ȝetæhte eſt oþre ȝiðe þam cunȝe hiſ ƿer. Ufo-
nan þæt þa ƿerðe he to and ȝerað hiſ mæȝer
land, Byrhtmæneſ æt Bupnan. þa renð[e] ȝe
cunȝ him to, and beað him þæt he hit ȝymde
þæt land. þa ƿorȝæt he þæt þa ȝetæhte mon
þam cunȝe hiſ ƿer þriððan ȝiðe. And ȝe cunȝ
renðe him þa ȝyt to, and beað him oſ. þa
ƿorȝæt he þæt ; þa ȝetæhte mon þam cunȝe hiſ
ƿer ƿeorðan ȝiðe. þa þæt micel ȝemot ƿær
æt Lundene ; þa ƿær Æþelpine ealdorman þar,
and ealle þær cunȝiſ ȝiton. þa ȝetæhton ealle
þa ȝitan þe þær ƿæron ȝe ȝehaðode ȝe læȝiðe
þam cunȝe ealle ƿulfboldeſ¹ æne, and hine
ȝiſne to þam þe ȝe cunȝe ȝolde, ȝpa to liſe
ȝpa to ðeaþe. And he hæfðe eall þiſ unȝebet

¹ MS., ȝulboldeſ.

oþþ he forþferde eft þa he þær forþfaran, A.D. 993.
 urenan eal þiſ, þa ferde hiſ laſ to, mid hyre
 cilde, and ofſloh Eadmer, þær cynziſ þegen,
 Pulſboldiſ faderan ſune, and hiſ fiſtne geſe-
 ran, on þan land æt Bunnan þe he on neaſtace
 onzen þæne cynynſ hæfde. And þa Æþelgar¹
 arcebiſceop hæfde þæne miclan ſinoþ an Lun-
 dene. þa getæhte man þam cinſe hine and
 ealle hiſ aſe.

þiſ ſind þa men þa pæron æt þæne toetinge :
 Æþelgar, arcebiſcop ; and Orpold, arcebiſcop ;
 and Ælſtan, biſcop of Londone ; and Siſeric,
 biſcop ; and Ælſtan, biſceop on Hroſeceaſtne ;
 and Ordbyrht, biſceop ; Ælſheah, biſceop ; and
 Aþulſ, biſceop ; and Æþelpine, ealdorman ; and
 Byrhnop, ealdorman ; and Aþelpearð, ealdorman ;
 and Alſric, ealdorman ; þeodred, eopl ; and Eadulſ,
 abbod ; and Byrnoþe, abbod ; and Germanuſ, ab- fol. 35 a.
 bod ; and Þlſſiſe, abbod ; and Leofſric, abbod of
 Miclanſe ; and Leofſric, abbod of Eaxceſtne ; and
 Ælſhun, abbod ; and Ælſelm ; and Þlſeah ; and
 Pulſric, Pulſſune ſuni ; and Stip, Pulſer ſuni ;
 and Naſena ; and Norſſinan, hiſ broðor ; and Leof-
 pine, Leofſtætan ſuni ; and Leofſiſe, æt Mor-
 dune ; and Bonda, and Ælſhelm polga, and
 Aþelpold ; and Leofſric ; and Siſerparð, on Cent ;
 and Leofſſunn ;² and Aþelpold, þer ſiſeta ;³ and
 Ælſgar, ſe Hunituniſca ;⁴ and Pulſezan ; and
 Æþelmer ; and Æþelpic ; and Æþelnoðe, Þiſtaner
 ſuni ; and Leofpine, Æþulſer ſuni ; and Siſe-
 bpiht, and Leofſtan, on Supreaxan.

þiſ ſind þæne feorþan healſe ſulunſa land- Boundaries
 gemæro in to Bradanbunnan ſiſon, þæt iſ, of the for-
 feited lands

¹ Read Æþelgar ſe.

² Sic in MS.

³ ſiſeta] Sic in MS. for ſepera.

⁴ "The Honiton man."

A.D. 993.
of Wulf-
bold.

æperst, fram Hreodburnan to þan holan pege
fram than holan pege, pp ofer ðune, to þære
mœnigge, to Cupara pudu; of Cupara puda to
cuniger ne holte; of cuniger ne holte to Bo-
derham, to þær¹ birceoper mearce, of þær¹ bi-
rceoper mearce to Hægmepe, of Hægmepe ruð
to Stoccer gatan; of Stoccer gatan to Þicinge-
felda; of Þicingerfelda to Colheapytte; of Col-
heapytte to Clænandune eart heale; of Clæ-
nandune eart heale to Sibbanburnan mearce;
of Sibbanburnan mearce to Ulhæma mearce and
xxv. æcepa liþ, on eartan, uban ham in to Bra-
danburnan; of Ulheama mearce, perst, to ðeop
gatan, perst be hapan rode² to forða; fram
forða to Bocceham, to þære milne; fram þære
milne to Sandhigst; of Sandhigste to þær cin-
ger ac holte, fram þære ac holte to Gyrincg
higstan; of Gyrincg higstan, eart to forða; of
þæt forða ofer þa mænigge to þornæcepe; fram
þornæcepe in to Hreodburnan herst þær hit ær
þær; and þær gind Milna binnan þis andland-
gemæron. And þis is geo mæd in to Bradan-
burnan þe liþ butan þam landgemære; þa gind
.v. æcepar æt Syað forða, and .i. æcepar æt Þise-
ler beorge, and .ii. æt Murelege, and .ii. æt
Brunerforða and .ii. æt Milan campe, and .i.
milæn man boht of Hærtunga lege in to Bradan-
burnan; and .iii. hagan on Liminan, .iii. on
Cantrænebyrig; and .vi. ðe on pealde þe licgeaþ
in to Bradanburnan: an is Crudan hole; on þær
Hæmrteðe; þrið, Beginge; ðen feorþe, Hepe-
burne; fyste, Strætðen; sixte, Bidingðen.

Þis gind þære feorþan helfre gylunga land-
gemæra to þeofagadan, þer genat lander: æperst,
on norþpeardan Biricholte, to Eartinge, to þel-

¹ Sic in MS. Read þan.

| ² MS. reads rþode.

briuce, to þære miln[e]; fram þær miln[e], A.D. 993.
 betpeox Heopterrtede and Stanrtede, to Ƴminun- ^{Forfeitures}
 gabine¹ norþ to þæra Stppe, to þære briuce; ^{of Wulf-}
 þanon, pært to Stppe of Leofrtaner mæde; of ^{bold, con-}
 þære mæde to Scobbinge, fram Scobbinge to ^{tinued.}
 Norþpida, fram Norþpida to Ƴelircinge, from
 Ƴelircinge eft on Norþpida.

þiſ riſð þæra tƳægna Ƴpulunga landgemæra
 to Buphapa ſelda: þæt iſ æperſt, on Rammir
 hiſrte; of Rammir hiſrte on Ƴiſertede; fram
 Ƴiſertede to Luſdinga dene; of Luſdinga dene to
 Ealdriz ſeaþe; of Ealdriz ſeaþe to Ateſſce; of
 Ateſſce [to] Ælſpucge; of Ealſpuiſe¹ to Pealle-
 rtede; of Peallertede to Supland eft to Rammer
 hiſrte; and an dene to Biſgdene hatte.

þiſ riſð þæra þreopa Ƴulunga landgemæra to fol. 35 b.
 Natyngdune: þæt iſ æperſt, on Leofriges mearce; ^{Boundaries}
 of Leofriges mearce to Karenu ſtæte, andlang ^{of Nating-}
 ſtæte, to þam cƳyrſtel mæle; fram þam cƳyrſtel
 mæle ſorþ, andlang Karenu ſtæte, to þam
 beorſe æt Hloþgeſippe; fram Hloþgeſippe to
 Ƴulſpices milne æt hiſ buphgatan; fram þære
 milne, andlang Ƴulſpices ſtæte, ut to Seþe-
 hline; fram Seþehline ut to Harþan; fram
 Harþan to ruþ Natingþune, to Sipeſdes mearce
 eſtrona to Leofriges mearce þær blaccan. þiſ
 iſ ſe haſa þæt gehiſaþ to Natingdune binnan
 cƳene gaton þe Leofrtan getimbrade. þiſ iſ
 þæt den in to Natingdune Ƴiſeding¹ æcraſ, and
 æt Ƴiſeſe an iſ an Ƴulgunz² þa hæfþ Ƴlſrtan
 æt SealtƳuda.

¹ Sic in MS.| ² MS. reads Ƴulgunð.

A.D. 993. *Sequuntur Connotationes terminorum, in lingua Anglica :—*

The same,
(2) in
English.

These ben the forfeys that Wlfbold ȝyman with alle hys kynred havith y forfeyd. That ys fyrst, whan hys fader was passyd out of thys wordele, he wente to hys stepmoderrys lond, and toke all that he fond ther ynne, bothe lasse and more. Than sent the kyng to hym, and bade hym that he delyvyr aȝen all that he toke ther, tho he withseyde and obeyd not to the kyngys comāndement. Than sent the kyng hys messenger aȝen unto hym, and bad hym to delyvyr that goode that he ther toke, and he wold not. The thrydde tyme the kyng send hym to biddynge, as he dyde by fore, but he wold not; but more ovyr he went to hys co-synys londis Brythmere at Burnam and robbyd them. Than sent the kyng aȝen to hym, and bade hym leve, he wolde not abeye the kyngys sond. Aȝen the kyng sent to hym, comawndynge hym, as he dide by fore, on payne of forfetynge of all hys lond and goodys, but ȝyt wolde he not obeye, but withseyde the kyng fowr sythe. At the conseyl at Londone, they sent after hym; he wolde not come. At the whyche conseyle was the kyng, and Athelme¹ pryns, with all the kyngys conseyl, wher they disheretyd Wlfbold, with all hys kynred, from hys lyvelode and good, and Wlfboldys body as the kyng wold do ther with, wheyther he wolde have hem dede or alyve; and after he was ago above all thys by fore, hys wyf, with here sone,

¹ *Athelme*] In the Anglo-Saxon text, *Æþelpine*.

went in to the forseyd lond, and slow Edmer, A.D. 993.
 the kyngys servawnt,¹ and fyftene of his fe- Forfeitures
 lawys, yn the lond at Burnan. And Athelgar of Wulf-
 archebyshop had the same tyme a gret synod bold, con-
 at Londoñ, wher Wlfbold was take to the kyng, tinued.
 with alle hys goode. These ben the men that
 were at the takynge of thys lond: Athelgare,
 archebyschop; and Oswold, archebyschop; and
 Elfstan, byschop of Londone; and Sygeryk, by-
 schop; and Elfstan, byschop of Rouchester; and
 Orthbryg, byschop; and Elfeah, byschop; and
 Ethesyge, byschop; and Alfwold, byschop of
 Deveneschere; and Eldred, byschop; and Syge-
 gard, byschop; and Eswy, byschop; and Theo-
 dred, byschop; and Elfheah, byschop; and Athulf,
 byschop; and Athelwyn, duke; and Byrthnothe,
 duke; and Athelward, duk; and Alfryk, duke;
 and Teodred, erl; and Eadulf, abbot; and Byr-
 nothe, abbot; and Geman, abbot; and Wlfsyge,
 abbot; and Leofryc, abbot; and Sygeward, ab- fol. 35 c.
 bot; and Leofrik, abbot of Mychelney; and Leo-
 frik, abbot of Excetere; and Alfun, abbot; and
 Alfelm; and Wlfeah; and Wlfrik, Wlfrynus sone;
 and Styre, Wlfys sone; and Nafen; and Nor-
 thinan, hys brother; and Leowyn, Leoftatan
 sune; and Leofsyge, at Mordune; and Bonda;
 and Helfselm, polga; and Athelwold; and Leo-
 frik; and Sygeward, of Kent; and Leof sune;
 and Athelwole, the gret; and Alfgar; and
 Wlfgeat;² and Athelmar; and Athelryk; and
 Athenoth, Wystanus sone; and Leofwyne, Athul-
 phus sone; and Sygebyrth; and Leofstan, of
 Sowthsex.

¹ *servawnt*, &c.] The clause in the Anglo-Saxon text "ſulþolðir "raðeran þune" is here, it will be seen, omitted.

² *Wlfgeat*] Sic in MS.; Wulsegar in the Anglo-Saxon text.

A.D. 993.

These ben the four half-plowlond markys at Braddanborne Sylf; that ys, fyrst, from Redborn to the holw wey; fram the holw wey, up on the dune, to Menisfeld; to Cowarys wode; fro Cowarys wode to Kyngys nether-holt; fro Kyngys nether-holt to Bodysham, to the byschopys merche; fro the byschopys mersche to Hegmere; from Hegmere, suth, to Stokkys gat; fro Stokkys gate to Kyngysfeld; fro Kyngysfeld to Colwyte; fro Colwyte to Klendune Esthele; from Klendune Esthele to Sybbynborn mersche; from Sybbynborn merche to Ullam mershe, and fyf and tuenty akerys that lyth at Estubham, yn to Bradynburw; from Ulleham mersche, west, to Dorgat; from Dorgat, west, by Harstrode, to ford; from forde to Botham, to the myll; fro the mylle to Sandhyrst; from Sandhyrst to the Kyngys ac-holte; from the ac-holte to Gysyngehyrne; fro Gysyngehyrne, est, to ford; fro that ford, ovyr manysse, to Thornacre; from Thornakyr ynto Reodburn, evyn ther hyt was er; and¹ these ben the markys of thys lond. And thys ys the mede of Bradingbyrne, that lyth withouth the markys of the forseyd lond, that ben fyf acres at Swathford, and one akyr at Wyfelysborw, and tweyne at Muslee, and tweyne at Bruneford, and tweyne at Mylkanyp, and on myll at Hastynge y to Bradynborw, and thre howsys at Lyminan, and thre at Cawntwerbyry, and syx deneweldys that lyth yn to Bradingborw,—on ys Cradhole, on Hamstede, thrydde Begyndene, fourthe Hereburne, fyththe Straddene, syxte Bydyngdene.

¹ and these ben the markys, &c.] | “ þær ƿinð milna binna þær and-
The Anglo-Saxon text reads “And | “ landgemæpon.”

These ben the fowre half plow londys-markys A.D. 893.
 longynge to Thefdene that were forfetyd lond. Forfeitures
of Wulf-
bold, con-
tinued.
 Begyn, northward Brytholt, to Hertynge, to
 Thelbryghe, to the mille; from the mylle, be-
 twyxt Hertstede and Stansstede, to Ymmygbury,
 north to the sture, to the brygge, than west to
 est sture, to Leofstanes mede; fro that mede to
 Scobbynge; fro Scobbynge to Northwode; fro
 Northwode, to Welskyng; from Welskyng est¹
 Northwode.

These byth the too plow londys markys
 longynge to Burwardfeld, that ys:—Begyn at
 Rammyshyrst, to Wyrstede; from Wyrstede to
 Lurdyngdene; fro Lordyngdene, to Aldrykseth,
 to Aterske; from Aterske to Alfryng; from
 Alfryng to Pallestede; fro Pallestede to Suth-
 land, est to Rammyshyrst, and a dene, ledynge
 to Bynidene hat.

These ben the thre plow londys markys of
 Natyngdune, that ys:—Bygyn on Leofsyges
 mersche to Kaserustrete; along the stret, to
 Cyrstelmele; from Cyrstelmele forth, along fol. 35 d.
 Kaserustrete, to the brygge at Lothgewyrpe;
 from Lothgewyrp to Wlfrices mylle at Hys-
 burwgat; from the mylle, along Wlfrykys stret,
 up to Seplynk; from Sepelynk up to Harthan;
 from Harthan to Suth Natyngdune to Sywerdis
 mershe, eftson to Leofsyges mersche the blak.
 Thys ys the hows that longyth to Natyngdune
 wyth yn qwene zate that Leofstan byldyd.
 Thys ys the dene y to Natyngdone, Wryrdyng
 akerys at Wryrg, on is at Sulgund that hath
 Wlstan at Saltwode.

¹ Sic in MS.

A.D. 993.

In lingua Latina :—

An
abridge-
ment of the
preceding,
(3) in
Latin.

Istæ sunt forisfacturæ in quas Wlfbold valetus, cum omni sequela sua, dilapsus est. In primis, progenitore suo viam universæ carnis ingresso, iste Wlfboldus terras novercæ suæ invadens, prædavit omnia quæ inibi invenit. Audiens hoc inclitus rex Etheldredus misit nuntium ad prædictum invasorem, vice non terna; noluit tamen malevolus Wlfboldus seipsum refrænare, nec regalibus obtutibus suam præsentiam juxta regis præceptum adhibere. Cernens ista princeps nobilis consilium vocavit Londoniis, in quo inclinantibus regni magnatibus, adjudicatus est prædictus Wlfboldus judicio regio, et omnia quæ habuit sub cælo regi Etheldredo concessa sunt, prout in lingua Saxonica et Anglica superius declaratum est. Et cui dedit rex prædictam forisfacturam penna ministravit humorem.

✚ Ego Æthelpeður, rex totius Britanniae, præfatam donationem cum sigillo sanctæ crucis confirmavi.¹

✚ Ego Æthelþricur, Dorobornensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, consignavi.

✚ Ego Eadulphur, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, corroboravi.

✚ Ego Ælfheah, Wintoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, consensi.

✚ Ego Wulfþytan, Lundoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus, impressi.

✚ Ego Ælfric, episcopus, consignavi.

¹ As in former instances, the subscriptions are written in Anglo-Saxon characters.

A.D. 993.

- † Ego Ælfheah, episcopus, consensi.
- † Ego Apulf, episcopus, conscripsi.
- † Ego Optbypht, episcopus, consignavi.
- † Ego Ælfpold, episcopus, consensi.
- † Ego Ælfpeard, abbas.
- † Ego Ulfrige, abbas.
- † Ego Pulgar, abbas.
- † Ego Leofric, abbas.
- † Ego Bynthelm, abbas.
- † Ego Ælfene, abbas.
- † Ego Beornthof.
- † Ego Grumur, abbas.
- † Ego Ælfpold, abbas.
- † Ego Athelpeard, dux.
- † Ego Ælfric, dux.
- † Ego Ælfhelm, dux.
- † Ego Leofryge, dux.
- † Ego Leofpine, dux.
- † Ego Beornpold, minister.
- † Ego Pulfheah minister.
- † Ego Pulfric, minister.
- † Ego Pulfgeat, minister.
- † Ego Ælfelmær, minister.
- † Ego Opdulf, minister.
- † Ego Ælfelric, minister.
- † Ego Ælfelnoþ, minister.
- † Ego Ethelpine, minister.
- † Ego Æthelpeard, minister.
- † Ego Fræne, minister.
- † Ego Leofric, minister.

A.D.
979-1015.

[§ 4.] *Testamentum Athelmari Ducis.*

In lingua Saxonica:—

The will of
Ethelmere,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

fol. 36 a.

Æðelmær, ealdorman, cyð on ðyrum Ʒeppite
hƷ cynehlaforðe, and eallum hƷ fƷeondum, hƷ
cƷyðe Ʒær to hƷ nyhƷtan ðæƷe; Ʒæt iƷ þonne:
Ʒæt ic Ʒean Gode æƷert, for mine Ʒaple, to Ʒin-
tanceaƷtƷe in to NƷpan MynƷtƷe, Ʒære ic me
Ʒertan pille, an hund manceƷa¹ Ʒolðer, and tyn
pund peneta,² and min ƷcƷin, and .xiii. hida
lander, ðær þe LuƷa ahte, mid mete, and mid
mannum Ʒal³ ƷƷa hit Ʒtent; and ic æt minum
hlaforðe Ʒebohte ða hit to hƷ handa forƷƷƷht,¹
mid hund tƷelftƷigum manceƷum Ʒolðer æt CƷƷ-
thƷƷtƷe, on AƷelpolðer byrceoper ƷepitneƷƷe,
and ealƷa minƷa ƷeƷeƷena. And ic Ʒean þær
lander æt TuðanƷƷƷðe minum ƷiƷe hƷƷe ðæƷ,
and æƷteƷ ðæƷe, Ʒange mid hƷƷe lice þær ic
Ʒerte, for unceƷe beƷƷa Ʒaple. And ic Ʒean in
to Ealðan MynƷtƷe in to Ʒce TƷƷnitte an hund
manceƷa Ʒolðer, and tyn pund penaga; and .ii.
pund in to Nunnena MynƷtƷa; and .ii. pund in
to mæƷƷeƷƷeorƷa Ʒylðe; and .i. pund in to dia-
cona Ʒylðe; and in to CƷƷƷter cƷƷicun on Can-
tuƷanabyƷiƷ .iii. pund; and .ii. pund in to Ʒce
AƷƷƷtƷe; and .ii. pund in to HƷƷeƷeƷeƷe;
and .ii. pund in to Abbandune; and .ii. pund in
to RumeriƷe; and .ii. pund in to ƷiltƷe; and .ii.
pund in to SceafteƷbyƷiƷ; and .vi. pund in to
GlæƷtƷynƷabyƷiƷ; and .ii. pund in to MealðelmeƷ-
byƷiƷ; and .i. pund in to Baðan; and .i. pund in
to CƷƷaƷelade; and .i. pund in to BƷƷnan; and
minum hƷƷeð cƷnihtum .v. pund to Ʒeðule; and ic

¹ *Sic* in MS.

² *Sic* in MS. Read penega.

³ *Sic* in MS. Read ƷƷa.

becpeðe minum cynehlaforðe to hepegeatupum A.D.
 .iiij. beaȝur, on ðrym hund mancerum ȝolðer; 979-1015.
 and .iiij. ſpeorð; and .viij. horſ, feoper ȝepæðode, Will of
 and .iiij. unȝepæðode; and .iiij. helmaſ, and .iiij. Ethelmere,
 byrnan, and .viij. ſperu, and .viij. ſcyldaſ. And continued.
 ic an¹ minan ylðran ſuna ðær lander æt Ige-
 nerhamme; and þam ȝingnan þær æt Cotter-
 more, and þær ðe ðær; and ic an minum beap-
 num to ȝedale þreo hund mancera ȝolðer: and
 ic ȝean ſpððan minum piſe ealler ðær ðe ic
 ȝean, ȝe on lande ȝe on æhtun, to þam ſope-
 porðun þe pit mið pedde unc betpeonan ȝe-
 pærtnodon.

Testamentum Athelmari ducis, in lingua Anglica:—

Athelmare duk seyth on this wrytynge, to The same,
 hys kyn, and to alle hys frendys, what ys testa- (2) in
 ment was at hys laſte day. That ys thanne, English.
 That I wylle ȝyve to God, fyrſt, for my ſowle,
 to the newe monaſterye of Wyncheſter ther I
 wyll reſt, and hundred handfuls of goold, and
 ten pund of pans, and my ſchrine, and xiiij.
 hydes of lond the whyche Luſa hadde with paſ-
 ture, and with man all ſo as hyt ſtont. And y
 graunt to my coſyn the londys that y bowthte at
 Crydyngtone with twelty hunderyd handfulls of
 goold that was forfetyd from hys hond, wytnesſe
 Athelwold byſchop, and all my frendys; and y
 graunte the londys at Tudunwrthe to my wyf,
 here day; and, aſtyr here day, go hyt by here
 wyll in to the place wher y reſte for owre
 both ſowlis; and y grawnt yn to the old mo-
 naſterye to Seynt Trynſte and hundred hand-
 fulls of gold, and ten pund of money; and to

A.D.
979-1015.

fol. 36 b.

pund yn to nune mynystre; and on pund to masse prestes; and on pund to deconys; and yn to Crystes chyrche of Caunterbyry .iij. pund; and to pund yn to Seynt Austynys; and to pund yn to Rowchester; and to pund yn to Abyndone, and to pund yn to Romesey; and to pund yn to Wyltone; and to pownd yn to Schaftysbyry; and fyf punde yn to Glastyngbury; and to pund in to Malmesbury; and on pund yn to Bathe; and on pund in to Crykelade; and on pund in to Burne. And I graunte to myn heryd knyȝtys fyfe pund to be delyd betwexe hem. And I graunte to my cosyn fowre baggys of thre hunderyd handfullys of goold; and fowre swerdys; and ethte hors, fowre arayd and fowre unrayde; and fowre helmys; and fowre habyrionys; and viij. sperys; and viij. scyldys. And I ȝyve to myn hyldyr sone the londys at Ygneshamme; and to the ȝonger, the londys at Cotysmore, and to that therto longyth; and I graunte to my chylderyn, to be departyd amongys hem, thre hunderyd handfullys of gold. And I ȝyve also to my wyf, aftyr thys byqueste, that levyth all that I have on lond, or in good, aftyr the wordys that I seyde byfore, that wyttensse with wed be steadfastly set bytwene us to.

In lingua Latina:—

The same,
(3) in
Latin.

Dux Athelmarus loquitur per hæc scripta suis consanguineis et amicis quale testamentum ejus erat ipso in extremis agente: Quod erat, Concedo in primis Deo, pro salute animæ meæ, et novo monasterio Wyntonix, in quo volo corpus meum gaudere sepultura, centum mancusas auri, et decem libras pecuniæ, et quoddam scrinium

curiosum, et tresdecim hydas terræ, qua Lufa habuit, cum pasturis et hominum servitiis, in statu quemadmodum modo stat. Et ego annuo cognato meo terras quas emi apud Crydyngtonam pro mille et ducentis mancusiis auri quæ erant forisfactæ a manu ipsius, teste Athelwoldo episcopo cum omnibus meis amicis. Insuper concedo illas terras apud Tudunwortbe conjugii meæ, durante vita sua, et postquam gaudia vitæ temporalis amiserit, remaneant ex consensu ipsius in loco ubi corpus meum requiescit humatum, pro animarum nostrarum semper optata salute. Ulterius annuo veteri cœnobio Wyntonniæ, et Sanctæ Trinitati, centum mancusas auri, et decem libras pecuniæ, et duas libras monasterio monialium in urbe Wentana; et cuilibet sacerdoti ejusdem civitatis unam libram pecuniæ; et cuilibet diacono unam libram pecuniæ; et ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ tres libras pecuniæ; et duas libras ecclesiæ Sancti Augustini; et duas libras ecclesiæ Rovecestrensi; et duas libras monasterio Abendeniensi; et duas libras monasterio monialium in Romeseya; et duas libras monasterio in Wyltonia; et duas libras monasterio Septoniensi; et quinque libras cœnobio Glastoniensi; et duas libras cœnobio Malmesbiriensi; et unam libram monasterio Bathoniensi; et unam libram ecclesiæ de Crikelade; et unam libram ecclesiæ de Burne. Insuper lego meis militibus stipendiariis quinque libras, inter ipsos distribuendas. Et concedo cognato meo quatuor saccos, in quibus continentur trecentæ mancusæ auri; et quatuor enses; et octo equos, quatuor cum apparatu, et quatuor sine apparatu; et quatuor galeas; et quatuor loricas; et octo lanceas; et octo scuta. Et dono seniori

A.D.
979-1015.
Will of
Ethelmere,
continued.

A.D.
979-1015.
fol. 36 c.

meo filio terras apud Igneshamme; et juniore, terras apud Cotismore; et quæ ad ipsas pertinent. Insuper concedo pueris meis trecentas mancusas auri inter ipsos distribuendas. Et dono uxori meæ quæ remanent post legationem istam omnia quæ habeo in terris, et in bonis, secundum verba per prius recitata, ut testimonium cum vadio inter nos inconcusse permaneat.

[§ 5. *Agreement between Wulfmere of Barton, and the Community of Hyde, respecting lands at Barton and at Drayton.*]

An agree-
ment, or
lease, re-
specting
lands at
Barton and
at Drayton,
(1) in
Anglo-
Saxon.

In nomine Domini. Her ppytelað on þiſſym
zeppſſe, hu Ælfrige abbod and ƿe hiƿeð on
niƿan miniſtſe alendan ƿlſmæne an hiðe landeſ
æt Beptune, hiſ dæg, and hiſ ƿiſeſ, on þæt geƿað
þæt ƿyo hið, and oſeſ hið æt Dneztune, ƿanƿan
in to þam miniſtſe, ƿpa ƿeƿeðeð, ƿpa hy beon,
oſeſ hyſa dæg; and þiſſa tpeƿna hiða land-
ƿemæra ƿiñð on þæra bec ðe Dneztune uton
be hið; and þiſ iſ ƿeðon be Æðelƿeðeſ cunugeſ
miniſan and ƿewitneſſe, and Ælfriceſ aſcebiſ-
ceopeſ, and Ælſhegeſ biſceopeſ, and Ælfriceſ
ealdorſmanner, and Æðelſmæneſ, and Ordulſeſ,
and Sulgeateſ, and Æðelſiceſ, and Æðelpeandeſ,
and þaſa þſeopa hiƿeða on ealdan miniſtſe, and
on niƿan miniſtſe, and on nunan miniſtſe;
and þiſ iſ on þæt geƿað ƿeðon þæt ƿlſmæne
ſſy ſſeond and hold in to ðem miniſtſe on
ælcepe ſtope, ægðeſ ƿe ſoſ Gode ƿe ſoſ ƿoſulðe.

Quædam Accommodatio duarum hydarum terræ, apud Bertone et Drayton, Wlfmaro per Abbatem Elfsegum et Conventum Novi Monasterii, tempore Regis Etheldredi. In lingua Saxonica, ut prædictum est. A.D.
979-1015.

Sequitur in lingua Anglica:—

In nomine Domini. Her ys schewyd on thys wrytynge, how Elfsyge abbot, and the covent of the newe mynystre, hath lent to Wlfmare an hyde lond at Bertone, hys day and hys wyfys, on that covenant that hyde,¹ and an other hyde at Draytone, go yn to the mynystre as they were, and as they ben, after here day; and the markys of these to hyde lond ben in the Boke of Draytone. And thys ys do by Ethelredys kyngys wyll and wytnesse; Alfrikes, archebyschop; and Elfeges, byshopes; and Alfrikes, duk; and Athelmares, and Ordulfes, and Rulfgates,¹ and Athelryces, and Athelwardes, and the thre herdys of the olde mynystre, of newe mynystre, of nun mynystre; and thys ys do on that entent that Wlfmare be frend and holde with that mynystre, yn every place, eyther to for God, and to fore the wordele. The same,
(2) in
English.

Sequitur in lingua Latina:—

In nomine Domini. Ostendit hæc scriptura quomodo Elfsegus abbas et conventus novi monasterii accommodabant Wlfmaro unam hydram terræ apud Bertone, tempore vitæ suæ et uxoris suæ, ea intentione, quod prædicta hyda, et alia hyda apud Draytone, transeant sicut fuerunt The same,
(3) in
Latin.

¹ Sic in MS.

fol. 36 d.

et sunt in novum monasterium: limites vero harum hydarum terræ notantur in libello de Drayton. Istud actum est voluntate regis Ethelredi, cujus et ipse testis est; et Alfricus, archiepiscopus; et Elfegus, episcopus; et Alfricus dux, et Athelmarus, et Ordulphus, et Rulfgatus, et Athelricus, et Athelwardus, et tres conventus trium monasteriorum, videlicet, veteris cœnobii, novi monasterii, et monasterii monialium. Et istud concessum est ea intentione, quod prædictus Wlfmarus sit amicus et protector novi monasterii in omni loco, tam coram Deo quam coram mundo.

[CHAPTER XXII.]

[*Chronicle of the Reign of King Edmund Ironside.*]

Ch. XXII.
Reign of
Edmund
Ironside.
A.D. 1016.
Dissension
among the
magnates,
as to the
succession.

Rege Anglorum Etheldredo, post magnos labores et multas hujus vitæ tribulationes,¹ [nono kalendas Maii] diem claudente extremum,² et in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniæ sepulto,³ maxima pars regni, tam clericorum quam laicorum, in unum congregata,⁴ pari consensu Cnutonem in regem⁵ elegerunt, et ad eum Suthamptoniam⁵ venientes, pacem cum eo pepigerunt et fidelitatem juraverunt.⁶ Soli cives Londinenses, et pars nobilium, qui tunc temporis consistebant,⁷ Edmundum, filium regis, Latus-ferreum dictum, in regem unanimiter⁵ acclamarunt.⁸ Et anno incarnationis Dominicæ M. xvi., apud Londoniam, in regem coronatus est. Qui in regali culmine⁹ sublimatus, Westsaxoniam intrepidus adiit, et, ab omni populo gratanter susceptus, provinciam illam

¹ R. Wendover, *ærumnas*. (Coxe's text, i. 453, *seqq.*)

² R. W., *clausit supremum*.

³ R. W., *in urbe Londoniarum sepultus est. Quo defuncto maxima, &c.*

⁴ MS., *congregati*.

⁵ Not in Wendover.

⁶ R. W., *fecerunt*.

⁷ R. W., *ibidem existentes*.

⁸ R. W., *erexerunt*.

⁹ R. W., *ad culmen . . . regis dignitatis*.

suæ ditioni subegit. Quibus auditis magna pars populi totius regni illi se voluntarie subdiderunt.¹ A.D. 1016-1017.

Cnuto interim, cum tota classe sua, Londonias veniens, circa Rogationes, in plaga australi Thamensis fluminis, scrobem profundam fodit, et naves suas in partem pontis occidentalem in altum traxit. Deinde urbem alto et lato cingens fossato obsidionem paravit. Egressumque et ingressum civibus denegans, frequenti urbem insultu invasit, et expugnare laboravit. Sed a civibus mœnia fortiter defendentibus expulsus, obsidionem confusus dimisit. Canute lays siege to London.

Qui inde ad desertum exercitum dirigens, eam [urbem] subjugare vacavit. Edmundus vero, cum exercitu quem habere poterat, Cnutoni occurrens, in loco qui Pennum dicitur, juxta Gyllyngeham, quinto Idus Junii, cum eo congregiendi, ipsum cum suis omnibus in fugam convertit, ut scribit Mattheus Parisiacensis. Post hoc media æstate transacta, Edmundus, cum majori exercitu, in provincia Wycciorum contra Canutum tam acriter pugnavit, ut præ lassitudine uterque exercitus ab invicem discederet. Commissum est istud bellum in loco qui Scerustan dicitur, secundum Alfredum, Marianum Scotum, et Mattheum Parisiacensem. Sed, postera die, Edmundus Danos protrivisset, nisi perfidus dux Edricus caput cujusdam militis, Edmundo simili, exercitui ostendisset, dicens: "Fugite, Angli, " ecce caput domini vestri Edmundi." Sed Edmundus, hoc cognito, acrius instat usque ad noctem dimicans. Battle of Penn. Battle of Sceaux. Renewed treachery of Edric.

Roger of Wendover. Mane autem facto, cum rex Edmundus Danos comperit aufugisse in Westsaxoniam, revertitur majorem exercitum collecturus; cujus strenuitatem iniquus dux Edricus comperiens, venit ad eum fraudulenter ut eum² proderet, instinctu Cnutonis, et pace inter eos confirmata, regi fidelitatem promisit. Itaque rex Edmundus, vice tertia³ exercitu congregato, cives Londonienses obsessos liberavit, Danos ad naves fugavit, Fourth battle with Cnut. fol. 37 a.

¹ R. W., *maxima pars regni sese Edmundo subjecit.*

² R. W., *illum.*

³ R. W., *quarta.*

A.D. 1016. et apud Brenfordiam Thamense flumen transiens, cum Danis Roger of Edmund's quarto¹ praelium commisit, et illis turpiter de campo fuga- Wendover. victory at tis, victoriam sibi in hasta et gladio comparavit, et festinum Brentford. belli decus obtinuit.

Battle of
Assandun,
or Assing-
don.

Cnuto siquidem² ad naves fugiens, Cantiam praedaturus exivit, contra quem rex Edmundus exercitum ducens juxta Otteforde, cum hostibus praelium commisit.³ At illi, impetum ejus non ferentes, terga dederunt, et in Sepeiam insulam fugam fecerunt. Tunc rex Edmundus in Westsexiam profisciscens⁴ Cnutonis progressum graviter exploravit; et Cnuto Merciam praedaturus ascendens, exercitui suo pejora prioribus facere praecepit.⁵ At rex Edmundus, apud Esedunam⁶ hostibus audacter⁷ occurrens,⁸ triplicibus insidiis acies instruxit, turmas circuivit, monet ut, memores pristinae virtutis et victoriae, sese regnumque suum ab avaritia barbarorum defendant; nam cum illis leviter certamen affirmat inire posse, quos antea saepe vicerunt. Cnuto interea suos in aequam quandam planitiem ducit, et Edmundus, signo suis dato, subito⁹ hostes invasit, summis¹⁰ utrinque viribus dimicatur: corruunt ex utraque parte multi, sed Angli tamen Martis alea praevalebant. Apparuit autem ibi virtus regis Edmundi, qui cum Danos solito acrius pugnare videret, relicto regio loco, qui ex more erat inter draconem et standardum, cucurrit in aciem primam gladium terribiliter vibrans, ad modum fulminis aciem findit; abrumpensque mediam pertransiit, atque sequentibus se conterendam dedit.¹¹ Inde in aciem Cnutonis advolans, clamorem acierum excitavit horrendum. Fit ibi inter partes conflictus gravissimus; sed cum proditor dux Edricus acies Danorum videret inclinatas, cum cuneo cui praeerat, ad Cnutonem confugit, ut prius fuerat inter eos praelocutum,¹² unde Dani fortiores effecti, nimiam¹³ ex Anglis stragem fecerunt. Corruerunt enim, ex parte Anglorum,¹⁴

¹ R. W., atque ipsis denuo reversis apud Breinford, quinto loco, cum eis praelium, &c.

² siquidem] R. W., vero.

³ praelium commisit] R. W., dimicavit.

⁴ R. W., profectus.

⁵ R. W., inde in homines regionis crudeliter desavit.

⁶ R. W., Essendonam.

⁷ Not in R. W.

⁸ R. W., excurrens.

⁹ R. W. inserts suos.

¹⁰ R. W. inserts igitur.

¹¹ R. W., penetravit acies obstantes, gladio viam aperiens, et ad modum fulminis agmina findens illa sequentibus se conterenda reliquit.

¹² R. W., provisum.

¹³ R. W., dolendam.

¹⁴ R. W., autem ex eis.

Wendover continued. duces nobiles, Alfricus et Godwynus; Usketyllus, et filius ejus A.D. 1016. Ethelwoldus; et Dei amicus Ethelwynus, Eadnothus quoque, Dorkcestrensis episcopus, et abbas Wlfius,¹ cum totius Angliæ fere nobilitate, qui nunquam antea, in uno prælio, tantam cladem ab hostibus acceperunt.² Factum est autem hoc bellum³ in festo⁴ Sancti Lucae Evangelistæ. Cnuto vero, in sua parte eadem die ducum et virorum nobilium irreparabile sustinuit detrimentum.

Post hoc lamentibile prælium,⁵ in quo tot nobiles corruerunt, interjectis paucis diebus, insecutus est rex Edmundus Cnutonem, in Glovernensi provincia jam prædas agentem. Convenerunt itaque ad certamen, in loco qui Dierhurste dicitur,⁶ dicti reges, ubi Edmundus in occidentali parte Sabrinae fluminis cum suis⁷ constitutus sese viriliter præparaverunt ad pugnam; et cum acies hinc inde dispositæ erant ad occurrendum,⁸ iniquus dux Edricus, magnatibus convocatis, in hanc vocem prorupit, dicens, "O insensati nobiles et [in] armis⁹ potentes, cur toties in bello morimur pro regibus nostris, cum ipsi, nobis morientibus, nec regnum obtineant, nec aviritiæ suæ finem imponant? Pugnent, consulo, pugnent singulariter, qui singulariter regnare contendunt. Quæ est ista regnandi libido, quod Anglia modo duobus non sufficit, quæ olim octo regibus satis fuit? Ideo⁹ vel soli componant, vel soli pro regno decertent." Placuit autem hæc sententia omnibus, et, ad reges procerum delatum est arbitrium;¹⁰ ipsi consentiendo approbabant. Est autem insula¹¹ in ipsius fluminis medio sita quæ Oleneige¹² appellatur, ad quam reges transvecti splendidissimis proteguntur armis, ubi, utroque spectante populo, certamen ineunt singulare. At ubi hastarum robur tam virtute impugnentium regum, quam fortissimorum objectu clypeorum deperit, eductis ensibus sese cominus ferientes, acriter¹³ ac diu cum gladiis rem agentes; virtus Edmundum, Cnutonem fortuna, protexit. Circa capita galeata enses tinniunt, quorum collisione scintillæ prorumpunt; ubi vero illud robustissimum pectus Edmundi ex ipso bellandi motu ira succenditur, et sanguine incalescente factus [est] robustior,

Edric's address to Edmund's army.

The single combat between Edmund and Canute.

¹ R. W., *Wlsius*.

² R. W., *stragem pertulerunt*.

³ R. W., *exitiale prælium*.

⁴ R. W., *in die*.

⁵ R. W., *bellum*.

⁶ R. W., *dicebatur*.

⁷ R. W. adds *et Cnuto cum suis in parte orientali, constituti sese, &c.*

⁸ R. W., *essent ad concurrentum*.

⁹ R. W., *Itaque*.

¹⁰ R. W., *delato orbitrio*.

¹¹ R. W., *brevis insula*.

¹² R. W., *Oseneia*.

¹³ R. W., *acriterque*.

A.D. 1016. dextram elevat, ensem vibrat, et tanta vehementia in caput Roger of obstantis ictus ingeminat, ut fulminare potius quam percutere Wendover videretur. Sentiens ergo Cnuto sibi vires deficere, seque tales impetus sustinere¹ non posse, cogitat de pace invicem² convenire. Sed, ut erat astutus, timens ne, si defectus sui juveni innotescerent, pacis verbum non audiret, totum intra se suum recolligens spiritum, mirabili virtute irruit in Edmundum, et mox se paululum subtrahens rogat juvenem sustinere modicum et sibi præstare auditum. Ille, ut erat suavis anima, demisso in terram clypeo, ad verba Cnutonis intendit: "Hactenus," inquit, "regni tui cupidus [fui],³ virorum fortissime, "quem non solum regno Anglorum,⁴ sed universo orbi judicio "præferendum, nunc cupidior tui sum quam regni; mihi Dacia "servit, mihi Northwegia⁵ succumbit, mihi rex Swanorum "manus dedit; quocirca licet me victorem ubique futurum "fortuna promiserit, ita tamen tua me mirabilis probitas "illexit ad gratiam, ut supra modum te et amicum cupiam "et regnorum [habere]⁶ consortem exoptem; utinam et tu "mei cupidus sis, ut ego tecum in Anglia et tu in Dacia "mecum regnes."

Division of
the king-
dom be-
tween Ed-
mund and
Canute.
fol. 37 c.

Quid plura? Annuit clementissimus rex Edmundus, et cedit verbis, qui flecti non potuit armis. Depositis igitur hinc inde armis splendidissimis, in oscula ruunt, utroque exercitu exultante; deinde in signum pacis vestes mutantes et arma, fit Edmundus Cnuto, et Cnuto Edmundus.⁷ Dividitur itaque inter duos regnum, sed tamen corona Edmundo remansit,⁸ cum Estsexia, et Estanglia, et civitate Londoniarum,⁹ et terra tota ad australem plagam¹⁰ Thamensis fluminis; Cnutone aquilonares partes [Angliæ] obtinente. Stetit autem pax firmissima inter eos usque ad diem mortis magnifici regis Edmundi. Habuit rex quoque Edmundus¹¹ ex uxore Aldgiva, fœmina genere præclara,¹² duos filios, Edwardum et Edmundum.¹³

¹ R. W., *diu sustinere*.

² R. W., *juvenem*.

³ MS. omits *fui*.

⁴ R. W., *Anglia*.

⁵ R. W., *Norwegia*.

⁶ MS. omits *habere*.

⁷ In R. W. these two sentences follow the sentence beginning *Dividitur itaque*, &c.

⁸ R. W., *Eadmundo dictante, ita*

ut corona totius regni regi remaneat Eadmundo.

⁹ R. W. adds: *quæ caput est regni.*

¹⁰ R. W., *cedunt ergo in usus ejus totam Angliam ad australem plagam, . . cum Estsexia, &c.*

¹¹ R. W., *Habuit autem rex, &c.*

¹² R. W., *fœmina generosa.*

¹³ R. W. adds: *de quibus infra suo loco dicetur.*

Wendover. Igitur rex Anglorum, cognomento Ferreum-latus,¹ dum A.D. 1017. justis in regno mansuetus et pius, ac terribilis² appareret Murder of unjustis, invidit ejus prosperitati³ proditor et iniquus dux Edmund. Merciorum Edricus,⁴ et qualiter regem⁵ perderet immutabili- ter⁶ cogitavit. Tandem rege apud Oxoniam pernoctante, dum ad domum secretiorem ad exquisita naturæ diverteret, filius dicti⁷ Edrici, patris instinctu, in fovea delitescens secretaria, in nocte Sancti Andreae Apostoli, eundem regem⁸ cultello bis Nov. 30. acuto inter celanda percussit, et eo lethaliter vulnerato, inter viscera fugiens ferrum reliquit. Sepultusque est⁹ apud Glas- toniam, juxta avum suum Edgarum, regem pacificum. Planx- itque eum universa Anglia nimis, quia ipso duce sperabat se posse ab oppressione Danica respirare.

Hæc omnia habentur in *Flores Historiarum*.

[CHAPTER XXIII.]

CHRONICA REGIS CNUTONIS.

Wendover, Anno Domini MXVII., victoriosissimo Anglorum rege Ed- Ch. XXIII. continued. mundo defuncto, Cnuto rex totius Angliæ suscepit princi- Chronica Regis Cnutonis. patum. Qui primis regni¹⁰ diebus, Angliam in quatuor divi- A.D. 1017. dens portiones,¹¹ Westsaxoniam sibi [retinuit], Merciam Edrico, nequissimo regis Edmundi proditori,¹² Angliam Orientalem Turkillo, Irmo¹³ Northanhumbriam, delegavit. Audiens autem dux Edricus sese a ducatu Merciorum spoliatum, quem multis tenuerat annis, et regem super hoc aspere nimis incre- patus, improperebat ei beneficia¹⁴ a se sibi collata non pauca, inter quæ duo protulit, unde ipsum ad iram commovit, dicens,

¹ R. W., *Eadmundus*.

² R. W. adds *et crudelis*.

³ R. W. *bonitati, dux et proditor*.

⁴ R. W., *Eadricus, Merciorum do- minus*.

⁵ R. W., *eum*.

⁶ R. W., *infatigabiliter*.

⁷ R. W., *Eadrici memorati*.

⁸ R. W., inserts *cum*.

⁹ R. W., *Sepultus est autem*.

¹⁰ R. W. adds *sui*.

¹¹ R. W., *partibus*.

¹² This clause is not in Wen- dover.

¹³ R. W., *Hyricio*.

¹⁴ R. W. reads thus: *perturbatus est valde, et veniens ad Cnutonem ira commotus improperebat ei aspere nimis beneficia, &c.*

Death of Edric. fol. 37 d. "Edmundum,¹ pro te primum deserui, et post illum ob tui Wendover. "fidelitatem exstinxi." Quo dicto, Cnutonis facies immutata rubore furorem expressit; et continuo prolata sententia, dixit, "Merito et tu morieris, cum sis læsæ majestatis reus in "Deum et in me,² qui proprium dominum et fratrem mihi "occideris foederatum. Sanguis tuus³ super caput tuum, eo quod misisti⁴ manum in christum Domini." Et mox, ne tumultus fieret in populo, ibidem faucibus suffocatus, et in Thamense flumen per fenestram præcipitatus, prodicionis suæ subire meruit talionem.

A.D. 1017. De morte quoque⁵ hujus proditoris Edrici, alii aliter scribentes, dixerunt, quod dola ejus⁶ interfecto Edmundo, ipse⁷ ad Cnutonem veniens, salutavit eum dicens, "Ave, rex solus." Other accounts of that event. Cumque ad interrogationem regis,⁸ quare eum sic salutasset, rem gestam de morte Edmundi Cnutoni denudasset, respondit ei dicens, "Ego te hodie, ob tanti obsequii meritum, "cunctis regni proceribus reddam celsiorem." Jussit ergo eum⁹ excapitari, et caput in stipite fixum super turrem Londoniarum, avibus exponi. Sed, sive sic, sive aliter, vitam finivit proditor Edricus non multum ad rem pertinet, quia hoc liquide constat, quod ille qui multos circumvenerat, tandem est justo Dei judicio circumventus.¹⁰

Family of Edmund, and what befell them. Et his ita gestis statuit Cnuto immutabiliter in animo suo, omne genus regni¹¹ gentis Anglorum perdere, vel exilio perenni eliminare;¹² unde ab Edwyno, fratre regis Edmundi ex matre, initium sumens, lictori cuidam nomine Ethelwardo, illum tradidit ad necandum; sed vir ille, juvenem diligens, in quadam abbazia prædictum puerum abscondit,¹³ et ad tempus a mortis periculo¹⁴ liberavit. Filios quoque regis Edmundi, Edwynum¹⁵ et Edwardum, ad regem Swanorum perimendos destinavit;¹⁶ sed licet ei confœderatus fuisset, precibus¹⁷ Cnutonis adquiescere recusavit;¹⁸ nam pueros ad Salomonem,¹⁹ Hun-

¹ MS. here inserts *inquit*.

² R. W. reads *in me scilicet ac Deum*.

³ R. W., *ejus*.

⁴ R. W., *extendisti*.

⁵ R. W., *quidem*.

⁶ R. W., *ipsius*.

⁷ R. W., *ille*.

⁸ R. W., *Cnutonis*.

⁹ R. W. adds *Cnuto*.

¹⁰ R. W., *deceperat, justo Dei judicio damnationem condignam incurrit*.

¹¹ R. W., *regium*.

¹² R. W., *deportare*.

¹³ R. W., *illum abscondendum, et sic ad tempus, &c.*

¹⁴ R. W., *discrimine*.

¹⁵ Sic for *Edmundum*.

¹⁶ R. W., *direxit*.

¹⁷ R. W., *mandatis*.

¹⁸ R. W., *non adquievit, quia pueros, &c.*

¹⁹ Sic for *Stephanum*.

Wendover. garorum regem, nutriendos et vitæ reservandos transmisit. Ubi aliquandiu honorifice conversati, Edwardus accepit in uxorem reginæ sororem, nomine Agatham, ex qua processu temporis duos filios, Edmundum et Edgarum, generavit. Genuit insuper¹ ex ea filias duas, Margaretam scilicet et Christianam, de quibus in sequentibus² suo loco dicetur. Filii quoque³ Ethredi regis, quos ex Emma regina genuerat,⁴ Elfredus et [Edwardus], audientes regis Cnutonis sævitiam, tutas latebras in Normannia fecerunt, ut sic saltem mortis periculum evitarent.⁵ Alios vero quoscunque de regio semine audivit,⁶ idem Cnuto, in exsilium mittens, regnum Angliæ filiis suis jure hæreditario⁷ reservare curavit. Habuit namque ex Elgiva uxore sua regina, Elfelmi comitis filia, duos filios, Swanum videlicet et Haroldum, licet fama referat Cnutonem ipsos minime generasse.⁸ Eodem anno, defuncto Wlstano Wygorniensis episcopo, Leofsius, abbas Toneiensis,⁹ episcopatum suscepit.

*Quod Rex Cnuto Emma Reginam accepit in uxorem.*¹⁰

A.D. 1018.

* Anno Domini Mxviii., defuncta uxore Cnutonis regis, Elf-Marrige giva nomine, idem rex misit¹¹ in Normanniam ad ducem of Cnut. Ricardum, propter Emmam sororem ejus, scilicet Ethelredi relictam,¹² quæ mense Julio in Angliam veniens, Cnutoni regi lege conjugali copulata est.¹³ Cujus consilio rex Cnuto usus,¹⁴ classem Danicam et milites stipendiarios remisit ad fol. 38 a.

¹ R. W., *etiam*.

² R. W., *inferius*.

³ R. W., *Inter hæc omnia filii regis Ethelredi*.

⁴ R. W., *susceperat*.

⁵ Instead of this clause, R. W. reads *cum avunculo suo duce Ricardo*.

⁶ R. W., *audierat generatos*.

⁷ R. W., *jus regni Angliæ suis hæredibus*.

⁸ R. W., *licet alii dicant eos ex fornicatione generatos*. This clause is transposed by the compiler of the *Liber de Hyda*. In Wendover it

follows the subsequent sentence, marked thus *.

⁹ R. W., *Thorniensis*.

¹⁰ R. W., *Emmam duxit uxorem*.

¹¹ R. W., *misit ergo Cnuto*.

¹² MS., *ejus S. Ethelredi relictam*; R. W., *suam, et regis Ethelredi relictam*.

¹³ R. W., *conjuncta est legi maritali*.

¹⁴ R. W., *Quæ mediatrix inter Cnutonem et gentem Anglorum existens, dedit ei consilium, ut classem, &c., remitteret in regionem suam*.

natale solum, datis eisdem,¹ ex tota Anglia, octoginta Wendover. duobus millibus libris argenti.

A.D. 1019.

*Quod Rex Cnuto in Daciam hyemavit.*²

Canute's
visit to
Denmark.

Anno Domini Mxix., rex Anglorum et Danorum Cnuto, in Daciam transiens, ibidem hyemavit. Quo anno, defuncto Ealmaro, Selesiensi episcopo, Ethelricus successit.

A.D. 1020.

De Edmundo, Dunelmensi episcopo, jocosè³ in episcopatum promot.

Anno Domini Mxx., rex Anglorum et Dacorum Cnuto, dispositis in Dacia rebus necessariis,⁴ in Paschali solennitate in Angliam rediit, et apud Orducestriam concilio⁵ congregato, Ethelwardum ducem ibidem exlegavit.⁶ Eodem anno, defuncto Lyvyngo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, Ethelnothus successit.

Election of
Edmund,
bishop of
Durham,
and the
legend connected
therewith.

Eodem anno, postquam sedes Dunelmensis tribus annis, post mortem præsulis Alduni,⁷ qui primus Dunelmensis ecclesiæ præsul erat, pastorali destituebatur solatio, facto in unum conventu hi qui in ea erant, tractabant quem ex se ad episcopatum eligere possent. Et dum illorum unicuique durum esset mundi gaudia deserere, blandimenta sæculi relinquere, voluptates abjicere, grave erat ad suscipiendum sanctitatis officium consentire. Nam secundum instituta canonum, non nisi de eadem⁸ ecclesia pontifices eligi consueverant, et nisi honestæ ac religiosæ conversationis esset, sedem Sancti Aydani et Sancti Cuthberti⁹ episcoporum nemo facile ausus fuerat conscendere. De hoc itaque illis conferentibus. supervenit ex eorum numero quidam bonæ actionis presbyter, vocabulo Edmundus, et unde agerent, vel cur tam tristes essent, requisivit. Et cum didicisset quod de episcopi electione tractarent, jocosè alloquens, "Cur me," inquit, "episcopum non eligitis?" At illi, scientes eum virum religiosum ac strenuum,¹⁰ jocum

Simeon of
Durham.

¹ R. W., quibus collatis, &c. The clause *ex tota Anglia* is not in Wendover.

² R. W., transfretavit.

³ R. W., *De quodam in Episcopum*, &c.

⁴ Not in R. W.

⁵ R. W., venit, et apud Orencestriam colloquio, &c.

⁶ R. W., *ab Anglia exsulavit*.

⁷ *Post mortem præsulis Alduni*] Simeon of Durham, *Defuncto Aldhuno episcopo*. The clause which follows is not in Simeon.

⁸ *de eadem*] S. D., *ex eadem*.

⁹ *Sancti Cuthberti*, &c.] S. D., *aliorumque sanctorum episcoporum*.

¹⁰ *strenuum*] S. D., *idoneum*.

Simeon of Durham. illius non jocose accipiebant, sed in ejus electionem omnes A D. 1020. concorditer intendebant. Ipse autem primo putavit illos¹ joculari; sed ubi eos serio agnovit agere, graviter tulit, seque in nullo tanto gradu dignum reclamavit. Illis vero ut hoc susciperet insistentibus, "Ego," ait, "omnino me non esse idoneum agnosco, veruntamen² ipsius Sancti Cuthberti voluntas ut de me fiat exoro." Igitur cum ad tumbam sancti confessoris triduo precibus et jejuniis sicut ante semper consueverant, semper intentius orarent, ut quem ad episcopatum vellet eligi aperto declararet indicio, religiosus quidam presbyter, cum missam propter hoc ipsum indictam caput ipsius sancti³ celebraret, in medio canone, quasi de ipso patris sepulchro, vocem audivit, quæ tribus vicibus Edmundum episcopum nominavit. Mox presbyter genua⁴ ante altare flexit, deinde se erigens, nihilominus eandem vocem sicut⁵ prius, Edmundum ter episcopum nominantem audivit. Missa peracta, quæsivit a diacono qui ad altaris sacrificium ei astiterat, utrumne aliquid inter ipsa missæ secreta audisset. Respondens ille, "Ter," inquit, "nominari Edmundum episcopum audivi, sed a fol. 38 b. quo vox illa facta fuerit, scire non potui." Presbyter ergo, mirantibus et percunctantibus universis cum⁶ in canone, contra morem ecclesiæ, genua flexisset, rem cum a diacono sicut erat aperuit. Tunc omnes pariter Deum in sancto Cuthberto colaudantes et gratias agentes, Edmundum rapiunt,⁷ et ecclesiæ gubernacula suscipere compellunt. Igitur Edmundus multo honore⁸ ad regem Cnutum deducitur, cujus electioni et ipse congaudens, solenniter eum ordinari præcepit. At ille cathedram prædecessorum suorum qui monachi fuerant, nullo modo se posse ascendere fatebatur, nisi⁹ illos et ipse monachico habitu indutus imitaretur. Quapropter religioso habitu sus- Consecra-
cepto, honorifice a Wlstando, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, apud tion of
Wyntoniam episcopus consecratur; multumque ab ipso rege Edmund.
diligitur et honoratur. Rediens autem domum, ad monasterium Burgh divertit, indeque postulans ab abbate accepit quendam monachum, in ecclesiasticis officiis simul et regularis disciplinæ observantia excellenter institutum, qui ei semper individuo comitatu adhæreret, et monachicæ vitæ disciplinam edoceret;

¹ illos joculari] S. D., *secum joculari*.

² veruntamen ipsius sancti, &c.] S. D. inserts *Deo nihil impossibile scio, ipsius et sancti, &c.*

³ Not in S. D.

⁴ genua ante altare, &c.] S. D., *genua suppliciter, &c.*

⁵ sicut] S. D., *quam*.

⁶ S. D., *cur*.

⁷ Not in S. D.

⁸ S. D., *multo cum honore*.

⁹ MS., *ubi*.

A.D. 1020. vocabatur autem Egelricus, qui postea ejusdem, hoc est, Dunelmensis ecclesiæ fuerat episcopus. Simeon of Durham.

Igitur Edmundus, nobili prosapia oriundus, persona simul et conversatione honorabilis, nemini de sua persona¹ ullam pravæ suspicionis occasionem dederat, et in ecclesiæ regimine valde strenuum se exhibuerat. Ecclesiæ namque hostibus et pravis quibusque multum erat metuendus, bonis vero omnibus humilis et amandus. Nulli potentum timoris causa adulabatur, nullius violentia res ecclesiasticas pessundari patiebatur. Istud habetur in libro *De Gestis Pontificum Dunelmensium*.

Cnuto² rex etiam sanctum Cuthbertum multo venerabatur honore, in tantum ut ad ipsius sacratissimum corpus, nudis pedibus, a loco qui via Garmundi dicitur, id est *Garmundys way*, [per] quinque milliaria incedens veniret, et ei suisque servitoribus mansionem Standrop, cum omnibus suis appendiciis, libere in perpetuum possidendam donavit,³ id est Conapature, Scottone, Raby, Wacarfeld, Efenwuda, Alclitt, Luteryngtune, Elledune, Ingeltune, Ticelea, Midiltune. Hæc itaque ea quidem ratione dedit, ut præter eos qui ipsi sancto in ecclesia deservirent, nemo se intromitteret. Eum autem qui aliter faceret, vel auferre, vel inde minuere, præsumeret, rex ipse, cum Edmundo episcopo, excommunicavit, et excommunicando discessuris in die judicii in ignem æternum associavit. Simili ratione idem rex et villam quæ Brumptune appellatur, sæpe dicto sancto donavit. Hoc etiam in libro supradicto.

fol. 38 c. Sub supradicto⁴ antistite Edmundo, in ipsa ecclesia claruit quidam presbyter, qui apud sanctum Cuthbertum⁵ magnæ familiaritatis extiterat, vocabulo Elfredus, qui usque tempus Egelwyni episcopi permansit. Hunc etiam episcopi timuerunt offendere quem sancto confessori tam familiarem noverant esse. Nam cum Egelricus, et qui ei successit frater Egelwynus, sed et illi qui cum eis erant monachi cum rebus ecclesiæ quas rapuerant, etiam sacras sanctorum reliquias vellent auferre, et ad sua monasteria transmittere, timor præfati sacerdotis eos ab hac injuria noscitur refrænasse. Singulis noctibus per Psalterium decantans,⁶ quo completo, ad vigilias nocturnas solebat signum pulsare. Sed et in pueris in Domini⁷ servitium

¹ S. D., *vita*.

² *Cnuto*] MS., *Cnutus*.

³ *donavit*] S. D., *donaret*.

⁴ *supradicto*] S. D., *hoc*.

⁵ *sanctum Cuthbertum magnæ*,

&c.] S. D., *piis et religiosis operibus magnæ apud, &c.*

⁶ *Per Psalterium decantans*] S. D., *Psalterium decantare*.

⁷ *Domini*] S. D. *Dei*.

Simeon of
Durham.

educandis multum erat studiosus, quos quotidie cantu et lectione instruere, et ecclesiasticis officiis curabat informare. Hic autem habuerat unum de capillis beatissimi patris Cuthberti, quem adventantibus sæpe amicis ostendere, et ex illo sanctitatem ejus mirantibus plus admirationis consuevit adjicere. Solebat namque impleto prunis ardentibus turibulo, super eas ipsum capillum ponere, ubi diutius jacens, nequaquam consumi poterat; sed candescere, ac velut aurum in igne consueverat rutilare, indeque post longas moras sublatus in propriam formam paulatim redire. Hoc sane miraculum multi discipulorum ejus, sed et quidam hujus monasterii frater, multæ simplicitatis et humilitatis, nomine Gamelo, qui nunc in Christo dormit, sæpius se vidisse, attestatus est.¹ Cum ergo presbyter præfatus honestam ac religiosam ageret vitam, jussus per visionem per antiqua monasteriorum et ecclesiarum loca in provincia Northanhymbrorum discurrere, ossa sanctorum, quæ in illis sepulta noverat, de terra elevavit, ac declaranda populis et veneranda supra humum locata reliquit; ossa, videlicet Waltheri et Wilfridi,² anachoritarum, Accæ quoque et Alchmundi, episcoporum Hangustaldensium, et regis Oswyni, necnon etiam abbatissarum venerabilium Ebbæ et Ethelgythæ. De quorum omnium reliquiis aliquam secum partem in Dunelmium transportavit,³ et cum patris Cuthberti corpore locavit.

Ad Mailrosense quoque monasterium per revelationem admonitus proficiscens, ossa sancti Roisili,⁴ qui sancti⁵ Cuthberti magister quondam in eodem monasterio extiterat, inde in ipsius discipuli ecclesiam transtulit, et juxta illius corpus in altero scrinio decenter sicut hactenus habentur condidit. Ad monasterium quoque quod est in Gyrmum, ubi Bedam doctorem conversatum, defunctum, et sepultum noverat, singulis annis adveniente anniversaria dormitionis ejus die venire, ibique precibus et vigiliis solebat insistere.

Quodam tempore, juxta morem, pergens illo, cum aliquot ibidem dies solus in ecclesia orando et vigilando transegisset, nescientibus sociis, summo diluculo solus quod nunquam ante consueverat, Dunelmium rediit, sui videlicet secreti nullum volens testem habere. Nam cum multis postea vixisset annis, ad præfatum monasterium tanquam jam adeptus [id] quod fol. 38 d. concupiverat amplius venire non curavit. Unde sæpius a suis familiariter requisitus ubinam venerabilis Bedæ ossa requies-

¹ attestatus est] S. D., attestati sunt.

² Waltheri et Wilfridi] S. D., Baltheri et Bilfridi.

³ transportavit] S. D., asportavit.

⁴ Roisili] S. D., Boisili.

⁵ sancti] S. D., beati.

A.D. 1020.
Annals of
the Church
of Durham,
continued.

A.D. 1020, cerent, certus de re inquisita sic erat solitus respondere: Simeon of Durham.
 “Hoc,” inquit, “nemo me certius novit. Firmum, O dilectis-
 “simi, et procul omni dubio certum habeatis, quod eadem
 “theca,¹ quæ sacratissimum corpus patris Cuthberti servat,
 “etiam ossa venerandi doctoris et monachi Bedæ contineat. Ex-
 “tra hujus loculi hospitium, nemo quærat portionem ejus reli-
 “quiarum.” Hæc dicens, familiares suos silentio præcipit tegere,
 ne scilicet extranei qui tunc in ecclesia ipsa conversabantur,
 injurias aliquas meditarentur,² quorum summum erat studium
 reliquias sanctorum, et maxime Bedæ, si quas possent, auferre.
 Unde cum ipse sanctorum ossa cum sancti Cuthberti cor-
 pore, ut supradictum est, locaret; id omnino occulte facere
 studebat.

Episode
on the Life
and Works
of Beda.

De isto venerabili Beda, sic scribit in libro *De Gestis Pontificum Dunelmensium*:³ Anno post fundatum monasterium⁴ beati Petri de Wermuthe, qui est annus gratiæ sexcentus septuagesimus septimus, et Egfridi regis septimus, et secundum computationem annorum vitæ solitariæ sive anachoritiæ sancti Cuthberti, in insula Lyndisfarnensi, secundus, natus est venerabilis Beda in territorio de Gyrmun alias Jarowe; et anno ætatis suæ septimo, cura propinquorum datus Benedicto Bishop in eodem monasterio educandus, ubi toto tempore vitæ suæ est conversatus.⁵ Qui qualis quantusve fuerit, ut de beato Augustino doctore scribitur, ex libris ejus noscitur, in quibus semper vivere a fidelibus invenitur.

Hic itaque infantulus bonæ indolis divina et sæculari literatura diligenter imbuitur, per Johannem archicantorem Romanæ ecclesiæ, necnon discipulus [fuit] Theodori, archiepiscopi Cantuariæ, et Adriani abbatis,⁶ qui ambo literis sacris et sæcularibus abundanter erant instructi, ac per-

¹ *theca*] MS., *techa*.

² *meditarentur*] S. D., *machinantur*.

³ Abridged from Simeon, with variations.

⁴ *Anno post fundatum, &c.*] Sic in MS. for *anno tertio postquam fundatum est monasterium*.

⁵ In this abridgement of the text of Simeon of Durham, the sequence of the sentences is entirely altered.

⁶ S. D., *Quippe per id temporis in monasterio præfato deditus erat studio, quando Theodorus archiepiscopus, et Adrianus abbas, qui, &c.*

Simeon of Durham. agrata tota Britannia, congregantes discipulorum catervam, (A.D. 673-735.) scientiæ salutaris quotidie flumina irrigandis eorum cordibus emanabant, ita ut etiam metricæ artis, astronomiæ, et arithmeticæ ecclesiasticæ disciplinam inter sacrorum apicum volumina suis auditoribus contradiderint.¹ Sic enim de his in libello *De Vita Venerabilis Bedæ* continetur.² Indicio est quod post illos multi diu superant de eorum discipulis qui Latinam Græcamque linguam æque ut propriam³ in qua nati sunt norunt.

Beda. Hujus venerabilis Bedæ verba propria de ipsius ortu et progressu, id est, conversatione et opere, in fine *De Gestis Anglorum* descripta, congruum videtur huic operi fore inserenda. Quæ sunt hæc in forma: Hæc de historia ecclesiastica Britanniarum et maxime gentis Anglorum, prout vel ex literis antiquorum, vel ex traditione majorum, vel ex mea ipse cognitione, scire potui, Domino adjuvante, digessi Beda, famulus Christi et presbyter [monasterii] beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli quod est ad Wermuth et in Gyrnum; qui natus est in territorio ejusdem monasterii. Cum essem annorum septem cura propinquorum datus sum educandus reverendissimo abbati Benedicto, ac deinde Ceolfrido; cunctumque ex eo tempus vitæ in ejusdem monasterii habitatione peragens omnem meditandis scripturis operam dedi; atque inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi [in]⁴ ecclesia curam semper aut discere, aut docere, aut scribere, dulce habui. Nonodecimo autem vitæ meæ anno diaconatum, tricesimo gradum presbyteratus, utrumque per ministerium reverendissimi episcopi Johannis, jubente Ceolfrido abbate, suscepi. Ex quo tempore accepti presbyteratus usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum, hæc in scripturam sanctam meæ meorumque necessitati ex opusculis venerabilium patrum breviter annotare, sive etiam ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjicere, curavi:—

In principium Genesis, usque ad nativitatem Isaac, et ejectionem Ismaelis, libros tres.

De tabernaculo, et vasis ejus, ac vestibus sacerdotum, libros tres.

¹ S. D., *contraderent*.

² S. D., Sic enim de his Beda ipse loquitur, deinde, et istud sub-

jungit. Indicio est, *inquit*, quod usque hodie supersunt.

³ *propriam*] S. D., *patriam*.

⁴ MS., *et*.

In primam partem Samuelis, id est, usque ad mortem Beda. Saulis, libros quatuor.

De ædificatione templi, allegoricæ expositionis sicut *et cætera*, libros duos.

Item, In Regum librum triginta quæstionum.

In Proverbia Salomonis, libros tres.

In Cantica Canticorum, libros sex.¹

In Esdram et Neemiam, libros [tres].

In Canticum Abacuc, librum unum.

In librum beati patris Thobiæ explanationis allegoricæ de Christo² et ecclesia, librum unum.

Item, capitula lectionum in Pentatheucon Moysy, Josuæ, Judicum.

In libros Regum, et Verba dierum.

In librum beati patris Job.

In Parabolas, Ecclesiasten, et Cantica Canticorum.

In Isaiam prophetam, Esdram quoque et Neemiam.

In Evangelium³ Marci, libros quatuor.

In Evangelium³ Lucæ, libros sex.

Homeliarum⁴ Evangelii libros duos.

In Apostolum, quæcumque in opusculis Sancti Augustini exposita inveni, cuncta per ordinem transscribere curavi.

In Actus Apostolorum, libros duos.

In Epistolas septem canonicas,⁵ libros singulos.

In Apocalypsin Sancti Johannis, libros tres.

Item, Capitula lectionum in totum Novum Testamentum, excepto Evangelio.

Item, Librum epistolarum ad diversos, quarum de sex ætatibus sæculi una est; de mansionibus filiorum Israel, una; una de eo quod ait Isayas, *Et claudentur ibi in carcerem, et post dies multos visitabuntur*; de ratione Bissexti, una; de æquinoctio, juxta Anatholium, una.

Item, De historiis Sanctorum; Librum vitæ et passionis Sancti Felicis confessoris, de metrico Paulini opere in prosam trans tuli.

fol. 39 b.

Librum vitæ et passionis Sancti Anastasii, male de Græco translatus, et pejus a quodam imperito emendatus, prout potui, ad sensum correxi.

¹ *libros sex*] Here follows, in Beda: *In Isaiam, Danielelem, duodecim Prophetas, partem et Hieremiæ, distinctiones capitulorum, ex tractatu beati Hieronymi excerptas.* Text of Petrie and Hardy, in *Monumenta*, 286.

² *Christo*] MS. reads *decimo*.

³ *Evangelium*] MS. reads *Ewangelia*.

⁴ *Homeliarum*] MS. reads *Omelarium*.

⁵ *canonicas*] Beda, *catholicas*.

Beda.

Vitam sancti patris, monachi simul et antistitis, Cuthberti, (A.D. 673-735.)
et prius heroico metro, et postmodum plano sermone descripsi.

Historiam abbatum monasterii hujus, in quo supernæ pietati Account of
deservire gaudeo, Benedicti,¹ Ceolfridi, et Huetberti, in libellis the Life
duobus. and Works
of Beda,

Historiam ecclesiasticam nostræ insulæ ac gentis, in libris continued.
quinque.

Martyrologium² de natalitiis diebus sanctorum martyrum, in
quo omnes quos invenire potui, non solum qua die, verum
etiam quo genere certaminis, vel sub quo iudice, mundum
vicerint, diligenter annotare studui.

Librum Hymnorum, de diverso metro sive rhythmo.

Librum Epigrammatum, heroico metro sive elegiaco.

Item, De Natura³ rerum, et de Temporibus, libros singulos.

Item, de Temporibus, librum unum majorem.

Librum de Orthographia, alphabeti ordine distinctum.

Item, Librum de Metrica Arte; et huic adjectum, alium de
Schematibus, sive Tropis; libellum, hoc est, de figuris modis-
que locutionum, quibus scriptura sancta contexta est.

Teque deprecor, bone Jesu, ut cui propitius donasti verba
tuæ scientiæ dulciter haurire, dones etiam benignus ad te ali-
quando, fontem omnis scientiæ, pervenire et parere semper
ante faciem tuam. ⁴Præterea omnes ad quos hæc eadem his-
toria pervenire potuerit nostræ nationis legentes sive audientes
suppliciter precor, ut pro meis infirmitatibus et mentis et
corporis apud supernam clementiam sæpius intervenire memi-
nerint, et in suis quique provinciis hanc mihi suæ remunera-
tionis vicem rependant, ut qui de singulis provinciis sive locis
sublimioribus quæ memoratu digna, atque incolis⁵ grata cre-
dideram, diligenter annotare curavi, apud omnes fructum piæ
intercessionis inveniam.

De isto venerabili Beda sic scribit Johannes in Other
Historia Aurea, parte tertia, sub annis Domini sep- accounts of
tingentis triginta tribus, allegans Willelmum Malmes- Beda.
biriensem et Vincentium: ⁶Beda, presbyter et monachus
cœnobii quod est ad Wermutham, id est, ad ostium

¹ MS. repeats *Benedicti*.

² *Martyrologium*] MS., *Martilo-*
gium.

³ *De Natura*, &c.] MS. reads *lib-*
rum de naturis, &c.

⁴ *Præterea*, &c.] This passage

belongs, according to the best MSS.
and editions, to the *Preface* of the
Historia Ecclesiastica.

⁵ *incolis*] MS. reads *in locis*.

⁶ Abridged from Malmesbury.

Wiri fluminis, et in loco qui vocatur Gyrnum, quod modo Jarow dicitur, educatus et instructus per abbatem Benedictum, in extremo natus orbis angulo, doctrinæ coruscans, omnes terras suis scripturis perstrinxit.¹ Anno vitæ suæ xix., diaconus factus est, tricesimo presbyter, a Sancto Johanne Beverlacensi; triginta sex volumina edidit, quæ in septuaginta octo libros divisit, interque unum est notabile dictum ipsius in libro tertio super Samuelem, scilicet quod expositiones suæ si non aliud afferrent lectoribus emolumentum, hoc sibi non mediocriter valerent. Quod dum hæc omni studio agebat, lubricum sæculi et inanes cogitationes post tergum ponebat. Prædicta verba, cum multis aliis de laude dicti Bedæ, scribit Willelmus Malmesbiriensis, libro primo, *De Regibus*.

fol. 39 c.

Beda's invitation to Rome.

A.D. 701 ?

Part of a letter from Pope Sergius I. to Ceolfriith, abbot of Wearmouth.

Quod autem dictus Beda Romæ fuerit, sicut a quibusdam creditur, non solide affirmatur, sed tamen illum illuc invitatum non dubitatur; quod hæc epistola clarum facit,² quam olim Sergius papa Ceolfrido abbati Gyrnensi, in hæc verba direxit:—

“ Sergius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, Ceolfrido religioso abbati salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.³ Quibus verbis et modis clementiam Dei nostri, atque innarrabilem providentiam possumus effari, et dignas gratiarum actiones pro universis⁴ ejus beneficiis circa nos persolvere, qui in tenebris et umbra [mortis] positos ad lumen scientiæ perducit! ⁵Hortamur itaque Deo dilectam religiositatis tuæ bonitatem, ut quia exortis quibusdam ecclesiasticarum causarum capitulis, non sine examinatione longius innotescendis, opus nobis sunt ad conferendum arte literaturæ imbuti, sicut decet devotum auxiliatorem sanctæ matris⁶ universalis ecclesiæ, obedientem devotionem⁷ huic nostræ exhortationi non desistas accommodare, sed absque

Malmesbury.

¹ *doctrinæ coruscans, omnes terras suis scripturis perstrinxit*] W. Malmesbury, *doctrinæ corusco, terras omnes perstrinxerit*. (Hardy's text, § 54.)

² *facit*] W. M., *faciet*.

³ *Et apostolicam benedictionem*] These words are not in Malmesbury.

⁴ *universis*] W. M., *immensis*.

⁵ Several lines of this letter, as given by Malmesbury, are here omitted.

⁶ MS. inserts *et*.

⁷ *devotionem*] MS. reads *devote*.

Malmes-
bury.

“ aliqua retentione ¹ religiosum Dei famulum Bedam, vene-
“ rabilis ² monasterii tui presbyter[um], ad limina apostolo- (A.D.
“ rum principum dominorum meorum Petri et Pauli, amato- 673-735.)
“ rum tuorum ac protectorum, ad nostræ mediocritatis conspec-
“ tum non moreris dirigere; quem, favente Domino sanctis
“ tuis precibus, non diffidas prospere ad te redire, peracta
“ præmissorum capitulorum cum auxilio Dei desiderata solen-
“ nitate. Erit enim, ut confidimus, etiam cunctis sibi ³ creditis
“ profuturum quicquid ecclesiæ generali claruerit per ejus
“ præsentiam ⁴ impertitum.”

Licet enim Beda in Sanctorum catalogo computetur, Various
et a Dunelmensibus episcopis Sanctus Beda nominetur, accounts of
non tamen a pluribus aliis “ Sanctus ” sed “ Venerabilis ” the origin
appellatur, et hoc duplici de causa, quæ in *Legenda* of the
Sanctorum, in fine, sic assignatur:—Prima causa est epithet
“ Venera-
quia cum præ nimia senectute ejus oculi caligassent, ble ” Bede.
habebat, ut aiunt, quendam ductorem a quo per villas
et castra se duci faciebat, et ubique verbum Domini
prædicabat. Quadam vice, dum per quandam vallem, Legend of
magnis lapidibus plenam, transirent, ejus discipulus, the valley
derisionis causa, eidem dixit quod ibi esset magnus of stones.
populus congregatus, qui ejus prædicationem silenter
et avide expectabant. Tunc ille ferventer prædicare
incipiens, et cum in fine per omnia sæcula sæculorum
conclusisset, mox, ut aiunt, lapides alta voce clamave-
runt, “ Amen, venerabilis pater.” Quia igitur eum
venerabilem lapides vocaverunt, ideo “ Venerabilis ”
appellatur. Vel, ut alii asserunt, angeli ei responde-
runt, “ Bene, venerabilis pater, dixisti.” Secunda causa Another
est quia, post ejus mortem, quidam clericus sibi devo- legend.
tus quendam versum edere cupiebat, quem in ejus
tumulo facere sculpi volebat, ita incipens,

“ *Hac sunt in fossa* ” . . .

fol. 39 d.

volens versum taliter terminare,

“ *Bedæ sancti ossa,* ”

¹ W. M., *immoratione*.

² *venerabilis*] MS. reads, Bedam
venerabilem.

³ *sibi*] W. M., *tibi*.

⁴ *præsentiam*] W. M., *præstan-*
tiam. (Hardy's text, § 58.)

(A.D.
673-735.)

sed quia talem finem versus congruitas non patiebatur, et sedula mente revolveret, nec congruum finem videret, dum quadam nocte in stratu super hoc cogitans, mane ad tumulum properasset, manibus angelicis versum taliter sculptum reperit et finitum,

"Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ Venerabilis ossa."

Proofs that
Beda did
not visit
Rome.

Quod hic Beda numquam fuerat Romæ, sive evidentiæ, sive rationes duæ:—Prima est hæc, secundum quod ipse de semetipso scribit, et quod scriptura supra præmittitur: Totum tempus vitæ suæ peregit in monasterio¹ apostolorum Petri et Pauli ad Wermuthe et in Gyrnum, in quo erat educatus et conversatus; nec alicubi in scriptis suis mentionem aliquam facit quod ipse aliquando fuerat Romæ, quod ut est verisimile non tacuisset, si ibidem fuisset, quare, etc.² Secunda evidentiæ, seu ratio, est hæc: Ipsemet Beda scribit de Benedicto Bischof, abbate suo, quod quinquies Romam adivit, et quod sui itineris habuit comites, una vice sanctum Wilfridum, alia vice Ceolfridum, ipsius Benedicti in abbatis officio successorem; nec in vita dictorum abbatum Benedicti et Ceolfridi, nec in scriptis de vita Bedæ, vel aliis chronicis aut scriptis authenticis, invenitur quod Beda, ut a quibusdam supponitur, aliquando Romæ fuerat, quare etc.³

Beda's con-
tempora-
ries.

Est etiam memoriæ commendandum, quod secundum debitam computationem annorum istorum sanctorum, contemporanei et compatriotæ fuerunt Sancti Cedda, Lichilfeldensis; Wilfridus, Eboracensis; Eata, Hangustaldensis; Cuthbertus, Lyndiffarnensis;⁴ et Johannes, qui primo Hangustaldensis, deinde Eboracensis, post-

¹ Totum tempus vitæ suæ peregit in monasterio apostolorum, &c.] Beda: Cunctumque ex eo tempus vitæ in ejusdem monasterii habitatione

peragens. — *Historia Ecclesiastica*, ad finem (Monumenta, p. 286).

² quare, etc'.] Sic in MS.

³ quare, etc'.] Sic in MS.

⁴ Lyndiffarnensis] Sic in MS.

remo Beverlicensis obiit. Sententiæ Bedæ de depor-
tatione sanctorum reliquiarum supra nominatarum in
Dunelmium, per Elfredum sanctissimum presbyterum,
concordat illud Anglico¹ sermone compositum carmen,
ubi cum de statu Dunelmensis loci, et de sanctorum
reliquiis quæ in eo continentur agitur, etiam reliquiarum
Bedæ una cum cæteris ibidem mentio habetur. Cujus
nimirum ea ossa fuisse noscuntur, quæ multis post
annis cum incorrupto patris corpore, a cæteris reliquiis
segregata, in lineo saccello inveniebantur locata. Alia
quoque necessaria memoriæ digna de supradicto viro
narrantur, qui specialiter illi Sancto Cuthberto per
manifestam visionem præcipiente faciebat, vel etiam
ventura prænunciabat. Innocentia enim et pia eorum
simplicitas, qui per id temporis erant plurimum apud
ipsum sanctum confessorem valebant. Unde semper illos
ab hostibus defendere, et ad adversariis illatas injurias
maturius solebat vindicare.

Translation of
relics.

Cnutone regnum Anglorum tenente, Alfricus, Wyn-
toniensis ecclesiæ præpositus, assumitur in præsulatum
Eboracensis ecclesiæ. His primum quæritur contra
Dunelmium episcopum Edmundum, quo jure ipse
Hangus
.

Alfric of
Winches-
ter made
archbp. of
York.
A.D. 1023.

[The rest is wanting.]

¹ Anglico] MS. reads Angelico.

APPENDIX.

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-

APPENDIX A.

CHRONICA MONASTERII DE HIDA JUXTA WINTONIAM,

AB ANNO 1035 AD ANNUM 1121.

* * * * *

NOMINA REGUM ANGLIÆ.

fol. 2.

Post mortem Edwardi gloriosi regis Angliæ regnavit Haral-
dus rex, et ipso devicto a Willelmo Bastardo, idem Willelmus
die Natalis Domini coronatus fuit ab Aluurido, archiepiscopo
Eboraci, et regnavit xxi. annis¹ et x. menses et xxviii. diebus,¹
et mortuus est idus Septembris, sepultus apud Kaan in Nor-
mannia. Eidem Willelmo Bastard successit Willelmus Rufus
filius ejus, et coronatus est die Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ apud
Westmonasterium a beato Lanfranco, archiepiscopo Cantua-
riensi, qui regnavit xiii. annis xxviii. diebus minus. Ipse cum
venaretur in Nova Foresta sagittatus est ad mortem, non. Au-
gusti, et sepultus est [apud] Wintoniam, in ecclesia beati Petri.
Post illum coronatus est Henricus, frater ejus, viii. idus Au-
gusti, qui regnavit xxxv. annis et xvi. hebdomadis, et v. diebus,
et mortuus est iiii. nonas Decembris in nemore de Leone, versus
Sanctum Dionisium, et deportatus est infra Natali Domini
apud Redinges, conditus in ecclesia quam construxit. (Isti
Henrico successit Stephanus, nepos ejus, qui coronatus est apud
. . . die Sancti Lucæ);² et regnum xviii. annis xlv. hebdoma-
dis ultimum valeficiens die Sanctorum Crispini et Crispiniani,
sepultus tandem in ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris apud Faver-
sham. Isti Stephano successit Henricus, dux Nor-

Enumera-
tion of the
kings of
England,
from
Harold to
Edward I.

¹ Sic in MS., *passim*, for "*annos*,"
"*dies*," &c.

² The words within parentheses,
omitted in their proper place by the
scribe, have been supplied by a mar-

ginal note in MS. But the date
here given is utterly wrong. Stephen
was crowned on St. Stephen's day,
26th Dec.

fol. 2. b.

manniæ, filius comitis Andegavencium et Matildis imperatricis, qui coronatus est xiiii. kalendas Januarii apud Westmonasterium a Theobaldo, archiepiscopo Cantuariæ; et ille Henricus habuit iii. filios, Henricum, Ricardum, et Johannem, et fecit coronari Henricum primogenitum, ideo Anglia fuit interdicta, et beatus Thomas decollatus. Tunc ille Henricus mortuus fuit et non regnavit; quo mortuo, pater ejus adiit Terram Sanctam, et regnavit xxiii. annis, vii. menses, et iii. diebus, et mortuus est nonas Julii, conditus est apud Fontevereud. Post illum regnavit Ricardus filius ejus, et coronatus est apud Westmonasterium nonis Septembris ab Adewino, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et regnavit ix. annis, vi. menses,¹ et xx. diebus, qui sagitta mortifera apud Limoges inter scapulam percussus est; mortuus vii. idus Aprilis, sepultus juxta patrem suum apud Fontevereud. Isti Ricardo regi præclaro successit Johannes, frater ejus, qui coronatus fuit die Ascensionis Domini vi. kalendas Junii apud Westmonasterium ab Huberto, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et regnavit xvii. annis v. menses,¹ et v. diebus; mortuus est die Sancti Lucae Evangelistæ, conditus in ecclesia apud Wigorniam. Isti successit Henricus filius ejus, coronatus est apud Gloverniam ab episcopo Wintoniæ in præsentia Valonis, tunc legati in Anglia, die Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, et regnavit lvi. annis, et xviii. diebus; sepultus [est] in abbazia Westmonasterii, coram alto altari. Isti Henrico regi præclaro successit Eduuardus, filius ejus, et coronatus est apud Westmonasterium ab Roberto, archiepiscopo Cantuariæ xiiii. kalendas Augusti et regnavit

fol. 3.
Chronicle
resumed,
A.D. 1035.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini m^oxxx^ov^o, Robertus, comes Normanniæ, Jerosolimam devotionis gratia petens, Willelmo filio suo ex concubina progenito, admodumque parvulo, paternæ hæreditatis principatum reliquit; fuit autem hic Willelmus septimus a primo illo Rollione qui prorsus a sanguine Francorum alienus classe conductus, secundum quosdam ex insula Norweia, quondam Scanzia dicta, secundum quosdam autem ex Dacia Gallias advenit, ejusque partem, quæ Neustria quondam dicebatur, armis obtinuit gentique et loco sua ex natione novum nomen indidit. Normanni enim boreales sive Septentrionales homines interpretantur Normannia vero Borealium hominum regio.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini octingentesimo lxx^ovi^o, xv^o kalendas Decembris, Rollius Dacus cum multa classe

ad extremas Galliae partes adventus est, atque Neustriam, quæ oceano vicinior erat, ingressus eam crebris cum bellis multoque sanguine utriusque fuso sibi subjungavit, multisque annis victor obtinuit, novumque, ut prædiximus, regioni nomen indidit. Defuncto Rollione, filius suus Willielmus successit. Huic quoque discedenti successit Ricardus, qui vetus dicebatur. Huic successit Ricardus secundus, cui successit Ricardus tertius; et eodem, ut aiunt, anno, Robertus filiam suam¹ vocabulo Emmam Ethelredo regi Anglorum matrimonio copulavit, de qua rex idem filios suos Aluredum et Edwardum progenuit. Irruentibus vero in Angliam Dacis, ambo fratres ad avunculum suum in Normanniam confugerunt. Materque eorum, jam patre defuncto, Cnuto regi Dacorum legali est fœdere copulata, atque in Daciam postea deducta. Robertus autem, cum principatum Normanniæ aliquantis annis obtinisset, devotione tractus, Jerosolimam, ut prædiximus, petiit, qui filium suum Willelmum, licet nothum et parvum, in successorem hæreditatis principibus commendavit. Denique audientes Normannorum principes Robertum dominum suum in itinere Jerosolimitano vita decessisse, commoti sunt et efferati, dicentes Willelmum filium ejus non esse legitimum, nec sibi ullo modo debere dominari; conjuratione itaque adversus eum facta Normannia timore percussum expellunt, suoque quisque in loco prout viribus poterat dominari cœperunt. Willelmus autem amicis ducentibus se Francorum regi Henrico præsentavit, et quod finibus propriis suorum violentia hominum expelleretur judicavit, orat suppliciter ejus juribus propriæ restitui hæreditati, spondetque se ejus semper subjectum fore obeditioni. Itaque rex Francorum nunc precibus, nunc promissionibus, nunc pietate commotus, omnem se ei

Descent of the Dukedom of Normandy, from Rollo.

¹ Marriage of Emma of Normandy with Ethelred, King of England. [A.D. 1002.] Her remarriage with Cnut.

Death of Duke Robert. A.D. 1035.

fol. 3 b.

Duke William obtains the support of King Henry of France

¹ This clause of the sentence is obviously misplaced. Emma was daughter of Richard I. and sister of

Richard II.—Will. Gemmeticensis *Historiæ Normannorum* liber v., c. 4 (ed. Duchesne, 250).

against the nobles. defensionis curam auxiliique constantiam collaturum promittit. Congregato denique exercitu, Normannos nunc precibus, nunc minis, nunc juribus, pulsat.

Battle of
Val des
Dunes,
near Caen,
A.D. 1047.

Anno igitur M^oXLVII^o factum est atrocissimum bellum apud Walesdunum inter Normannos et Francos. In quo quidem bello, ut aiunt, rex Francorum de equo suo dejectus est, impellente et urgente Hamone milite, patre Roberti et Hamonis dapiferi, mortisque sententia mox suscipiente, tandem depressis aliquantulum Normannis, Willelmum rex Henricus Comitis honore per Normanniam sublimavit atque reputavit. At ubi Willelmus paternam adeptus est hæreditatem, tanta animi industria tantaque virtute corporis paulatim exercuit, ut optime nollet "*parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.*"

Siege and
fall of the
castle of
Alençon,
1048.

In tantam enim tunc temporis principes Normannorum rebellionem exarserunt, ut conjurati castrum Archiartarum,¹ quod valli munimine et loci asperitate fortissimum quoddam Normanniæ videbatur esse præsidium, ingrederentur, atque in oculis obsidentis eos Comitis pelles de muro verberando excuterent in contumeliam matris ejusdem, quæ cujusdam nobilis viri pelliceæ artis non ignari filia esse dicebatur, qua injuria Comes permotus tribus [mensibus?] eorum castellum cinxit, ut saltem fame cogente deditio reddiderent, omnesque quos tenere potuit tali nota mulctavit, ut nullum quælibet potestas, nullum sanguinis nobilitas tam valuerit quin digniore membrorum suorum portione puniretur. Confirmatur igitur Willelmus in Normannia, affinitate conjunctus est Baldewino Comiti Flandrensi, filiam namque ejus vocabulo Matildem uxorem accepit, tresque ex ea filios, Robertum, videlicet, Willelmum, et Henricum, procreavit, filiam vero suam Stephano Blesiensi comiti Palatino, postquam regnum Anglorum obtinuit, copulavit. De qua idem Comes Aedbaldum et Stephanum progenuit.

fol. 4.

Marriage
of Duke
William
with
Matilda of
Flanders.

Eodem fere tempore Dacis, qui Angliam, ut prædiximus, irruperant, præsumptionis suæ poenas luentibus

¹ Sic in MS.

ibidem, Angli rege destituti, et nolentes, nisi ex regio
 semine, regem sibi præferri, legatos Comiti Normanniæ
 Willelmo transmittunt, orantes ut unum ex filiis
 domini sui, qui apud eum exulabant, transmittat,
 asserentes eum regio sublimandum honore. Qui peti-
 tioni eorum acquiescens, Aluredum natu majorem cum
 multo comitatu Angliam transmittit. Quo perveniens,
 nihil mali suspicatur, securius atque incautius quæ
 deceret se agere cœpit. Siquidem principes Anglorum
 pariter glomerati, instigante Godwino comite, patre
 regis Haraldi, omnium malorum intentore, cum multa
 manu eum advenisse cernentes, et Normannorum tiran-
 nidem verentes, fallaci eum honore suscipiunt, et de-
 ceptorio famulatu hospitio inducunt et detestanda
 nequitia omnibus arma subducunt. Deinde primo
 mane omnes armati quasi lupi fame stimulante agitati,
 incautos circumveniunt, domo innocentes educunt, et
 decimo tantum ad testimonium tantæ crudelitatis rite
 reservato, cæteros omnes sicut sors efferebat numerandi
 miserandæ tradunt capitis abscissioni. In qua decima-
 tione quiddam mirabile dignumque ultione fertur ac-
 cessisse. Siquidem cum quidam miles cum armigero
 subsequente in novo ordine detruncandus produceretur,
 dominumque suum decapitandum armiger et se reser-
 vandum intueretur, utraque manu dominum gladio
 dependenti subtraxit, sicque in ejus loco feriendum
 supposuit. Hiis itaque gestis per ordinem, parvipen-
 dentes principes Anglorum tantam interrogatorum
 multitudinem, et dolentes decimatorum plurimam su-
 peresse partem inter eos, priori neci eodem ordine deci-
 mando submittunt. Quibus nefandissime gestis, ipsum
 dominum suum, postposito divino humanoque timore,
 terribili non dubitant morte mulctare, Oculos etenim
 ambos ei effodiunt, et de sub mento linguam extractam
 absciderunt.

Arrival in
 England
 of Alfred,
 son of King
 Ethelred,
 with forces
 from Nor-
 mandy.

Treachery
 of Earl
 Godwin,
 and de-
 struction of
 Alfred
 and his
 followers.
 A.D. 1037.

fol. 4 b.

Comes igitur Normanniæ, hæc ita gesta in Anglia
 certis nuntiis audiens, nimio mœrore afficitur, quod si

A.D. 1040. tempus et vires suppeterent ad ulciscendum tantum scelus libentissime pararetur. Principes autem Anglorum eum, nisi ex regio semine, regem sibi minime paterentur præferri, iterum legatos Normanniam mittunt, rogantque sibi alium dominum sui transmitti filium, spondentes se ei debitum exhibere famulatum et in nullo ei contristandum. Comes itaque Willelmus reminiscens in priorem fratrem peractæ fraudis, nullo modo voluntati eorumdem se satisfacere mandat, nisi nobilissimos quosdam ex suis, et præcipue unum ex filiis Godewini Comitis, obsides in Normanniam transmittant. Quid multa? Nobilissimi quidam ex Anglis, et unus ex filiis Godwini Comitis, ut petierat, Comiti Willelmo transmittuntur, et Edwardus cum multa classe in Angliam remittitur. Qui adveniens multa probitate multaque animi industria cœpit florere, et Normannos quos adduxerat principes per Angliam constituere; contra hunc quoque Comes Godwinus, pacis inimicus, temptans rebellare, ira commotus, Anglia discessit, moxque repatrians usque in ipsam metropolim Londoniam classem suam advexit. Denique se non posse prævalere animadvertens, pacem cum Edwardo statuit componere, et ut nullius rebellionis suspicio remaneret, filiam suam Editham nomine ei matrimonio copulavit, filiumque suum Haroldum ejus dapiferum constituit. Fertur tamen regem Edwardum nunquam cum eadem carnis habuisse consortium, sed mundissimæ vitæ semper dilexisse cœlibatum. Nec ab re ducendum propter præcedentia et sequentia pauca de hoc Godwino disserere. Fuit nempe ex infimo Anglorum genere, et plus sagacitate quam animi probitate; paulatim tamen apicem ascendit, ut inter Anglorum principes plus possessionibus et divitiis quam vitæ laudabilis meritis summus emeretur; et licet per omnes fere Angliæ partes potestas ejus extenderetur, principalis tamen comitatus ejus Australis erat, regio quæ lingua eorum dicitur *Sudsexia*. Sortitus autem uxorem vocabulo

Conditions
on which
Duke
William
consented
to the
going into
England of
Edward,
eldest son
of Ethelred.
A.D. 1040.

Marriage
of Edward
the Con-
fessor with
Edith,
daughter
of Earl
Godwin.
[A.D.
1043.]

fol. 5.

Character
of Godwin;

Getam, genus, ut aiunt, ex insula Norwegia ducentem, plures ex ea filios genuit, omni versutia, temeritate, et audacia similes patri. Porro uxor ejus, magnæ sancti-^{and of} tatis multæque religionis tramitem incedens, omni die ^{Geta, his} duas ad minus missas studiose audiebat, omnique ^{wife.} fere sabbato per duo aut amplius miliaria nudis pedibus vicina ambiebat monasteria, largis muneribus cumulans altaria largisque donis pauperes recreans. Supervixit autem viro cunctisque pene filiis. Nam mox ut Anglia Normannis est data, ut in sequentibus dicemus, vitans eorum consortium, navem ascendit atque ad Sanctum Odmarum in Flandria devenit, ibique, ut aiunt, extremum vitæ diem clausit. Godwinus autem, ^{Earl} vir ejus, animadvertens animum regis Edwardi pro ^{Godwin's} injusta fratris sui interfectione erga se non esse sin- ^{repeated} cerum, multis argumentis temptabat notam criminis a ^{assevera-} se repellere. Denique quodam sancto die Paschæ, dum ^{tions of his} cum eodem rege in ecclesiam apud Lundoniam divinis ^{innocence} misteriis audiendis astaret, nullo cogente, sed ipso rege ^{of the} cum principibus vehementer admirante, audacter ad ^{death of} altare accessit calicemque ipsum in quo cœlestia con- ^{Prince} secrata fuerant mysteria manibus arripuit, cunctisque ^{Alfred.} audientibus, inaudito se juramento constrinxit quod in nece Aluredi germani regis particeps minime exstitit. Quid plura? ventum est ad prandium, ubi cum juxta regem assideret bucellam manu arripuit, conversusque ad regem, ait: "Domine mi rex, hæc bucella hodie vitæ " mihi fiat terminus, si in nece fratris tui auctor fui vel " conscius." Hæc dicens, bucellam ori impositam, urgente ^{Death} eum divino judicio, nec glutere potuit nec revertere, ^{of Earl} sed in amentiam versus terribiliter cœpit expirare. ^{Godwin.} Quod videns, Haroldus filius suus, qui servitoris officio ^{[A.D.} regi astabat, de sub mensa inclinans se per crura patrem ^{1053.]} a latere regis extraxit, et jam extremum spiritum tra- hentem foras asportavit. Hactenus ista. Nunc ad pro- ^{fol. 5 b.} positum revertamur.

Eodem fere tempore Haroldus, Godwini Comititis filius

A.D. 1065. dapiferque, ut aiunt, Edwardi regis, quibusdam causis
 Earl Harold is shipwrecked on the coast of Ponthieu; and afterwards delivered to the Duke of Normandy. navem ingressus, ventis adversantibus Pontium est transvectus, atque a Guidone Comite carceri mancipatus, dehinc Comiti Willelmo Normanniæ precibus transmissus, qui ab eodem optime cognitus in multis familiariter est habitus; et ne in longum sermo noster pertrahatur, ad hoc inter eos sermo progressus est, ut quia Edwardus rex Anglorum, consobrinus Comitis Willelmi, hæredem non habebat, regnum Anglorum Willelmus Haroldo concederet eo tenore, ut filiam ipsius matrimonio acciperet, eique per omnia fideliter existeret.

Takes oath to William that he will support his pretensions to the English Crown on Edward's death. Quod cum Haroldus promptissime annueret, ab eodem Anglorum fidem suspectam habente ad districta sacramenta est coactus. Infinitam namque sanctarum multitudinem reliquiarum deferri jussit, superque eas filacterium gloriosi martyris Pancratii, quod oculum bovis vocant, eo quod gemmam tam speciosam quam spaciosam in medio sui contineat, collocavit, certissime sciens tantum martyrem nulla temeritate posse deludi. Accedens itaque Haroldus tam destrecto quam audaci super tanta sanctorum pignora juramento se obligavit omnia, scilicet sicut fuerat postulatus, constantissime se servaturum et Normannis fidelem affuturum. Quibus gestis, cum pace et muneribus Willelmi Comitis repatriavit, seque suosque posteros, cuncta quæ juraverat, transgrediendo justissima poena mulctavit.

Death of Edward the Confessor. [A.D. 1066.] Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^oXLV^o. [*sic* for MLXVI.] Edwardus rex Anglorum viam universæ carnis ingrediens, debito honore apud Londoniam in ecclesia beati Petri est sepultus. Regnavit autem, ut aiunt, annis xxv., vitæque honesta et observatione justitiæ tempora sua multipliciter decoravit, leges quoque plures quæ usque hodie per Angliam observantur constituit, regnumque moriens Willelmo Comiti consobрино suo reliquit. Haroldus, defuncto Edwardo, mox regnum Anglorum, contradicente Editha regina sorore sua, usurpavit, regiumque diadema sibi imposuit: erat enim

Harold assumes the crown, fol. 6.

ipse et statura corporis procerus et animi industria ornatus, sed temeritate atque audacia perniciosus. Quod William's embassy to Harold. audiens Willelmus, Comes Normanniæ, per internuntios pacifice eum pulsare studuit, ut sacramentorum in Normannia gestorum reminiscens, fœdus quod juraverat persolveret, sciretque certissime si negligeret non sibi prospere cessurum. Quibus auditis, remandat Haroldus Normannorum societatem non esse Anglis necessariam, et ideo nullum ei juramentum persolvere, nullum cum eo consortium habere; videns igitur Willelmus tantam in viro obstantiam tantumque divini respectus contemptum, classem per Normanniam parari mandat, vicinosque principes ad ulciscendam tantam rebellionis audaciam invitat. Fama itaque percurrentes vicinas intonat regiones, Normannos scilicet classi studere et viribus Angliam velle irrumpere. Dei etenim nutu multorum fit concursus populorum, ultro se navibus ingredientium, qui audierant Angliam argenti et auri omnibus opulentam, cibi et potus omniumque frugum uberrimam, omnibus præterea bonis esse refertam.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^oXLVI^o [*sic* for Appearance of a comet in Normandy. MLXVI.] apparuit in Normannia cometa mense Augusto, maximum cernentibus incutiens timorem, radiosque suos versus Angliam extendens; eodem tempore Willelmus Comes, congregato exercitu classeeque parata, circa festivitatem Sancti Michaelis ventis vela committens, in Angliam transvehitur, nulloque resistente, inter duo Landing of Duke William in England. castra, Hastings atque Pevenesellum, terram Anglorum ingreditur, cui rei astipulantur versus illi quos dominum Lanfrancum eo tempore ferunt fecisse. Sunt autem hii:

“Anno milleno sexageno quoque seno

“Anglorum mete flammæ sensere cometæ.”

Eodem tempore Haroldus, rex Anglorum, in borealibus Angliæ partibus constitutus, atque apud Eboracum Conflicts of Harold King of England. civitatem contra fratrem dimicans fraticida infeliciter evasit. Nam ut gestorum summam breviter astringa- [A.D. 1066.]

A.D. 1066. mus, quidam frater ejus, nomine Tostius, genere et animo temerarius, mox ut fratrem regium honorem usurpasse vidit, nutu Domini, qui perjurium undique persequabatur, quadam simultate inter eos orta, Anglia discessit, atque cum multa manu et thesaurorum suorum copia multitudinem Flandriam ad Sanctum Odmarum, ut aiunt, devenit, ubi commendata thesaurorum suorum copia navem ascendens insulam Norweiam, quondam Scanciam dictam, et ut Gothorum historia testatur, multarum gentium officinam, petivit; quam ingressus, regem ejus Haroldum, cognomento Hervard [Harfragi], id est, crine formosum, erat enim et statura corporis et forma decorus, tum precibus tum promissionibus ita illexit, ut congregato exercitu et classe parata, cum eodem Angliam ad debellandum regem Haroldum festinus adveniret. Denique Angliam ingressi, Eboracam opulentissimam civitatem et archiepiscopatus sedem obsidione cingunt, tandemque eam capientes tanta in ea cæde debacchati sunt ut ex numero presbyterorum qui in ea interfecti sunt, quantus fuit cæterorum morientium numerus utrumque conjici potest, undecies enim xx. presbyteri feruntur ibi occidisse. Aliorum vero numerus non est comprehensus. Urbe itaque capta quasi de totius Angliæ subjectione securi exercitum dispergunt, et incautius quam deberent arma custodiunt. Haroldus vero, rex totius Angliæ, populo congregato, improvisus cum magno impetu eis occurrit apud Eboracum, et totis viribus civitatem oppugnat. Factum est inibi eodem die horrendum atroxque bellum, sanguine multo utrinque fuso. Siquidem Haroldus, rex Norweix, et Tostius, frater Haroldi regis Anglorum, qui eum adduxerat, victi occubuerunt, sectaque eorum capita regi Haroldo sunt deportata. Corpus vero defuncti regis hiis qui remanserant deportandum in proprium regnum rex Haroldus concessit, regnavitque Magnus filius ejus pro eo. Gesta sunt hæc, manifesto Dei judicio in borealibus parti-

Invasion of
Harold,
"the fair-
haired,"
King of
Norway.

Battle of
Standford
Bridge.
Sept. 25,
1066.

bus insulæ mense Septembri, ut occupatus hoc bello rex Haroldus atque fatigatus, Normannis mense Octobri in australibus Angliæ partibus liberum applicandi, terramque ingrediendi præberet effectum. Haroldo itaque apud Eboracum constituto, et post multum laborem detestandumque fratricidium, modicum respirante, fama Normannorum advolat, quæ navibus eos egressos terramque Anglorum [invasisse] proclamat. Mox ira efferatus moræque impatiens, derelictis ibi principibus suis, summa cum velocitate Londoniam advenit, habitoque sibi consilio et populo undique convocato, cum valida manu Normannis, in loco ubi nunc abbatia est quæ Bellum dicitur, ab eventu ipsius belli, occurrit. Fertur etiam quod in ipso itinere, ecclesiam illo introeunte orandi gratia, turris ejusdem post exeuntem solo tenus corruit, regnumque Anglorum quam citius corruere designaverit. Comes igitur Willelmus advenire eum cum impetu audiens, Normannorum animos nunc precibus, nunc exemplis, nunc promissis, erigit, et ne ulla causa fugiendi aut spes evadendi remaneat, naves in ipso litore comminuit. Dehinc nuntios Haroldo mittit, orans ut saltem divinæ respectu majestatis fidem quam juravit conservet, sciretque se Normannos injuste bello appetere, quippe illos justitia, ipsum autem injustitia comitatur. Contradicit Haroldus nullo modo velle cum eo consortium habere, sed mox aut sponte Anglia discedere aut bello interire.

Igitur dato Willelmus exercitui signo de bello subeundo omnes armari et per ordines ordinari jubet, Haroldus quoque exercitum suum nunc vultu, nunc voce, nunc patria oratione hortatur. Ad quem accedens frater ejus, nomine Gerd, et animo et corpore strenuus, ait: "Frater carissime, obsecro ut quia
 " meritam causam cum Normannis habes, consiliis
 " meis acquiescas et bello justo discedas, atque omnes
 " Angliæ partes percurrans, infinitum et insuperabilem
 " congreges exercitum. Ego autem, quia nullam cum

Invasion
of the
Normans.

fol. 7.

Battle of
Hastings.
Oct. 14,
1066.

“ eis habebō causam, bellum istud pro te suscipiam,
 “ et si necessitas occurrerit morti voluntarie subcum-
 “ bam.” Denique cum omnimodo Haroldus obsisteret,
 et nunquam se Normannorum timore fugam inire
 responderet, principes Anglorum equum cui solus infide-
 bat, enervaverunt, dicentes debere eum participem esse
 pœnarum qui tantum malum Angliæ solus intulerit.
 Quid multa? Pridie idus Octobris, ipso die Sabbati,
 factum est bellum in Anglia inter Normannos et Anglos,
 in quo bello quamvis varius in primis utrimque fuit
 fol. 7 b. eventus et nulla morientium requies, tandem manifesto
 Dei iudicio eodem die rex Haroldus, corruens morte
 sua et bello et Anglorum regno finem imposuit. Wil-
 lelmus igitur Comes, potita victoria, ipso sequenti die
 Natalis Domini apud Londoniam elevatus est in regem,
 finitumque est regnum Anglorum et inchoatum regnum
 Normannorum. Sublimatus itaque regio honore Wil-
 lelmus regnum Angliæ, quod quia divulgum et dilacera-
 tum fuerat, multa cura studuit in pristinum gradum
 revocare et in summa pace disponere, Episcopos etiam
 et abbates in locis in quibus non fuerant absque ullius
 consideratione pecuniæ aut nummi susceptione, sed solo
 divinitatis amore studiose cœpit ordinare. Denique
 abbatiā, in loco qui nunc Bellum dicitur, eo quod
 Founda- Anglos ibi bello superavit, in remissione peccatorum
 tion of Bat- omnium illic defunctorum a fundamentis instituit,
 tle Abbey. monachosque in eo et ordinem regularem invexit,
 abbatem quoque eis, ex monachis maioris monasterii
 religione et discretione præcipuum, nomine Gosberum,
 proposuit. Igitur Willelmus rex cum regnum paci
 studendo modeste conaretur disponere, quidam prin-
 cipes Anglorum invitæ subjectionis jugum excutere
 cupientes, rebellare contra eum ad suum interitum non
 Conspira- formidavere. Edmesau Waldeth, unus ex antiquis et
 tles against ditissimis Angliæ principibus, statura quoque corporis
 King et forma tam decorus ut alter esse Absalon videretur,
 William. et forma tam decorus ut alter esse Absalon videretur,
 tanto iracundiæ igne est accensus, ut nullis precibus,

nullis muneribus, nec propter consanguineam regis Iuditham nomine pacis dotæ, ut fertur, sibi conjunctam, nisi simulatam cum rege potuerit habere concordiam. Denique de conjuratione adversus regem facta accusatus, confessus est atque judicatus, dehinc in pace dimissus. Item conjuratione facta ac devicta, secundum leges Anglorum et Dacorum, apud Londoniam est damnatus. Mox autem carceri mancipatus totus convertitur ad Dominum, jejuniis, lacrimis, assiduisque orationibus intensis insistens, oratque suppliciter, sed minime impetrat, quod ipsum regem postea pœnituit, ut monachus fieri possit, denique servitio perpetuo mancipari. Itaque capite truncatus, corpus ejus ad quandam ecclesiam quam maritimis locis construxerat defertur, crebraque ad sepulcrum ejus usque hodie, ut fol. 8. aiunt, fiunt miracula.

Alius quoque extitit, genere quidam infimus, sed animo et viribus precipuus, vocabulo Herewardus, qui temptans rebellare, conducta undique valida manu mediterranea Angliæ loca, in quorum paludibus delitescibat, die et nocte cæde et rapina complebat. Inter cætera autem scelera sua Fredericum germanum Comitum Willelmi de Warennia, genere et possessionibus insignitum, nocte quadam in domo propria fraudibus circumventum occidit. Pro cujus nece tantæ inter ipsum et prædictum Willelmum ortæ sunt discordiæ, ut nulla satisfactione nulla regia potuerint quiescere. Fertur denique quia semel cum quoddam castrum virtute vellet irrumpere, nec posset, mortuum se finxerat, ferebroque impositum cum fallaci luctu ad ecclesiam ipsius castri incautis habitatoribus deferri sepeliendum jusserrat. Mox ut securis illatum animadvertit, feretro totus armatus exsiluit castrumque cum habitatoribus fallaciter subjugavit. Post multas denique cædes atque seditiones, multa pacis fœdera cum rege facta et temerarie violata, quadam die cum omnibus sociis ab hostibus circumventus miserabiliter occubuit. Præterea

Insurrection of Hereward, in the Isle of Ely.

He kills Frederic, a kinsman of William, Earl of Warren.

Marriage
and insur-
rection of
the earl of
Norfolk.

rege in Normannia posito, Comes Radulfus de Werh,¹ associatis sibi quibusdam principibus, nuptias fecit inauditas, regnumque dolo nisus est obtinere, sed manifestatis ejus insidiis, ex Anglia fugiens, et paulo post cum multa classe frustra revertens, perpetuo damnatus est exilio. Quo tempore Comes Cistrensis decessit Gerbodo, frater Gondradæ Comitissæ, Flandriamque veniens, inimicorum præventus insidiis miserabiliter periit.

Ambitious
projects of
Odo of
Bayeux,
and his fall.
A.D. 1085.

Eodem fere tempore Oddo, frater regis et episcopus Baiocensis, Comesque Canciæ, in superbia elatus inter cætera præsumptionis suæ opera apostolatam Romæ affectaverat. Etenim infinitam auri et argenti multitudinem quibusdam Romanis quos muneribus illexerat per occultos nuntios destinavit, sibi que palatium summo decore tantoque ædificio et vallo munitum fabricari fecit, ut nulla ei domus in Roma, ut aiunt, possit comparari. Denique ubi plures Norman-Anglorum² principes occulta persuasione et sacramento sibi associavit, ignorante rege, Anglia discedere decrevit, sed manifestata ejus versutia, ab eodem rege in consilium vocatur, devincitur, carceri mancipatur. Postquam autem rex Willelmus vita discessit, et filius ejus Willelmus secundus regni gubernacula suscepit, egressus de carcere, cum Comitatum Canciæ non posset recipere nec ad episcopatum alio ordinato redire Romam devenit, ac deinde Ierosolimam petens, in Siciliam est pulsus, ibique obiit peregrinus. Igitur Willelmus Norm-Anglorum primus, post multa probitatis clarique monumenti gesta, quippe non solum Normanniam aut Angliam, iterum Cenomanniam, Britanniam Majorem, Scotiam paribus petiit, obtinuit, subjugavit, novissime

fol. 8. b.

¹ The "eopl Raulf" of the Saxon Chronicle, and the "Comes de Gaël," and "Comes Radulphus de Guader" of the Norman chroniclers. He was the first earl of Norfolk after the Conquest. The nuptial festivities mentioned

in the text gave occasion to the couplet:—

"pær pær pær bryð ealo,
"pær pær manegpa manna
"bealo."

² Sic in MS.

expertus quid misera sors mortalium possit, a domes- A.D. 1086.
ticis intestinum bellum suscepit. Rebellavit etiam
adversus eum Robertus primogenitus filius suus ea
de causa, ut aiunt, quia principatum Normanniæ, vivente
patre, non poterat obtinere. Denique iratus, collecta
et electa manu valida juvenum, Normannia dis-
cessit, præsidiumque in Gallia sibi constituit. Ac-
cidit autem quadam die, ut cum suis in Normanniam
ingressus cædibus et rapinis insisteret, occurritque ei
pater cum exercitu, et fugientem prosecutus castrum
quoddam intrare compulit. Ubi dum rex cum suis
obstreperet de foris sagitta in pede ex improvise est
percussus. Cumque sanguinem defluere cerneret, ter-
ribiliter imprecatus est ne unquam Robertus filius
suus hæreditatis suæ jura perciperet. . Quæ imprecatio
quantum valuit tempora sequentia satis ostendunt.
Fertur autem quod dum eundem filium suum oppug-
naret, valde fatigatus et sudore perfusus potum petierit,
aquamque frigidam sibi oblatam bibens, simul cum
frigore mortem, pro hoc dolor ! nimis cito potaverit.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^oLXXXVII^o, Indictione Death of
x., Apostolicæ Sedi præsidente Papa Urbano, adventus the Con-
vero Normannorum in Angliam anno circiter xxii^o, queror.
Willelmus rex Norm-Anglorum primus viam universæ A.D. 1087.
carnis ingrediens, apud Rothomagum vita decessit,
cujus corpus cum debita principum pompa Cadomum
est delatum, atque in ecclesia beati Stephani proto-
martyris, quam a fundamentis construxerat, debito fol. 9.
honore sepultum. In suis exequiis quiddam admirabile
dictu accidit dignumque relatu, quod bene considera-
tum satis ostendit quanta res humana involvat for-
tuita, quantumque sit temporalis parvipendenda po-
tentia, dum ubi virtutis tantæque dignitatis liberum
non meruit habere sepulturæ locum ; etenim dum
exequiis regis sui principes Norm-Anglorum luctuoso
affectu astarent, occurrit quidam juvenis satis infimus,
voce clara proclamans injuste regi in eodem loco

A.D. 1087. exequias celebrari, suam quippe esse terram, sibi que parentibus injuste protestatur ablatam. Quibus vocibus principes stupefacti accersunt hominem, rebusque per ordinem inquisitis et agnitis, tamdiu eum precibus et pecunia placant, donec locum eundem ab omni calumnia quietum esse concedere audiant. Hæc divites, et quum instabilis sit sors, suis dominantur divitiis quis ne eos sequatur finis incertus animadvertant et sese vel sero pœnitendo convertant.

Accession
of William
the Red.

Defuncto rege Willelmo et sepulturæ tradito, Willelmus filius ejus in Angliam transvectus regnum occupat, regemque se vocari omnibus imperat; Robertus quoque frater ejus regressus a Gallia, Normanniam invadit, et nullo resistente ditioni suæ supponit. Convocatis autem principibus et consilio habito, duos avunculos suos Comitem Moritani et Episcopum Baiocensem cum valida manu transmittit, omnimodis decertatis Waltero fratri regnum auferre sibi que conferre. Qui vela ventis committentes, et cum piratis obsistentibus in mari viriliter decertantes, Angliam veniunt, urbemque Roffensem et castellum Pevenesellum intrantes, rebellare contendunt. Cujus rei fama tota Anglia concutitur, et rex Willelmus curis ingentibus angustatur; videns igitur principes regni nutantes et exercitum a se dilabi, sapienti usus consilio, Willelmum de Warennia, virum bellicosum, animo ferum et corpore strenuum famaque præclarum, in amicitia Asarum¹ Comitum honore sublimat, multa impendit multa que promittit.

William,
Earl of
Warren,
created
Earl of
Surrey.

A.D. 1088.
Siege of
Pevensey.
fol. 9 b.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^oLXXX^oVIII^o, Indictione xi., Willelmus rex Norm-Anglorum secundus congregato totius Angliæ populo, Comitem Moritonii apud castrum Perevenesellum obsedit; urbem quoque Roffensem cum hiis qui intus erant, misso exercitu, pari obsidione

¹ *Sic* in MS. According to Ordericus Vitalis, William de Warenne was created Earl of Surrey in 1089 (ed. Duchesne, p. 680); and by that chronicler his death is dated in the same year.

cinxit. Videntes igitur qui in præsidiis inclusi manebant deesse sibi virtutem repugnandi, nec ullum tutum fugiendi locum, sed nec a Normannia sicut promiserat Robertus aliquod sibi subsidium venire, dextras a rege petierunt et acceperunt.

Willelmus autem de Warennia apud obsidionem Peveneselli sagitta in crure valde vulneratus, Leuwias cum omnium mœrore deportatus est. Cumque sibi mortem imminere videret, duos filios suos juxta regis decretum hæredes fecit, Willelmum videlicet in Anglia et Reginaldum in Flandria, et sic in pace quievit in Domino, cujus corpus a beato patre Lanzone et tota congregatione Sancti Pancratii debito honore est susceptum, et infra claustra monasterii juxta conjugem ante annos defunctam tumulatum.

Death of
William de
Warennie,
Earl of
Surrey.

Willelmus itaque rex animo ferus, corpore strenuus, defensor quidem patriæ cepit esse, sed non satis idoneus procreator ecclesiæ. Si enim ita studeret religioni quam vanæ curiositati, nullus ei profecto deberet princeps comparari. Erat quidem operibus levis, sed verbis, ut aiunt, in tantum stabilis, ut si cui bonum vel malum promisisset, certus inde satis existere posset. Cum autem nimis amator esset pecuniæ, quiddam tamen gessit semel dignum memoria.

Character
of William
the Red.

Igitur defuncto quodam abbate in Anglia, duo monachi ejusdem ecclesiæ congregata multa auri et argenti copia regem adierunt, ut abbatis alter alterum supplantando teneret officium. Cum quibus quidam tertius monachus ea sola intentione perrexit, ut constitutum abbatem debita humilitate et reverentia domum deduceret. Cumque coram rege astarent pariter, et uno plura promittente, alius pluriora promitteret, rex sagaciter cuncta perscrutans, tacentem monachum tertium quid quæsivit, ille se nil omnino promittere aut dare respondit, sed ad hoc tantum venisse ut abbatem suum cum honore suscipiendo domum deduceret. "Accede ergo," rex ait, "et abbatis officium suscipe, fol. 10.

A.D. 1096-97. “ solus enim ex tuis omnibus tali dignus es honore.”
Quare honorem invitus suscipiens, multis annis strenue gubernavit.

A.D. 1097. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^oL^oXXXX^oVII^o, Indictione iiij., adventus vero Normannorum in Angliam anno circiter xxx., primo factum est concilium apud Clarum Montem, præsidente Papa Urbano, cum multitudine episcoporum multoque ecclesiastici ordinis gradu et numerosa populi frequentia. In quo concilio prædictus Papa iter Ierosolimitanum primus instituit, cunctisque qui illuc gradientur optabilem dedit peccatorum remissionem. Cujus rei factus est causa infinitus populorum concursus utriusque sexus, diversi ordinis et ætatis. Præclari quoque principes occidentis laudabili devotione ad laudem commoti sunt, et cæteris sociati gloriosum perfecerunt exercitum. Dux scilicet Godefridus cum duobus fratribus, Comitibus Eustacia scilicet Belonensi, et Baldewino, qui postea in Ierosolimam regnum post fratrem suscepit, Stephanus quoque Carnotensis, sed et Comes Pictavensis, Robertus quoque Flandrensis et Comes Sancti Egidii multique alii strenuissimi Christiani exercitus duces, quibus associatus est Robertus Comes Normanniæ tam necessitate quam devotione. Postquam enim conatus suos ad obtinendum regnum Norman-Anglorum vidit esse inanes, necnon rebellare contra se Norman-Anglorum principes, infinitam auri et argenti summam a fratre Willelmo suscepit, et sic eidem Normannia commissa cum aliis, ut diximus, Ierosolimam petiit.

Willelmus itaque, accepta Normannia et fortissime regno confortato, terribilis cœpit esse vicinis principibus. Denique contra regem Francorum Philippum, antiquum in Normannia dominatum exigentem, acerrime rebellavit, et Cenomanniam rebellantem propriæ ditioni subjugavit. Ut autem et ipse agnosceret quod Excelsus dominatur in regno hominum, et quia summos

feriunt fulgura montes, a domesticis acrius quam ab hostibus est impeditus. Rebellerunt enim adversus eum quidam principes Norman-Anglorum ad suum tandem interitum; et quidam Robertus Northambrorum Comes, vir dives et potens, qui regem Scotorum Malcolmum patrem Matildis reginæ bellando cum toto pene exercitu interfecit, dum bellare contra regem Willelmum temptat fortuito ab eo est captus, et carceri mancipatus. Willelmum quoque Oensem, plus genere quam probitate elatum, de conjuratione contra regiam potestatem facta publice victum, idem rex oculis privavit et per omnia inutilem reddidit. Willelmum etiam de Aldriato ejusdem Willelmi dapiferum de eadem conjuratione injuste, ut aiunt, accusatum patibulo suspendi præcepit. Cumque principes dolore permoti, erat enim idem corpore et animo et genere præclarus, de ejus vita regem rogassent, volentes eum ter auro et argento ponderare, rex nullis precibus, nullis muneribus, ab ejus morte potuit averti. De quo quiddam relatu dignum fertur accidisse. Cum enim se morti destinatum esse videret, totus ad Dominum conversus, nudis pedibus nudoque corpore, cum manipulo virgarum cujusdam sacerdotis genibus se provolvit, veniam et absolutionem peccatorum humiliter petiit, seque acerrime flagellare fecit. Cumque ad mortem duceretur, conversus ad sequentes, dixit, "Sciatis me a culpa qua accusor ita esse mundissimum sicut animæ meæ jam egredienti Dominum opto propitium." Hæc dicens postquam ad locum veniret, expiravit. Ernulfus de Hednith statura procerus, industria summus, possessionibus suffultus, apud regem tam injuste quam invidiose est accusatus. Denique cum se bello legitimo per unum ex suis contra unum ex hominibus regis facto defendisset atque vicisset, tanto dolore et ira est commotus, ut abdicatis omnibus quæ regis erant in Anglia, ipso rege invito et contradicente, discederet; associatus autem Christianorum exercitui.

A.D. 1095.
Conspiracy
of Robert
Mowbray,
Earl of
Northum-
berland,
and other
nobles.
fol. 10 b.

Antiochiam usque devenit, ibique extremum diem clausit. Cumque ei infirmanti principes medicorum curam adhibere vellent, respondisse fertur, "Vincit Dominus quare
" medicus me non continget, nisi ille pro cuius amore
" hanc peregrinationem suscepi." Nunc congruum mihi videtur miraculum quod illis temporibus in transmarinis Galliarum partibus tam mirabile quam insolitum factum est ad laudem operantis Dei breviter interserere.

Dissension
between
the King
and An-
selm, Arch-
bishop of
Canter-
bury.
fol. 11.

Eodem tempore orta est discordia pro statu ecclesiæ inter regem Willelmum et spectabilem virum dominum Anselmum archiepiscopum. Cumque tanti antistitis ecclesiasticis illecebris superba curiositas, rebus studiosa sanctitas, et prædicti regis in secularibus illecebris superba curiositas concordare sibi invicem non possent, elegit voluntarium subire exilium, Romamque tendens ad dominum papam venit Urbanum, et ab eo honorifice susceptus, et aliquamdiu cum eo debita reverentia est retentus. Erat itaque hiis diebus facies ecclesiæ Norman-Anglorum virtute languida, quippe spiritali paterno viduata et falsis pastoribus diu per incuriam regis Willelmi ingredientibus oppressa ministris, nihilominus ejusdem cædibus et rapinis impune vacantibus valde fatigata. Cujus dolorem ex alto Christus prospiciens misericorditer studuit lenire.

Legend of
a monas-
tery in
Normandy.

Igitur in quodam monasterio in Normannia posito, ut veridicorum testatur relatio, quidam frater infirmitate præventus ad extrema est deductus, atque in agonia diu positus, ad superos miserabiliter est raptus. Vidit itaque Redemptorem omnium Dominum Iesum Christum excelso residentem solio, tanto circumfultum lumine tantoque assistentium circumdatum multitudine, ut nullus sufficiat sermo referre. Cumque tam præclaræ visionis studiosus spectator permaneret, vidit puellam vultu sole speciosiore, habitu vero super omnem stellarum dispositionem ornata, genibus Christi provolutam, eamque ex precibus supplicantis et responsis Do-

mini judicantis sanctam ecclesiam esse animadvertit. Siquidem lacrimabilem de Norman-Anglorum rege Wilhelmo protulit quærimoniam, et celerrimam de eo expetiit vindictam, asserens se a canibus ejus et lupis potius quam ministris diu esse laniatam. Quare piissimus Christus consolando elevavit et terribilem imminere vindictam de eo spondit. De abbate quoque suo in eadem visione idem frater dolendam audivit querimoniam, qui eadem nocte peccatum quoddam quod nimis debent pertimescere agnoscitur perpetrasse. Quibus visis et auditis, monachus ad meliora rediit, cunctis stupentibus oculos aperuit, et primum quidem suum abbatem ad se venientem blande corripuit et negare volentem certis indiciis convicit; dehinc quæ de rege audierit omnibus pandit, fratremque unum cum literis ad eum dirigit, ut vel sero commonefactus imminentem Domini sententiam placare studeret operibus penitentiæ. Itaque monachus regem adiit et cum debita reverentia alloquitur, sed visione manifesta ab eodem expellitur et hiis verbis irridetur: "Quicum-
 " que sorti vel somniis crediderit, sicut semper vivet
 " suspiciosus et inquietus ita semper revertitur." Et Deus Omnipotens telum quod diu vibraverat misericorditer tandem super regem projecit terribiliter. Willelmus igitur rex Norman-Anglorum, anno regni sui incipiente xiii^o, iiii^o nonas Augusti, venatum pergens, venatus est, et ex improvise sagitta percussus, et inconfessus et incommunicatus est defunctus; et apud Wintoniam in ecclesia Sancti Swithuni sepultus. Regnavitque Henricus frater ejus pro eo. Fertur autem quod eodem die venatum pergenti obtulit munus sagittarum quidam adveniens, quarum unam Waltero Tirello viro Ponteensi in munere dedit secumque venire coegit. Denique silvam ingressi dum gregem bestiarum accingunt et invicem trahunt, eadem sagitta, idem Walterus regem vicinus, ut aiunt, percussit et subito extinxit.

fol. 11 b.

A.D. 1100.

Death of
William
the Red.

2 Aug.

A.D. 1100. Cæterum miraculum quod eadem die in finibus Burgundiæ apud Martiniacum contingit. Igitur venerabilis Anselmus archiepiscopus Roma reversus, et apud Martiniacum positus, eadem die cum beato Hugone abbate familiariter loquens, inter cætera de rege Wilhelmo mentionem faciens, intulit regem Norman-Anglorum Willelmum hodie sciatis esse defunctum. Cumque omnes obstupescerent et valde admirarentur, prædictus archiepiscopus cum debita reverentia inquisivit quomodo solus agnosceret quod omnes ignorarent. Tunc ille hac nocte, inquit, misericordem Redemptorem omnium et justum Judicem Dominum Iesum Christum sublimi solio residentem vidi et infinitum judicantium chorum assistentem, Willelmum vero regem in medium deductum et ab omnibus dijudicatum. Cum quibus quoque ego præsens eum judicavi, et ita esse certissimum sciatis ut dixi. Mox venerabilis Anselmus, tanti patris voci credulus, iter suum versus Angliam accelerare jubet, Galliamque festinus advenit. Ibi fama volitante animadvertit eadem die qua prædictus pater dixerat regem Willelmum esse defunctum; igitur mortuo Wilhelmo rege, commota est tota Anglia atque Normannia, et pessimi quoque cæteri generis cædibus et rapinis invigilabant. Unde quidam principes apud Londoniam congregati Henricum fratrem juniorem in regem elevant, et totis viribus regnum ejus confortant. Quidam autem et maxime potentiores superbia elati, nec sicut dominum suum nominant, nec sicut regem suum honorant. Quare malum postmodum in caput eorum justo Dei judicio redundavit, ut experirentur quod per Apostolum Paulum omnibus dicitur: "*Non est* " [enim] *potestas nisi a Domino; qui resistit potestati* " *Dei ordinationi resistit;*"¹ et per Salomonem: *Sicut* " *rugitus [ita et] ira regis; qui provocat illum pe-* " *cat in animam suam.*"² Comes enim Moritonii

Anselm's
prediction
of King
William's
death.

fol. 12.

5 Aug.,
1100.
Accession
of Henry I.

¹ Rom. xiii. 1, 2.

| ² Prov. xx. 2.

Willelmus et Robertus de Belesma, et cum eis imprimis, ut aiunt, Willelmus de Warennia, spe tenus quidem regem Henricum sequebantur, animo autem longe ab eo alienabantur. Itaque rex Henricus confortatus in regno inter cætera bonæ fidei opera dominum Anselmum archiepiscopum ab exilio revertentem, cum multo honore suscepit, et cum debita reverentia propriæ sedi restituit. Convocato autem apud Londoniam Concilio, ejusdem antistitis consilio et principum suorum accepit uxorem dominam Matildem, Alexandri regis Scottorum sororem, filiam vero Malcolmi regis et Margaretæ, quæ, cum ex utraque parte regio esset sanguine decorata, multa tamen majori mentis nobilitate apud Dominum et homines extitit ornata. Nam cum ab infantia tota Domino fuerit devota, regium assecuta apicem tanto cœpit esse devotior, ut nulla suo in tempore possit ei fœmina comparari, fuit enim quamdiu vixit gloria monachorum, honor clericorum, refugium pauperum, consolatio miserorum, et omnibus ad se fugientibus in quam licuit salutis præsidium. Cujus meritis constat regem Henricum regnasse et regnum Norman-Anglorum multipliciter excrevisse. Siquidem ipsius regis inimici cum multa reverentia eam excolebant et studiosius offendere cavebant. Suscepit autem rex Henricus de ea filium vocabulo Willelmum, et filiam unam quam Henrico imperatori Alemannorum matrimonio copulavit. Igitur Robertus comes rediens a Jerusalem, cum adhuc longe positus famam de morte regis Willelmi fratris sui audiret, acceleravit iter venitque Normanniam sperans regnum omnimodis obtinere. Cumque missis nuntiis Henricum fratrem suum pulsaret ut regnum debito honore et pace ei redderet, illeque totis viribus contradiceret, conductâ classe Angliam festinus advenit. Cui occurrit Henricus apud Wintoniam cum exercitu copioso, factusque est motus magnus et timor per universam Angliam, quibusdam principibus turpi simulatione et fœda adulatione nunc

Restoration of Archbishop Anselm.

Marriage of Henry with Edith, afterwards called Matilda, of Scotland.

Her character;

and children.

fol. 12 b.

Landing in England of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

hinc nunc illinc auxilia ferentibus. Quidam autem altioris ingenii videntes foedam esse discordiam et bellum nefandum et fratricidale et plusquam civile imminere, sapienti consilio de pace tractare coeperunt. Concordati itaque sunt fratres ambo, et Normannia Roberto relicta, regnum Angliæ Henrico remansit, eo tamen tenore, ut ad tantæ pacis confirmationem de redditibus Angliæ census statutum, omni anno, Henricus Roberto persolveret. Quibus gestis Robertus Normanniam revertitur. Eodem tempore orta est discordia inter regem Henricum et dominum Anselmum archiepiscopum, cujus causa secundum elegit exilium.

Dissen-
sions be-
tween King
Henry and
the Earl of
Mortagne.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oIII^o, Indictione xii., Apostolicæ Sedi præsidente papa Paschali, anno et ejusdem Henrici incipiente iii., orta est dissensio contra regem Henricum, quæ considerata causa quædam principalis esse et radix quomodo omnium malorum quæ ejus temporibus et Normannia et Anglia gesta sunt invenietur. Willelmus enim, comes Moritonii, cognatus regis Henrici, juvenis quidem ætate sed viribus strenuus et animo ferus, justitiæque tenax, possessionum quæ ultraque citraque mare ditissimus, superbia elatus implacabiliter commotus est contra regem Henricum. Nam cum eum rex multis modis pacare vellet, in tantum ut Mariam sororem Matildis reginæ, filiamque regis Scottorum, matrimonio ei copulare cum summo honore vellet, respuit, contempsit; sed abdicatis omnibus quæ sub rege Henrico tenebat, Anglia decessit. Veniens autem ad Robertum comitem Normanniæ, stimulavit eum contra regem Henricum, multisque modis concitavit. Quare secutus est Robertus comes de Belemia, Anglia depulsus a rege Henrico causa rebellionis quam tam occulte quam studiose in Anglia parabat. Hunc quoque secuti sunt duo fratres sui, comites Ernulfus et Rogerus, utque commoti propter fratris expulsionem Anglia discesserunt.

Post hos autem Robertus de Stuteville et Reginaldus de Warennia aliique plures suam tandem dejectionem contra regem Henricum furentes, qui pariter cum Roberto Comite foederati, Henricum regem quanto majori odio tanto amplioribus conviciis potius quam damnis impediabant.

Eodem tempore oppressa ecclesia Normanniæ infatigabiliter¹ undique erat descissa. Nam prædicti principes, dum stipendia militibus non haberent, in ecclesias se præcipitant, et altaria spoliantes calices, texta, cruces, pallia, cætera ornamenta distrahunt suisque ministris distribuunt. Sed Deus Omnipotens qui Ecclesiam suam consolari consuevit, tantamque oppressionem lenire misericorditer studuit, regem quippe Henricum excitavit ut exercitu congregato Normanniam veniret, et illatam sibi injuriam potenter vindicaret, et detrimentum ecclesiæ sublevaret.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oVI^o, Indictione xiiii., factum est bellum in Normannia inter regem Henricum et fratrem ejus Robertum Comitem, in quo quidem bello capto Roberto eodem et Willelmo comite Moritonii, sed et Roberto de Stuteville aliisque plurimis, victoria pene sine sanguine devenit Henrico. Captos autem principes Angliam carceri mancipandos transmisit. Robertus autem de Belemia fugiens de prælio et cum Henrico se concordans, dum post aliquot annos rebellionem parat, ab eodem rege est captus et carceri deputatus: Reginaldus quoque de Warennia captus fratri suo Willelmo deprecanti ab Henrico licet invito est redditus.

War in
Normandy
between
Henry and
Robert.

Dum itaque rex Henricus Angliam atque Normanniam viriliter subjugatam, deletis perturbatoribus hinc atque inde, pace perpetua se possessurum putaret, oritur contra eum inopinatum malum, et contra posteros ejus, rogos quidam, forte inextinguibilis mul-

¹ MS. correction in margin reads "*lacrimabiliter*."

fol. 13 b.

Events in
France
and Fland-
ers.

torum malorum. Nam capto comite Roberto, Helias unus ex Norm-Anglorum principibus, reminiscens sacramenti quod cum cæteris principibus fecerat quondam eidem Roberto, filium ejusdem parvulum nomine Willelmum, quem ex legitima uxore suscepit, regi Henrico studiose eum perscribenti subtraxit, et cum eodem fugiens, omnibus abdicatis quæ in Anglia sive in Normannia possidebat, exul multis annis multas terras pervagavit. Denique defuncto Philippo Francorum rege, et succedente Laodowico, sed et Roberto comite Flandrensi decedente, et filio ejus Baldewino strenuissimo juvene succedente, Helyas opportunum tempus se invenisse ratus, eundem parvulum adultum in quodam Concilio prædictis principibus præsentavit, lacrimabiles allegans querelas, indignam scilicet Roberti relegationem et filii expulsionem, oratque suppliciter ut tantæ injustitiæ totis viribus conentur obviare, et puero saltem paternam hæreditatem restituere. Hiis precibus, ut fertur, totum commotum est Concilium, et rex Laodowicus comitatum Normanniæ Willelmo filio Roberti comitis, cunctis qui aderant audientibus, reddidit, et totis viribus, donec illum obtineat, se illum adjuturum promisit. Comes quoque Flandrensis Baldewinus eidemque propinquo et consanguineo omnem auxilii curam se conferre spopondit: sed qualiter ista inceperint, qualiter defecerint, in sequentibus dicemus. Huic flammanti rogo conjunctæ sunt duo faces forsitan inextinguibiles, ex uno igne contra regem Henricum accensæ. Willelmus enim comes Pontei, mox ut audivit Robertum patrem suum de Belemia captum et carceri mancipatum, efferatus est contra regem Henricum, et tam suos quam comitem Andegavensem adversus eum inflammavit. Beardenses quoque milites strenuissimi, et nepotes Willelmi comitis Moritonii, carcere compediti loco avunculi sui, ira accensi assurgunt atque totis viribus rebellare contendunt. Istæ sunt principales causæ odiorum contra regem Henricum in Normannia gestorum.

Eodem tempore orta est discordia inter Laodowicum regem Francorum et Henricum regem Normannorum, Anglorum, cujus discordiæ causa extitit Theobaldus comes Carnotensis, nepos ejusdem Henrici. Nam cum rex eum Lodowicus adversus se superbientem acriter oppugnaret, rex Henricus congregato exercitu ad succurrendum nepoti in Normannia devenit. Quibus permotus rex Francorum adversus utrumque cœpit viriliter rebellare. Cumque multa hinc inde mala fierent, consilio habito concordati sunt reges ad tempus. Nam ibi se rex Henricus obsidem quodammodo et fidejussorem Theobaldi, nullius scilicet ulterius rebellionis adversus dominum suum regem Francorum, posuit, atque Angliam est reversus.

fol. 14.

Renewal
of the
war with
France.
A.D. 1119.

Facta est dissensio inter regem Henricum et Laodowicum, cujus dissensionis causam, quæ diuturna fuit et gravissima, breviter aperiemus. Igitur cum rex Henricus, ut superius diximus, in prima discordia per defensionem Theobaldi nepotis sui iram regis Laodowici incurrisset, idem rex ira commotus [ob] antiquum antecessorum suorum in Normannia dominatum debitam subjectionem ab Henrico exigere cœpit. Cum Henricus rex satisfacere vellet, habito concilio multam pecuniam obtulit eo tenore, ut Willelmo filio suo comitatum Normanniæ concederet, eique ex ea debitam faceret professionem. Quare cum Laodowicus libenter annueret, habito cum suis concilio, obstitit et comes Nevernensis asserens nullo modo debere id fieri, nec regem Francorum decere esse tam mutabilem aut cupidum ut Normanniam, quam coram principibus suis eorum in quodam Concilio Willelmo filio Roberti quondam reddiderat, nunc avaritiæ causa auferat. Hac de causa et hoc consilio Nevernensis comitis contradicere Laodowicus petitioni Henrici in donatione Normanniæ, sed accepta pecunia ad tempus se cum eo concordat. Unde et prædictum comitem rex Henricus vehementer iratus Angliam, ut prædiximus, remeavit. Contigit autem

Causes of
the war
with
France.

fol. 14 b.

anno prædicto ut Theobaldus nepos Henrici regis prædictum comitem Nevernensem a curia domini regis sui revertentem insidiis circumventum caperet carcerique manciparet. Quod audiens rex Henricus valde lætus effectus mandat Theobaldo ut comitem captum bene custodiat, nec sine suo consilio carcere educat: cujus rei causa rex Lodowicus furore succensus congregato exercitu Theobaldum undique oppugnat, protestans aut comitem injuste captum reddere aut bellum sine intermissione imminere. Contradicit Theobaldus nunquam eum sine justa redemptione dimittere; et quia idem comes tam sapientia quam religione quam genere erat ornatus, commota est universa Gallia: qua de causa Theobaldus in Gallia a quodam cardinali, et postea a toto Concilio Romano est excommunicatus, cum omnibus qui ei auxilium contra regem Francorum ferrent; Laodowico quoque regi mandavit, ut aiunt, papa Romanus ut per totam Quadragesimam, in qua nec arma contingere licet, bellum cum omni securitate et obedientia gereret; et factum est. Videres eo tempore rem lacrimabilem, cum per totam terram Theobaldi nec missæ celebrarentur nec mortui sepelirentur, et excommunicati quotidie morerentur; rex autem Henricus audiens Theobaldum oppressum nec contra regem Francorum posse subsistere, exercitu congregato, Normanniam festinus advenit, totisque viribus et consilio ei succurrit. Denique egresso de carcere per redemptionem comite Nevernense, rex Laodowicus totius discordiæ malum super Henricum regem convertit, asserens ejus fiducia et auxilio Theobaldum tantæ rebellionis arcem conscendisse. Itaque convocato apud Autisodorum Concilio, querelam rex Laodowicus immensam de rege Henrico facit, seque de eo ulcisci velle omnibus ostendit, et ut aliqua res effectum habeat, jurat ipse omnesque cum eo convocati principes statuto se tempore ad debellandum regem Henricum Normanniam irrumpere. Hujus igitur rei fama tota concussa est Gallia, et rex Henricus

Council of
Auxerre.
A.D. 1119.

cum universa Anglia commotus. Curis enim angebatur nimis animadvertens se bello non posse defendere, quippe cum proprii principes molestiores erant quam extranei, et suspicioni potius quam amoris [dediti]. Siquidem principes Norm-Anglorum, qui regem Henricum in Normanniam spe tenus magis quam corde tenus sequebantur, eo quod dum pacem haberet nunquam eos honore, ut decebat, et reverentia habuisset, audientes factam adversus eum commorationem, et statutum irruptionis tempus, paulatim se coeperunt subtrahere, et sibi potius quam illi consulere; et hæc erant angustiae regis Henrici cum se a suis magis deseri videret quam amari, unde sapienti usus consilio, dum se totum ad Dominum convertit, manifestum a Domino auxilium suscepit. Mense igitur Julio rex Laodowicus, congregato exercitu minori quam putaverat, Normanniam circa fines Mortui Maris intravit, et uno tantum die et nocte otiosus magis quam bellicosus ibi permanens Galliam remeavit. Comes quoque Flandrensis cum deberet suis cum copiis ei succurrere, per aliam partem intravit, et non invento rege repatriavit. Et ita manifesto Dei iudicio factum est ut tantus apparatus tantusque incursus fieret inanis, et rex Henricus, Deo auxiliante, maneret immobilis.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oXVIII^o, Henrico A.D. 1118.
 rege in Normannia constituto, venerabilis regina Norm-
 Anglorum domina Matildis, secundo kalendas Maii, ut Death of
Matilda of
Scotland,
queen of
Henry I.
 fides sperat fidelium, rapta est ad superos, anno regni
 sui xvii^o, adventus vero Norm-Anglorum in Angliam
 anno circiter liii^o, foemina vere incomparabilis, in cujus
 vita floruit Anglia, et in ejus morte decidit flos ejus,
 et omnis decor ejus ablatus est ab ea. Si enim beati
 Jeronimi mansisset temporibus, profecto cum ordinata
 illa facundia sua infinitis eam laudibus extulisset;
 fuit namque gemina dilectione super omnes foeminas fol. 15 b.
 in tantum referta, ut omnis ejus intentio ad hoc inten-

Character and
obsequies
of Queen
Matilda.
A.D. 1118.

deret, Domino scilicet ubique placere, et nulli hominum scandalum inferre: dominicum itaque servitium omnibus diebus, statutis horis, tam devote tam festive persolvebat, ut putares capellam ejus non curialium conventiculum esse clericorum, sed ferventissimum religiosorum monachorum. Ipsi etenim præsules et nobilissimi clerici ejus obsequiis studebant famulari, ejusque colloquiis non poterant, ut ipsi fatebantur, satiari. Denique ad celebres ejus exequias convenerunt, multo cum dolore, omnes pene Angliæ pontifices, principes, abbates, priores, promiscuum vero vulgus innumerabile, multisque cum lacrimis ejus sepulturæ interfuerunt. Exorante autem Rogero episcopo Salisbiriensi, omnes summa cum devotione obtulerunt pro anima ejus missarum, orationum, elemosinarum, cæterorumque beneficiorum infinitam multitudinem. Singulorum autem dona coram multitudine populi fecit idem episcopus describi, et licet elemosinarum pro ea gestarum [numerum] non immerito comprehendere possit nullus hominum, earum tamen infra dies octo hic breviter collecta est summa: Missarum, scilicet xlvii. M., Psalteriorum ix. M., tricennaria lxxx., pauperes vero qui indie sustentati sunt lxvii. M. D. cccti. xx^{ti}. Qui añ c. et viii., et qui in vita c. et xxviii. tantundem fertur pro ea in Normannia gestum esse, monachi autem xiii. pro ea facti sunt. Sepulta est autem in ecclesia beati Petri Apostoli apud Westmonasterium, jussu regis Henrici, juxta altare ad orientem, filia orientis, in cujus tumulo isti versus cernuntur inscripti:

“Hic jacet insignis regina secunda Matildis,

“Temporis ipsa sui superans juvenesque senesque.

“Morum norma, decus vitæ, fuit omnibus una.”

Cujus laudem brevi protestatione possum comprehendere, quia ex quo Anglia primum est subjecta regibus ex omnibus reginis non fuit inventa illi similis, sed nec superventuris sæculis invenietur consimilis, cujus me-

moria erit in laude, et nomen ejus benedicetur in sæcula. Tantus denique de ejus absentia fuit dolor, tantaque omnes impleverat devotio, ut nobilissimi quidam clerici, quos multum in vita dilexerat, ad sepulcrum ejus per xxx. dies in vigiliis, orationibus, et jejuniis persistentes tam lugubres quam devotas excubias persolverent; sed etiam usque hodie memoria ejus quasi nova habetur. Cæterum ut ostenderetur ejus meritis Angliam valuisse et regem Henricum ejus precibus regnasse, infra dies viii. depositionis ejus orta est contra eum nova quædam et quasi inextinguibilis discordia. Duos enim principes Norm-
 Anglorum ad se pacifice venientes, comitem scilicet Oensem et H. de Gurnai, in curia sua ex improvise capi jussit et carceri mancipari. Cujus rei fama non solum Normannia aut Anglia commota est, sed etiam Gallia et tota Flandria; vicini quoque principes ita efferati sunt circa regem Henricum ac si eatenus nihil esset actitatum. Nam primo principes et fratres comitis Oensis ira commoti, Baldewinum strenuissimum juvenem, comitem scilicet Flandrensem, invitant, et cum toto exercitu infra castelli ambitum Oensis immittunt. Stephanus autem comes Albamarecensis invitatus a rege Henrico venire contempsit, sed convocatis copiis et amicis invitatis castella sua munit et rebel-
 lare totis viribus contendit. Principes quoque Hugonis Gurneacensis audientes dominum suum captum, obfirmatis omnibus munitionibus suis a rege Henrico, im-
 tantes regem Francorum, se alienant. Willelmus autem de Warennia, unus ex primis Norm-Anglorum principibus, comperiens nepotem suum eundem Hugonem carceri mancipatum, regem convenit Henricum, et causa tantæ novitatis ventilata, utrosque principes industria sua et consilio vinculis eduxit et propriis honoribus restituit. Denique Hugo de Gurnaico libertati redditus, juvenis quidem ætate sed animo ferus, tam doloris quam verecundiæ impatiens, milites quos rex Henricus castellis ejusdem ob securitatem induxerat totis viribus

Henry
 seizes and
 imprisons
 the Count
 of Eu, and
 Hugh de
 Gournay.
 A.D. 1119.

fol. 16 b.

expugnat, occidit, et exterminat, et comitem Flandrensem ad debellandum eundem regem Henricum invitat. Comesque Oensis pari exemplo a rege Henrico se subducens, hostibus ejus ira commotus se sociavit.

League
formed
against
King
Henry.
A.D. 1118.

Baldwin,
Count of
Flanders,
invades
Normandy,
and
ravages the
country.

fol. 17.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oXVIII., tres ferocissimi principes cum subditis sibi populis uno animo, eadem sententia, commoti sunt et efferati, conjurati adversus regem Henricum, statuta scilicet die Normanniam irrumpere, et eundem regem aut vita privare aut patria expellere. Cujus rei causa concussa est non solum Anglia aut Normannia, verum etiam universa occidentis plaga. Erat tunc videre lacrimabilem Normanniæ faciem, omnibus scilicet partibus bellis, incendiis, et rapinis undique repletam. Comes enim Flandrensis Baldewinus associatis igitur seditionis auctoribus, hostiliter irrumpens primum Mortuum Mare, deinde vicina loca ita flammis donavit, ut videres prius opulentas et hominibus refertas mansiones cum ipsis ecclesiis in favillas et solitudine redactas. Statuerunt denique prædicti tres principes, rex scilicet Francorum et comes Andegavensis comesque Flandrensis, tribus ex partibus irruptionem facere, et cædibus et rapinis omnia adimplere. Quibus rumoribus rex Henricus excitus, et multis angustiis artatus, maximeque propter suorum rebellionem principum contristatus, salubre eligit consilium; nam totus conversus ad Dominum, universæ quoque ecclesiæ Anglorum et Normannorum, assiduis orationibus, jejuniis, et lacrimis misericordem Dominum cœperunt invocare, ut imminens periculum dignaretur avertere. Dominus etiam Pontius, abbas ecclesiæ Duniacensis, cui idem rex multa contulerat beneficia, cum omni congregatione devotissimis afflictionibus pro eodem rege cœpit insistere. Qualiter itaque pius Dominus preces suorum audierit, humiliato regi Henrico succurrerit, superborumque arrogantiam principum humiliaverit, et statutam irruptionem irritam fecerit, breviter inserere placuit.

Igitur Laodowicus rex Francorum congregato exercitu, cum statuto tempore Normanniam deberet irrumperere, Drogonem de Monciato adversum se rebellantem incurrit, et cum toto exercitu ad obsidendum eum in prædicto castro se convertit. Qua obsidione prædictus rex occupatus statutam Normanniæ irruptionem prætermisit. Baldewinus quoque comes Flandrensis, persequente eum divino judicio, dum apud castellum Oense cum suis adversus milites regis Henrici militari ludo decertaret, tam validissimo gladii ictu a quodam percussus est ex improvise sub palpebras in confinio frontis et nasi, ut nisi duritia galeæ obstitisset, vitam cum capite funditus amisisset. Denique plus dolore quam vulnere sauciatus, cum igitur consulere deberet, posset enim, ut aiunt, ex eodem ictu bene convalescere mortem sibi miser acceleravit. Nam cum eodem die Pontetum [?] veniens, apud abbatis villam venenatis cibis, alliis scilicet et melle, se ingurgitavit, et totius corporis debilitatem incurrit, sicque ingravescente infirmitate nec exercitum congregare nec statutæ irruptioni potuit occurrere. Comes et Andegavensis, qui Almarico avunculo suo contra regem Henricum auxilium ferebat, qui propter comitatum Eborensem, quem sibi quidam avunculus suus moriens et liberis carens hæreditario jure reliquerat, adversus regem Henricum eundem comitatum sibi auferentem arma commoverat, quibusdam causis occupatus prædictæ irruptioni adesse non potuit; sicque manifesto Dei judicio factum est ut tantus belli apparatus tantorumque conatus principum frustraretur, et rex Henricus cum subdita sibi ecclesia propter digna humilitatis et pœnitentiæ opera misericordiam Domini et auxilium experiretur.

Count
Baldwin of
Flanders
mortally
wounded,
whilst
besieging
Eu.
Sept. 1118.

fol. 17 b.

Failure of
the League.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oXIX., Indictione xii., Apostolicæ Sedi præsidente papa Calixto secundo, mense Augusto, xx. die mensis ejusdem, factum est bellum in Normannia inter Lodowicum regem Francorum et Henricum regem Norm-Anglorum, cujus belli

A.D. 1119.
Renewal
of the
war in
Normandy.

fol. 18.

Henry suspects his adherents, and makes a hasty retreat towards Rouen. A.D. 1119. Remonstrances of the Earl of Warren, and their result.

causam et eventum breviter intimamus, quia in eo quodammodo arcus Franciæ superatus est et infirmitas Normanniæ roborata. Igitur rex Henricus congregato exercitu, dum castella sua in confinio Franciæ et Normanniæ quadam die visitaturus accessit, confisus pedum et militum multitudini terminos Galliæ intravit, et vicina loca ultra et Calvum Montem peragrans rapinis incendiisque ubique gravantibus cum multa præda Normanniam devenit. Quod audiens rex Francorum ira et indignatione repletus, convocatis principibus suis Normanniam ingreditur, et missis cursoribus præda et flamma vicina loca replentur. Cujus rei fama rex Henricus commotus, convocato exercitu toto anxius et suspectus a Rothomago exivit, et paululum progressus regem Francorum in campestri planitie cum suis vagantem aspexit; mox timore percussus, et suorum principum tergiversationem et infidelitatem suspectus, exercitum sistit et reverti Rothomagum decrevit. Quod animadvertens Willelmus comes de Warennia regi Henrico festinus occurrit, et hac oratione coram omnibus eundem convenit: "Domine mi rex, me parentes-
 " que meos vostra reverentia diu suspectos habuit
 " injuste, cum nemo sit qui me de traditione aut
 " perjurio convincere potuerit. Nunc itaque, quoniam
 " majori vos video necessitate coactos quam in omni
 " vita nostra fueritis, quippe cui rex Francorum suis
 " cum copiis ita efferatus et superbia festinus occurrit,
 " me parentesque meos hodie pro vobis contra eum in
 " mortem oppono, ut certum habeatis me vobis esse
 " fidelissimum, et quicquid maledictorum diu audiat
 " fictum et falsum esse sciatis. Igitur exercitum sistite,
 " et acies contra eum dirigite, eo pacto ut ego in prima
 " acie positus cum meis eum suscipiam, et pondus totius
 " belli in me recipiam, licet enim antiquæ dominationis
 " jure noster sit dominus, tamen quia injuste nos op-
 " pugnat et oblatam a nobis justitiam suscipere recusat,
 " omni postposito timore audacter ei occurrere [occurre-

“mus].” Quod audientes circumstantes principes verecundia simul et timore exciti, eadem singuli offerre coeperant. Tunc rex Henricus ultra quam credi potest lætus effectus, eo quod tantam in principibus suis contra spem reperisset fidem, acies dirigi jussit oculisque ad cœlum levatis lacrimis profusus oravit. “Sanctissima
 “Virgo Maria,” cœlum levatis [oculis,] lacrimis profusus, fol. 18 b.
 ait, “ne me patiaris hodie indignum servum tuum hostibus meis dari in opprobrium.” Sic fatus iiii. acies
 sapienti usus consilio disposuit; primam aciem instruxit Battle of
 Willelmus comes de Warennia, associatis sibi Waltero Brémule,
 Giffard et Rogero filio Ricardi cæterisque parentibus near
 suis; secundam quoque instruxerunt cæteri comites et Noyon.
 principes regis Henrici. Tertiam vero aciem rex Henricus, prudenti fretus industria, ex peditibus quam densissimum cuneum instruxit, in qua et filios suos et fidentiores milites viserunt. Quartam autem aciem idem rex, seipsum interponens et quosdam fortissimos principes, multipliciter roboravit. Igitur rex Francorum animadvertens regem Henricum aciem disponere et bellum sine dubio velle inire, indignatione et ira permotus, ---æstimabat enim superbia elatus nullo modo eum audere talia præsumere,—suos excitat, et moræ impatiens cum omni impetu et sine ordine et mensura festinus ei occurrit; fertur denique quod cum Normanni disposite et sapienter incederent, Franci timore inflati præcipites et confusi cadebant potius quam ambulabant, secundum id sapientis, “*Qui præceps graditur sæpe cadit.*” Itaque impetum facientes primam aciem convertentes pertransierunt, secundam quoque eodem impetu contriverunt. Ad tertiam vero ut venerunt, quæ ex peditibus densissime erat conserta, cum nullis juribus eam dirumpere possent nec retrorsum reverti, quippe quos primæ duæ acies quas pertransierant iræ commotæ a tergo acerrime persequerantur, necessitate cogente in duas se diviserunt partes, et densam illam peditum aciem circumeundo

fol. 19.

Stephen,
Count of
Aumale,
and his
confede-
rates stand
aloof from
the battle.
(Aug.
1119.)

ad quartam aciem in qua rex Henricus erat pro-
venerunt, ubi Franci undique circumventi omnes aut
fuga elabuntur aut inviti capiuntur. Rex quoque
Henricus bis super galeam a quodam milite est
percussus, sed minime læsus. Lodowicus rex Franco-
rum velocitate equi lapsus evasit, principes vero ejus
numero c.xiiii. capti sunt. Rex quoque Henricus cum
magno gaudio et sperata victoria Rothomagum est
reversus. Lodowicus vero rex, toto pene exercitu capto
aut fugato, cum multa verecundia et dolore repa-
trians omnem Galliam incredibili moerore concussit.
Stephanus etiam Albamarensis, et Hugo de Gurniaco
et Helyas, et cæteri principes regis Henrici qui ab
eo discesserant et adversus eum rebellabant, cum præ-
sentes adessent, nequaquam eo die bello inserere ausi
sunt, ne forte in manus ejus inciderent, sed seorsum
tuto in loco eventum rei expectantes steterunt, super-
atis vero Francis pari cum dolore ad sua sunt
reversi. Hujus itaque victoriæ fama volitante, uni-
versa Normannia atque Anglia inopinata lætitia est re-
levata, et omnes hostes regis Henrici pudore pariter et
timore sunt concussi. Lodowicus autem rex lacrima-
biles querelas et causas suas undique allegans, iterum
post mensem exercitum congregat, et Normanniam ir-
rumpere ad se ulciscendum festinat. Quod audiens rex
Henricus, convocatis principibus, ex priori victoria
audacior effectus, cum omni festinatione ei occurrit,
bellumque cum eo statim suscepisset, nisi idem
rex cum suis a Normannia divertisset. Hujus rei
causa inimici regis Henrici ab infestatione inchoata
aliquantulum coeperunt cessare, et Normannia paulatim
pacem habere.

fol. 19 b.

Peace con-
cluded with
France.
A.D. 1120.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M^oC^oXX^o, Indictione
xiii., ablata est discordia, gladius, et contritio a Nor-
mannia; Lodowicus enim rex Francorum videns se
bellando adversum regem Henricum se nihil posse
perficere, cum eodem rege se concordavit, et Willelmo

filio ejus Normanniam reddidit, debitamque ab eo professionem suscepit. Carolus quoque comes Flandrensis et comes Andegavensis, Willelmus quoque comes Pontei et Stephanus Albamarensis, Hugoque de Gurniaco, cæterique pene omnes adversarii regis Henrici, hinc inde intercurrentibus nuntiis multisque muneribus, qualitercunque pace ad tempus concordati sunt.

Eodem anno, mense Octobri, circa sacrum Dominici Natalis adventum, cecidit lacrimabilis et inopinata sors super regem Henricum insperatum de hostibus suis in Angliam reportantem triumphum. Willelmus enim juvenis filius suus, rex Norm-Anglorum, ut putabatur futurus, cui rex Francorum jam Normanniam reddiderat, et qui ob longe pacis confirmationem filiam comitis Andegavensis cum multo fastu et honore desponsaverat, cui etiam omnes principes Norm-Anglorum perseverantem professionem atque subjectionem juraverant, manifesto Dei judicio, cum multa nobilium juventute, in mari suffocatus interiit, quod qualiter gestum sit breviter explicemus. Igitur rex Henricus in Normannia positus, tametsi pacem cum hostibus suis componere satageret, et Willelmo filio suo regnum conferre procuraret, mandans eum filiam comitis Andegavensis ut diximus desponsare, fecit, sicque ex illa parte Normannia pacem obtinuit; cum rege quoque Francorum in se concordavit, censum statutum ex redditibus Angliæ eidem singulis annis dare instituit, ita ut quod idem rex fidem quam Willelmo filio Roberti comitis, qui causa erat totius discordiæ, fecerat irrumpere non audebat, filium suum primum concederet, Willelmo filio regis Henrici Normanniam reddere, et de ea idem Willelmus eidem puero filio regem Francorum debitam subjectionem faceret. Quibus gestis pax antiqua redit, et regis Lodowici ira quievit. Itaque rex Henricus pacem volens undique reformare, et Willelmo filio suo regnum quietum relinquere, Willelmum comitem Pontei et Almaricum Ebroensem, Hugonem de Gurniaco, cæteros-

Marriage of Prince William with the daughter of Fulke, Count of Anjou; and their subsequent shipwreck.

fol. 20.

A.D. 1119. que plures adversarios, ut putabatur, inflexibiles largis muneribus flectere cœpit et promissionibus; et quia, ut ait Salomon, *Omnia pecuniæ obediunt*, restituens eis honores quos postulabant et de immitissimis et perjuris amicos fecit et familiares. Hiis ita gestis jamque de victoria securus, congregato exercitu mense Octobris ad pugnandum Stephanum Albamaresem se convertit, qui solus ejus fiducia Caroli comitis Flandrensis acerrime resistebat. Castello itaque in planitie campestri celeriter facto, ab ingressione Normanniæ cœpit eum arcere. Quibus auditis, comes Flandrensis convocatis undique militum copiis, ad expugnationem ejusdem castelli festinus occurrit. Henricus quoque rex congregatis totius Normanniæ viribus in eodem loco, ad defensionem sui præsidii castra collocavit. Itaque rex Henricus plus pacem quærens quam seditionem, Willelmum comitem de Warennia cum paucis ad hostium castra tractare cum eisdem de pace transmisit. Quid multa!

Henry prepares to fight against Charles, Count of Flanders, and Stephen, Count of Aumale; but suddenly offers terms of peace.

Eccles.
x. 19.

“*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames!*”

Æneidos
iii., 56.

fol. 20 b.

Illi qui sacramentis ineffabilibus construxerant, nunquam cum rege Henrico se pacem habituros, nunquam Willelmum filium Roberti comitis relicturos, cupiditate victi falsam pacem perjuri componunt, et eundem juvenem solum relinquunt. Restaurat itaque rex Henricus comiti Flandrensi annuos redditus ex Anglia et Stephano Albamarensi omnem terram. Videns igitur Willelmus juvenis, qui præsens aderat ad bellandum ut putabat regem Henricum, ab omnibus se deseri, et principes famosos et potentes sacramenta et fidem quam sibi quondam fecerant avaritia superatos rupisse, lacrimis perfusus, ut ferunt, legatos regi Henrico avunculo suo transmisit. Denique orat suppliciter, sed ut res patuit inaniter, ut patrem suum Robertum comitem longo tempore carcere detentum sibi reddat eo tenore, ut Normanniam eidem regi Henrico et hæredibus suis

quietam et absolutam perpetuo concedat, et cum eodem patre suo Jerosolimam petens sub jurejurando promittat nunquam se ulterius Julias Alpes transire, nec malum alium machinari. Quod audiens rex Henricus respuit, pecuniam vero ei spopondit dare. Willelmus vero ira et mœrore affectus respondit se nunquam ejus pecuniam accipere, nunquam cum eo pacem habere, sed super causa sua piissimi Judicis misericordiam expectare; flens igitur et ejulans cum Helya tutore suo et militibus quibusdam strenuissimis, qui nequaquam cum rege Henrico poterant concordare, recessit.

Rex denique ubi industria et pecunia sua pacem restituit cum multo triumpho et gaudio in Angliam venire disposuit, sed Deus omnipotens, qui, sicut beatus Job ait, "*Balteum regum dissolvit, [et] præcingit funes renes eorum,*"¹ devicto suo judicio gaudium ejus convertit in mœrorem et victoriam in tristitiam; descendens enim cum duobus filiis suis Willelmo et Ricardo, atque Theobaldo comite Blesensi nepote suo, multaque parentum et procerum frequentia ad portum maris qui Barbatus Fluctus² dicitur, statuta die navem cœpit conscendere, ventis et mari prospere faventibus.

Embarkation of Prince William and his company for England, and their death by shipwreck. A.D. 1120.

[The rest is wanting.]

¹ Job. xii. 18.

² *Barbatus Fluctus*]

Barofluc-

tum; Barbefleote; i.e. *Barfleur* in Normandy.

APPENDIX (B).

CONCLUSION OF KING EDGAR'S CHARTER TO NEW MINSTER GRANTING LANDS AT DONNINGTON, SOUTHEASE AND TELSCOMBE, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, AND AT WINTERBOURNE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX. [Text, pp. 202-204.]

[From Cotton MS. Vespasian, A. viii.]

Conclusion of King Edgar's charter of A.D. 966. ANNO Dominicæ incarnationis 966 scripta hæc carta, concessio, et donatio. His testibus consentientibus :

- † Ego Edgarus, rex Anglorum, hoc donum nostro largienti Redemptori, locoque ejus sanctissimo, primus omnium regum monachorum inibi collegium constituens, manu propria signum agiæ crucis imprimens confirmavi.
- † Ego Dunstanus, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, largifluam benevoli regis donationem venerans, crucis signaculo corroboravi.
- † Ego Edmundus clito, legitimus præfati regis filius, crucis signaculum infantuli florens ætate propria indidi manu.
- † Ego Edwardus, eodem rege clito procreatus, præfatam patris munificentiam crucis signo consolidavi.
- † Ego Elfstrid, legitima præfati regis conjux, mea concessione monachos eodem loco donum regis crucem impressi.
- † Ego Ediva, prædicti regis ava, hoc donum regis crucis taumate consolidavi.
- † Ego Asketillus, Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Athelwoldus, ecclesiæ Wintoniensis episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.

- † Ego Athelstanus, Londoniensis ecclesiæ episcopus,
donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Oswaldus, episcopus, donum regis confir-
mavi.
- † Ego Othulfus, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Byrththelmus, episcopus, donum regis con-
firmavi.
- † Ego Aldelmus, episcopus, donum regis confir-
mavi.
- † Ego Athulfus, episcopus, donum regis confir-
mavi.
- † Ego Aiusius, episcopus, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Ascunyas, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Osgarus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Albrychtus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Alfstanus, abbas, donum regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Algarus, primus huic loco abbas ordinatus,
Christo gubernante, benevoli regis donationem
accepi et confirmavi.
- † Ego Alfhere, dux, donationem regis confirmavi.
- † Ego Ælfeac, dux, confirmavi.
- † Ego Ordgarus, dux, confirmavi.
- † Ego Athelgarus, dux, confirmavi.
- † Ego Aluuinus, comes, confirmavi.
- † Ego Burhtnotus, comes, confirmavi
- † Ego Wulune, comes, confirmavi.
- † Ego Bricfertus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Osuuardus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Ateluuardus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Wilfrerdus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Byrthancus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Wlfuuinus, miles, confirmavi.
- † Ego Wlstanus, miles, confirmavi.

APPENDIX (C).

PRIVILEGIUM REGIS CNUTONIS DE DRAYTONE.

[From the Muniment Room of St. Mary College,
Winchester, § *Woodmancote*.]

Privile-
gium Regis
Cnutonis
de Dray-
tone.
A.D. 1019.

Christo Jesu Salvatore nostro, vero et summo Deo, in unitate trino, in trinitate uno, atque incomprehensibili nativitate Omousios a Coæterno patre genito, qui pulcherrimus rerum pulchrum profunda mente gerens empyrium, ante materialem Olimpi telluris et oceani specificationem, luminosam angelorum ierarchiam, ac præclara solis et lunæ astrorumque igneorum vasa limpida, varigenumque cosmi quadrifidi ornatum ac specimen, atque squamigeram neptunicæ procellositatis copiam inexcogitabilem, solo dumtaxat verbi protulit imperio, indeficienter regnante ac triumphante, perpetualiterque omnia moderante: Ego Cnuto inclitæ ac speciosæ gentis Anglorum regnator basileius, coenobio quod novellum dicitur famosa ac populosa in civitate Wintonia situm, in quo et præclarorum confessorum Judoci atque Grimaldi mirifica decenter hodietenus pollent somata, hanc membranulam grammatum characteribus canna sulcante præcepi exarari, ad fundum quinque cassatorum amplitudinem in se continentem, quem indigenarum lingula *Drægtun* vocitare assolet, quatenus hæc terra monachorum in præfato monasterio degentium utilitatibus deserviat, quemadmodum ante multa deserviebat tempora. Hanc quippe terram quidam præfatæ civitatis inhabitator, adolescens, animosus, et instabilis, calliditate et mendacio sibi a me acquisivit, dicens terram meam fuisse, meque facile eam sibimet tradere posse, quod et feci. At ubi veritatem

agnovi, hæreditatem Domini dignis hæredibus ocius Charter of Cnut continued. A.D. 1019. restitui feci, et ad testimonium et confirmationem hoc in præsentī cartula manifestari præcepi. Et quia penes præscriptum adolescentem literas huic libertati contrarias, et calliditatis indagine acquisitas haberi comperimus, et illas sub anathemate damnamus, et quas-cumque alias si alicubi sunt pro nihilo ducimus; hanc-que dumtaxat literaturam libertati perenni ditamus ac corroboramus. Consentientibus insuper huic libertati benedictionem et misericordiam Christ . . . desse¹ desideramus; et contradicentibus inferni pœnas perpetuas imminere optamus, nisi a malitiæ suæ pravitate et injustitia celerius resipiscant,

Præfatæ quippe telluris latera sic sua rurigenis dilitant confinia:—

Ærest of Humeþan east be middel hæma meapce to Tudanbryn; of Tudanbryn nyþen into Micelðeþen, and spa andlang Micelðeþen to Leorþinne meapce; of Leorþynne meapce to þam hæþenan beorþe; and of þam hæþenan beorþe eft in to Dpægtune. Boundaries of Drayton.

Enim vero hujus inscriptionis dictionalis paginula, anno Dominicæ incarnationis millesimo xix., prima Paschali hebdomada, in præsentia regis ad confirmationem et testimonium heroum illustrium, quorum [sc]ilicet subsequuntur onomata, digesta fuit.

- † Ego Cnuto, rex Anglorum, hoc donum libenti animo concessi atque roboravi.
- † Ego Lyfing, Dorobernensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopus, stabilitatem testimonii confirmavi.
- † Ego Pulstan, Eboracensis archiepiscopus, consensi.
- † Ego Ælfgifu, ejusdem regis conlateranea, adjuvi.

¹ Word partly obliterated.

- † Ego Ælfrige, episcopus, imposui.
- † Ego Bynhtpold, episcopus, stabilivi.
- † Ego Ælfrmaen, episcopus, adnotavi.
- † Ego Eadnoþ, episcopus, impressi.
- † Ego Godpine, episcopus, adquievi.
- † Ego þurkil, dux.
- † Ego þuric, dux.
- † Ego Godpine, dux.
- † Ego Elaf, dux.
- † Ego Leorpine, dux.
- † Ego Regnold, dux.
- † Ego Æþelrige, abbas.
- † Ego Bynhtþur, abbas.
- † Ego Bynhtmaen, abbas.
- † Ego Æluepe, abbas.
- † Ego Bynhtpold, abbas.
- † Ego Sihtþuric, minister.
- † Ego Hacun, minister.
- † Ego Healden, minister.
- † Ego þured, minister.
- † Ego Atsepe, minister.
- † Ego Ælfrgar, minister.
- † Ego þurkil, minister.
- † Ego Bynhtþuric, minister.
- † Ego Æþelpepð, minister.
- † Ego Sipeð, minister.
- † Ego Orlac, minister.
- † Ego Leorpine, minister.

Gloria et divitiæ et felicitas et beatitudo cunctis
huic libertati faventibus in tabernaculis donetur jus-
torum !

APPENDIX (D).

TRANSLATIONS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN *LIBER DE HYDA*.

I. PREAMBLE OF THE WILL OF KING ALFRED.

[Pp. 52-54 of Text.]

§ 1. I, Alfred, King, with God's grace, and with the advice of archbishop Ethelred, and the knowledge of all the West-Saxon nobles, have taken thought about the needs of my soul, and about the heritage which God and my forefathers gave me, and about that inheritance which King Athulf, my Father, bequeathed to us three brothers,—to Ethelbald, to Ethelred, and to me,—and willed that whichsoever of us three should longest live should take to all of it.

§ 2. But it happened that Ethelbald died; then we two, Ethelred and I, with the knowledge of all the West-Saxon nobles, did give our share in trust to King Ethelbert, our brother, on the condition that he should again convey it to us, as unlimited as it was when we made it over to him. And this he did, both by that inheritance, and by that which he had acquired with our joint help, and by that which he had himself acquired.

§ 3. Then, when it happened that Ethelred succeeded, I prayed him, before all our nobles, that we two might share the inheritance, he giving to me my part. Then he said to me that he could not easily divide it, because he had very often exercised rights of lordship. And he spoke [further,] concerning that which he held conjointly, and [that which he] had acquired, that he would give it [all], after his death, to no man other than to me. And I at that time was therewith well satisfied.

Preamble
of King
Alfred's
will.

Recites the
death of
King
Ethelbald.
A.D. 860,
20 Dec.

Recites the
succession
of King
Ethelred to
the crown.
A.D. 866.

§ 4. But it happened that we were all troubled by the heathen folk [*i.e.*, the Danes]. Then he and I spoke about our children, that they would need some maintenance, whatsoever might happen to us, in those troubles. At that time we were at a meeting of the magnates, at Swinburgh [Swinbrook? in Berkshire], where we two declared, with the knowledge of the West-Saxon nobles, that which of us soever should longest live should give to the children of the other those lands that we ourselves had acquired, and those lands that King Athulf gave to us two while Ethelbald was living; except those which he bequeathed to us three brethren [in succession]. And for this each of us gave pledge to the other that whichsoever of us should be survivor should take both land and personalty, and the whole estate; that part excepted which either of us had bequeathed to his children.

Recites the death of King Ethelred, A.D. 871, 23 April; and the proceedings at the Council at Langden.

§ 5. When it happened that King Ethelred died, no man made known to me any title-deed,¹ nor any evidence [whatever], that it was otherwise than as we had previously agreed before witness. Nevertheless, I heard of many disputes about inheritance. I therefore brought King Athulf's Will into our council at Langden, and it was read before all the West-Saxon nobles. When it had been read, I prayed them all for my love—and I gave them my promise that I would accuse none of them for aught he should think it right to say—not to blench (either for love of me or for fear) from declaring the folkright; lest any man should say [thereafter,] that I had wronged my kinsfolk, whether elder or younger. And they all there pronounced and declared that they could not conceive of a more rightful title, nor hear of any other title-deed. "Now" [said they] "thou hast" "it all in thy hand. Thou mayst give or bequeath it,

¹ I here translate the word *ýpre-geppit*, "title-deed," (and therein follow Manning,) because in this sentence, and again in another sentence, towards the close of the

paragraph, no other word seems to convey the meaning more adequately. Elsewhere, it is translated "Will."

“ to relative or to stranger, just as it pleaseth thee.” Alfred’s
 And they all gave me their pledge and their hand-setting Will con-
 that, during their lives, no man should ever divert it tinued.
 any-otherwise than as I myself should give it at my last
 day [*i.e.*, “at my death.”]

II. CONTINUATION OF THE WILL OF KING ALFRED. [Pp. 62–66.]

I, Alfred, King of the West-Saxons, by God’s grace, Requests
 and by means of this testimony, declare how I will to King
 [dispose] concerning my estates, after my day. Edward
 the elder.

First, I give to Edward, my eldest son, the land at Strat-
 ton, in Cornwall, and Hardington [? in Somersetshire],
 and all the deed-conveyed lands that Leofheah holds,
 and the lands at Carhampton [in Somersetshire], and at
 Chilhampton [in Wiltshire], and at Burnham and at Wed-
 more [both in Somersetshire]. And I make my request
 to the families at Chedder [in Somersetshire] that they
 would choose him [to be their lord] conformably with
 the stipulations that we formerly agreed to;¹ with the
 land of Chewton [also in Somersetshire], and that which
 thereto pertaineth. And I also give to him the land at
 Quantock [in Somersetshire], and at Bedwin [in Wilt-
 shire], and at Pewsey [in Wiltshire], and at Hurst-

¹ This clause is intrinsically so curious that the reader may be glad to have before him, at one view, the notes upon it of Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, and of the first editor of the Saxon text, Mr. Manning, previously referred to at p. 67, above:—“ Char-
 “ ters of Eadwig, Eadgar, and Ead-
 “ mund,” writes Mr. Thorpe, “ are
 “ dated from the royal palace at
 “ Chedder. ‘The hiwan,’ here
 “ mentioned, are probably either
 “ the vassals attached to the palace,
 “ or the inmates of an abbey there,

“ both having legal power to choose
 “ their lord.” (*Diplomatarium An-
 “ glicum Ævi Saxonici*, 487.) “ These
 “ ‘families’ at Chedder,” says Man-
 “ ning, “ were the ‘ceorls’ who occu-
 “ pied the tenemental lands there.
 “ They were so far analogous to
 “ those who in the succeeding feu-
 “ dal times were called ‘privileged
 “ ‘villeins,’ as that they could not
 “ be compelled to hold their lands
 “ against [without?] their own con-
 “ sent.”—Manning (*Will of King
 Alfred*, note 1.)

Alfred's
Will con-
tinued.

bourne [in Hampshire], and at Sutton [in Hampshire ? or in Wiltshire?], and at Leatherhead [in Surrey?], and at Alton [Alton Berners? in Wiltshire].

§ 2. And all the deed-conveyed land that I have in Kent, and at Down Hurstbourne [or Hurstbourne Tarrant, in Hampshire], and at Chisledon [in Wiltshire], let it be given to Winchester, on the stipulations that my father formerly made; and my separate property at Lower Hurstbourne which I gave in trust to Ecgulf.

Bequests
to Ethel-
werd, his
younger
son;

§ 3. And to my younger son [I give] the land at Adrington [in Somersetshire], and that at Dene [? in Wiltshire], and at Meon [East and West Meon, in Hampshire], and at Amesbury [in Wiltshire], and at Downe [in Dorsetshire?], and at Sturminster [in Somersetshire], and in Gidley [? in Devonshire], and at Crewkerne [in Somersetshire], and at Whitchurch [Whitchurch Canons? in Dorsetshire], and at Axmouth, and at Branscombe, and at Collumpton [all in Devonshire], and at Twyford [in Hampshire], and at Milbourne [? in Dorsetshire or in Somersetshire], and at Exminster [? in Devonshire], and at Southworth [Southwick? in Hampshire], and at Lytton [? in Devonshire or Somersetshire] and the lands that thereto appertain, which are all that I have in the western parts,¹ Cornwall excepted.

and to his
daughters.

§ 4. And to my eldest daughter [Ethelfleda, "Lady of the Mercians,"] the vill at Wellow [in Hampshire].

§ 5. And to the middlemost [Ethelgiva, abbess of Shaftesbury, that] at Clare and at Candover [both in Hampshire].

§ 6. And to the youngest [Ethelfrida,² wife of Baldwin II., earl of Flanders,] the vills of Willey, Ashton, and Chippenham [all in Wiltshire].

¹ Or, as Thorpe translates, "amongst the Welsh race." (*Diplomatarium*, p. 488.)

² Who also possessed Lewisham, Greenwich, and Woolwich, in Kent,

the lordship of which she gave, in 916, to St. Peter's Abbey at Blandin near Ghent. See Lappenberg, *Geschichte von England*, i. 347, note.

§ 7. And to Ethelm, my brother (Ethelbert)'s son, ^{Alfred's Will continued.} the vill at Aldingbourne [in Sussex], and that at Comp-ton [? also in Sussex], and that at Crundal [in Hampshire], and at Beeding [in Sussex], and at Beadingham [? Bedminster, in Sussex?] and at Barnham [in Sussex], and at Thunderfield, and at Eashing [both in Surrey].

§ 8. And to Ethelwold, my brother [Ethelbert]'s son, ^{Bequests to other kinsfolk ;} the vill at Godalming, and that at Guildford, [both in Surrey,] and that at Steyning [in Sussex].

§ 9. And to Osferth, my cousin, the vill at Beckley, and that at Rotherfield, and that at Ditcheling, and that at Sutton, and that at Leominster [?] and that at Angmering, and that at Felpham [all in Sussex,] and the lands that thereto appertain.

§ 10. And to Ealswyth [the Queen] the vill at Lambourne, and that at Wantage, [both in Berkshire,] and that at Edington [in Wiltshire].

§ 11. And to my two sons one thousand pounds,—to each, five hundred pounds.

§ 12. And to my eldest daughter, and to the middlemost, and to the youngest, and to Ealswyth,—to them four, four hundred pounds,—to each, one hundred pounds.

§ 13. And to each of my aldermen one hundred ^{and to his officers ;} mancuses ; and to Ethelm, and to Ethelwold, and to Osferth the like.

§ 14. And to Ethelred the alderman, a sword of an hundred mancuses [in value].

§ 15. And to the men that follow me, to whom I have given wages at Easter-tide, two hundred pounds. Let it be given to them, and be divided among them,—to each as shall seem to belong to him,—after the way in which I [am wont now to] distribute to them.

§ 16. And to the archbishop [Ethelred, archbishop ^{and to the bishops.} of Canterbury], one hundred mancuses ; and to Esne, bishop [of Hereford], and to Werefrith, bishop of Worcester], and to the bishop at Sherborne [*i.e.* to Asser] the like.

Alfred's
Will con-
tinued.
Charitable
bequests.

§ 17. Also, let them distribute, for me, and for my Father, and for the friends that he interceded for, and that I intercede for, two hundred pounds;—fifty to mass-priests throughout all my kingdom; fifty to poor servants of God; fifty to distressed poor; fifty to the church where I shall rest. And I do not know certainly whether there be so much money; neither know I but that there may be more. But so [much] I believe. If there be more, be it [given] in common to all of them to whom I have bequeathed money. And I will that my aldermen and my thanes meet together and thus distribute it.

§ 18. When, formerly, I in another wise disposed in writing of my inheritance, I had more estate and more kinsmen; and I had intrusted to several men the writings, which before like witnesses were written. But I have now burned such of those old writings as I could hear of. If any other of these deeds should be found, let it stand for nothing. For now I will that all be thus [disposed,] by God's help.

§ 19. And I will that those who hold lands shall observe the stipulations of my Father's Testament as soon as they can.

§ 20. And if I have left money unpaid to any man, I will that my relatives in all cases pay it.

Provisions
of settle-
ment in
tail male.

§ 21. And I will that those to whom I have given my freehold land shall not let it go, after their own lifetime, away from my kindred. But if it so be that they have no children, it shall go to my nearest of kin. And I especially desire that it remain in the male line so long as I have any [male descendant] that shall be found worthy of it. My grandfather bequeathed his land to the spear-side, and not to the spindle-side. If, therefore, I have bestowed any possession of his upon a woman, my kinsmen may redeem it, if they will, while she is yet living; but if not, let it be dealt with as we have before determined. If they

take it, it must be paid for; because those are my heirs to whom I give what I may give, either to the male side or to the female side, as I will.

Alfred's
Will con-
tinued.

§ 22. And I beseech, in God's name, and by his Saints, that none of my kinsmen or of my heirs do obstruct the freedom of any of those whom I have redeemed, [whether personal dependants or optional tenants of the soil]. The West-Saxon nobles have recognised my right to leave such persons bond or free, as I will. But for the love of God, and for the profit of my soul, I will that they be the masters of their freedom, and of their choice. And I adjure in the name of the living God, that no man disturb them, or exact money of them, or in any way obstruct their choice of such man [for their lord] as they please.

Stipula-
tions for
the free-
dom of
tenants
and de-
pendants.

§ 23. And I will that their title-deeds be restored to the Community at Damerham, and that they have full liberty to make such choice [of their lord] as they shall please; for me, and for Ethelfleda, and for the friends for whom she interceded and for whom I intercede.

§ 24. And let my soul's health be sought for, with a living price, [meaning, probably, "by a redemption " of prisoners or of serfs," as a posthumous act of mercy or almsgiving,] as it should be, and as is befitting; and as ye shall be disposed to give for me.

III. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT MICHELDEVER, IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [Pp. 85, 86.]

THESE are the land-boundaries of Micheldever:¹ first to Hawklynch, thence along the public highway [more

¹ MICHELDEVER is about seven miles from Winchester, on the road to Basingstoke. Micheldever and Candover (*Brown Candover*) are

the only names in the boundaries printed on the next page which are now to be found on the Ordnance Map (No. xii).

literally the "army path"] to Egulf's tree; then along the highway as far as Micheldever; then along Micheldever; then from Micheldever to the pool; then from the pool to Nessaybury; then from Nessaybury to Waterlynch; then from Waterlynch to Staplethorn; then from Staplethorn to the foul way; then from the foul way to the pool above mentioned; then from that pool to Thyddanthorn, and from Thyddanthorn to Tetgrave; then from Tetgrave to Certesborough; from Certesborough to Clearflood, then from Clearflood along the street to Herwysham; then from Herwysham to Linley; then from Linley to the bullock's slough; then from the bullock's slough to Tykkysham; then over the field to Berkeley; then from Berkeley onward to Epley; then from Epley onward to Henhanger; then over the field to Candover,¹ [and] along Candover to Duddown; then along the stream to Brokenborough; from Brokenborough, within the rood-cross, to Beagley; from the rood towards the middle of Weardhanger; thence to Papanholt southwards; thence to the moot-house; then over Rowdown, and thence again to Hawklynch.

IV. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT CRANBOURNE, IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [Pp. 88, 89.]

Boundaries of Cran-
bourne, in
Hampshire. THESE are the land boundaries of CRANBOURNE:²—
First, to the stream of Micheldever; then in front of the church-field towards Wynsige's farmhouse; and

¹ BROWN CANDOVER is in Mainsborough hundred, and about seven miles S.E. of Micheldever station. Most of the other names are not now to be found in the Ordnance

Map; but many of the localities can still be traced locally.

² CRANBOURNE, near Micheldever, is a name preserved only as that of a farm. Micheldever lies N. of Winchester.

along the stream to Waddaney; thence, along the stream, to the black pool; from the black pool to Whelpsdell; from Whelpsdell to the brook; from the brook, northwards, along the way to Tukkingway; from Tukkingway, along the way, to the great ditch; from the great ditch to Robury; from Robury, through the wood, to the chalk pit, [and] along the path to "Friday" [?] from "Friday" to the north end of the foul path; from thence, eastwards, along the road to the little path; from that path, out through the chalk pits, to the red pool; from thence along the furrow, within the great ditch, to the little dell; thence by the little hill to the hound's hill, from the hound's hill, along the way, to Crammere; from Crammere, along the way, to "No-Man's-Land;"¹ from "No-Man's-Land," along the way, again into Micheldever.

V. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT CUTHREDSRIDGE [?] IN HAMPSHIRE [?], GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [Pp. 90, 91.]

THESE are the land boundaries of CUTHREDSRIDGE:² [?]:—First, from the red cliff into Bickingford; along the road to Winterbourne; from Winterbourne to the

Boundaries of Cuthredsridge? [in Hampshire?]

¹ "No-man's-land" is still the name of a piece of about four acres, (extra-parochial,) but lying about three miles S. of Winchester, near Morested. It is not to be found on the Ordnance map.

² I have been unable, satisfactorily, to identify this name. The text reads "Cuðpeðerbpygæ." (*Liber de Hyda*, fol. 14 b. Print. text, p. 90.) The original charter reads Cuðpeðerhpiege. (Muniments Winchr. Coll. § *Woodmancote*.) No

more nearly resembling name is to be found in the Ordnance map of Hampshire than "Catherington," which lies about midway between Bere Forest and the village of Clanfield. But there is nothing in *Liber de Hyda* to connect "Catherington" with New Minster. This manor (wherever it may have lain) does not seem to have continued in the possession of Hyde Abbey after the Conquest. It is very probable that some of the

fern-covered hill; from the ferny hill, out to Mattocksfield;¹ from Mattocksfield up to "the gore" [or narrow tongue of land] and the split tree; from the split tree to the moor; and across the moor; thence, eastward, to Brombourne; along Brombourne to Sylford; from Sylford again to Bickingford.

VI. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT DURLEY, IN HAMPSHIRE;
ALSO GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING
EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [P. 92.]

Boundaries
of Durley,
in Hamp-
shire.

THESE are the land boundaries of DURLEY:²—First, to the Chislebourne, [keeping] within the river Hamble, and along the bourne, from its entrance into the Hamble to Wyfele's path; from Wyfele's path to the red-leafed tree; from the red-leafed tree to the old stock; from the old stock, by the west bourne to the green way; from the green way, along the little paths to Knollgate, to the white tree; from the white tree to the old tree that leans toward the north; thence to Cuntanheale; thence to the small pool; from the small pool, straight across Bereholt, to the tall birch-tree; from the tall birch-tree, within Wobourne; along Wobourne to Stapleford; up from Stapleford to Awelwick; from Awelwick to the hollow moor; along the moor within the Hamble; and along the Hamble to the entrance of the Chislebourne into that river.

possessions of this, as of other monastic communities, were swept away in the devastations—whatever their real extent and character—caused by the formation of the New Forest.

¹ *Mattacksford* lies between the villages of Durley and Botley, and is about a mile and a half north of Botley station.

² DURLEY is a small village about

seven miles N.W. of Southampton. Few of the names in its ancient boundaries can now be found on the Ordnance map. "*Staple Court*" is there, but not "*Stapleford*." Several "bournes" run into the river Hamble, below Durley, but their names do not appear. The Hamble flows into Southampton water about three miles below Netley abbey.

VII. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT THORLEY, IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [P. 94.]

THESE are the land boundaries of THORLEY:¹—First, to Sexe's pool; and thence to the hollow ash-tree; from the hollow ash-tree to Trindley; from Trindley to Festinoak; from Festinoak to the dwelling-place of Ethelwulf; from the dwelling-place of Ethelwulf to the red ditch; from the red ditch to the lea; from the lea to Bere-hall; from Bere-hall to Tapley; from Tapley back again to Sexe's pool.

Boundaries
of Thorley,
in Hamp-
shire.

VIII. BOUNDARIES OF CANDOVER ABBAS, NOW CALLED BROWN CANDOVER, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [P. 95.]

In the name of Jesus Christ. THESE are the land boundaries of the Six Hides at CANDOVER:²—First, from the bourne-place to the stone chest [a "kistvaen"?], and then to the great thorn; thence to Bickhurst,

Boundaries
of Can-
dover Ab-
bas, in
Hampshire.

¹ None of the names in these Thorley boundaries are to be found on the Ordnance map.

² BROWN CANDOVER is in Mainsborough Hundred, and the village is about seven miles S.E. of Micheldever station. The parish contains 2,088 acres. The manor continued to belong to Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution, as has been shown already. It is now the property of Lord Ashburton.

³ No "Bickhurst" appears on the Ordnance map. "Beckett's Down" is on the right of the road as you go from Brown Candover to Woodmancote, and the nearest "wood"

is that on the left of the road, now called "Thorny Down Wood." The names on the Ordnance map of Hampshire are, it may be added, very untrustworthy. Many of them appear to have been put down from hearsay,—and as heard by an unfamiliar ear,—without inquiry or comparison. Nor is it creditable to such an undertaking as the Ordnance Survey, that after more than sixty years of labour and public expenditure on it, not one English county is yet provided with an "*Index Locorum*," or even with any instalment towards so indispensable an aid.

to the wood; and so, thence, forth to Rowbury; and from thence to the broad highway; and thence straight to the rocking-stone, on the northern side of the wood, and through the wood, within the broad dell, midward; thence, out through Tilehanger, and afterwards through Trindley; and so, along the narrow ways, to Buckhorn, to the great ditch; and thence, in fine, along the western side of the down, to the bourne-place at which we began, as above-named. And the Seven Hides at Worthy¹ belong to the Hundred Hides of Micheldever. Likewise the land boundaries extend without Belgeth, and a weir on the river Itchin; and [take in?] half the white cliff and the southernmost mill at Winchester, within the walls.

IX. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT ABBOT'S ANNE, IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 902. [Pp. 98, 99.]

Boundaries
of Abbot's
Anne, in
Hamp-
shire.

THESE are the boundaries of ANNE:²—First, from the gore to the land, eastward; and thence to the ford, northward; thence along the road to the bourne-place; then east, to the Prullanthorn; from that thorn east, and thence up on the down to the ditch [or dike?³] on the

¹ Abbots Worthy is two miles N. of Winchester. The manor continued in Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution. It now belongs to Mr. Wall.

² ABBOT'S ANNE is partly in the Hundred of Andover, partly in that of Wherwell. It is about two and a half miles S.W. of Andover. The *parish* includes the tything of Little Anne, and contains an area of 3,351 acres. The manor continued in the Abbey of Hyde until the Dissolution. It now belongs to

Mr. Best. To the Best family it came, I believe, through that of Pitt.

³ Mr. Kemble has shown that this word "dic" sometimes means the "ditch" itself, and sometimes the "dike" or embankment thrown up from it. He adds:—"In the former case the word was, probably, "feminine; and in the latter, masculine." The boundaries in *Liber de Hyda*, it need hardly be said, show no such care or nicety of distinction; and the translation of the word can usually be only conjectural.

hillock ; from the hillock to the great thorn ; then, east, betwixt Brengrave and Cufley ; and thence out through Whorwell to the king's boundary. Then to the wood-riding where the three land-boundaries come together ; from the wood-riding again to the gore, at which we began ; thence straight to Beaglestock, northwards ; and thence to Wadchamp, eastwards ; thence north to Beddesden ; onward by Beddesden to Beddesheath ; thence to the gore beyond Warneford, and by the hedge to the red house ; thence out to the olive-tree.

X. BOUNDARIES OF OTHER LANDS AT MICHELDEVER, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, FOR THE REFECTORY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 904. [Pp. 102, 103.]

THESE are the land boundaries to MICHELDEVER : ¹ — Boundaries of land at Micheldever, in Hampshire, granted in 904.
First, to Micheldever, along the boundary way to the sand pit ; then along the old men's allotments ; then over the barrow [?] that lies between the two long hills ; thence to the boundary at Worthy, of the residents on the public road ; then along the home boundary of Worthy to the lynch ² above Fritheling's dike ; from the lynch to the southernmost gate ; along the dike to the old army gate ; from the army gate to the mallowy ditch ; from the mallowy ditch to Dennerd's tree ; from that tree to the

¹ At first sight, this additional grant of land at Micheldever, when compared with the former grant, would seem somewhat to invalidate that larger estimate of the "Hide" of land, which, on the whole, seems to me best sustained by evidence (see below, GLOSSARY, p. 370); but it is to be observed that the "Hundred Hides of Micheldever" include Stratton, Popham, and the other dependencies of that great

manor. The present *parish* of Micheldever contains 9,340 acres of land. Popham contains 1,360 acres ; East Stratton contains 2,190 acres. How these manors came from Hyde Abbey, through the Russell family, to the Barings, has been shown in the "INTRODUCTION" (pp. lxxiii., lxxiv.) to this volume.

² This word is still used in Hampshire for a rough "ridge" of ground.

cross-roads; thence due north to Wadding, and so within the brook to Micheldever.

XI. BOUNDARIES OF COLLINGBOURNE, OR COLERNE? IN WILTSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 921. [Pp. 106, 107.]

Boundaries
of Colling-
bourne, or
Colerne? in
Wiltshire.

FIRST [begin] fourteen yards beneath the pit; thence from COLLINGBOURNE,¹ west, up to the place of *Heathen-burial* [or Danes' burial]; then to the short ditch; thence to Scheldcrundle; thence to Prestlyp; thence along the green vale to the fox-earth, westwards; thence to Bradbury; then to Blerehill; then to Wylbert's stone; so, along the highways and downs; thence to Cuthredsborough, northwards; thence to Penda's cliff; thence [again] to Blerehill; thence to the whirlpool; thence to; thence to Sherlink; thence eastward to the three acres and a half; thence to the well at Collingbourne.

XII. BOUNDARIES OF CHISLEDON,² IN WILTSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWARD THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 901. [Pp. 14, 1115.]

Boundaries
of land at
Chisledon,

FIRST, from the earth-mound to Swimbrook, within the black pit; from the black pit within the "Dorkeherne,"

¹ These boundaries of COLLINGBOURNE cannot now be traced, with certainty, on the Ordnance map of Wilts. There are three places so called, all of which are near Ludgershall and in Kinewardstone Hundred. Up Collingbourne, or Collingbourne Kingston, has an area (parochial) of 7,200 acres. Earl's Collingbourne has an area of 3,308

acres. Collingbourne Sutton is a small hamlet. The rectory of Collingbourne Kingston now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. As to *Colerne*, see the note to the Surveys of Hyde Abbey estates, in Appendix to Introduction, above, p. cvii.

² CHISLEDON is a large parish in Kingsbridge Hundred, seven

and along it, to the road; thence, along the road, to Frida's burial-place; from the burial-place to the green hill; from that hill to Fugbury; [thence] to the earth-mount; from the mount to Ethelwulf's knoll; from Ethelwulf's knoll to the thorn-stub; from the thorn-stub to Mercombe; from Mercombe to Horston; from Horston back again to the earth-mount.

XIII. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT NORTH STONEHAM,¹
IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONAS-
TERY, BY KING ATHELSTAN, IN THE YEAR 932.
[Pp. 125, 126.]

FIRST, from Swathlingford,² west to Smerbrooksford; and then westward, along the highway, to the source of the brook; and so straight along the way, south of the goat's low [or hillock] until it reaches the four trees; thence, north, along the highways, to Guthric's well, and so onward, along the way, until it reaches the fern-bed; then, east, over the open plain until it reaches the brook in the hollow; then from thence, north, along the brook in the hollow to the sand pits; thence to Byrway, where it reaches the source of Kitebrook; and thence along the brook till it comes to Ippingham; then, south, by Efist, to where the plain descends to the great brook; along the brook to the ford by the weir; then

in Wilt-
shire.

Boundaries
of land at
North
Stoneham,
in Hamp-
shire.

miles N. of Marlborough, and four S. of Swindon station. Its area is 5,710 acres. The manor belonged to Hyde till the Dissolution.

¹ NORTH STONEHAM is in Mansbridge Hundred. The village is between three and four miles N.N.E. of Southampton. The manor

continued in Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution. It now belongs to Mr. Fleming.

² Swathling is a hamlet in N. Stoneham parish, situated almost at the intersection of the London and Southampton Railway with the road from Romsey to Fareham.

right on to Eastley,¹ toward the north as the enclosure bends towards Barnley, northwards; then from thence, north, as far as the foot-decayed oak; and then south along the road as far as the green meadow; thence east and south, as far as the king's dike, and along the dike, to where it makes a bend towards Muchling's meadow; out northward on the river Itchen; then as the Itchen runs, till it reaches the source of Herd's well; then west to the short thorn; then south to the highway that leads to Mansbridge; and so west, along the highways, to Swathlingford; and to it belonged the mead at Wothering, and nine acres, in all, to northward of Roe Ashes [?], and a mill place to the north of Mansbridge.²

XIV. GRANT TO THE NEW MONASTERY OF THE VILL OF STONEHAM, IN HAMPSHIRE, BY ALFRED, THE GRANTEE OF KING ATHELSTAN. [Undated. P. 132.]

Grant of the vill of Stoneham, to New Minister, by Alfred, the grantee of Ethelstan.

I, ALFRED, a thane, give the land at Stoneham,³ after my life, to my wife, for her life; and after her life to the New Monastery at Winchester, for the needs of the souls of both of us; [and] as freely as King ETHELSTAN, my beloved lord, gave it to me; and no man shall give it otherwise than as I have given, since I myself it no otherwise give. And none of the New

¹ Eastley is preserved both as the name of a farm and as that of a tithing in Mansbridge Hundred. But this name, with the names of Swathling and Mansbridge, and those of the Itchen and of the manor itself, are all that now appear on the Ordnance map (No. xi.)

² Mansbridge exists now only as the name of the Hundred. To the very ancient bridge which eventu-

ally gave its name to the feudal family of "Manesbrygge," and also to the Hundred in which their lands lay, there are many references in the local records.

³ The land thus granted appears to be part of the abbatial estate of *North Stoneham* mentioned in the note above. Allington is a tithing in the parish of *South Stoneham*.

Monastery at Winchester shall in any wise alienate it, but have it for ever; and [of this gift] these are to witness, and their hand-setting,—

ÆTHELSTAN, king.

ÆELFRIC, thane.

ÆELFYN, bishop [of Litchfield].

EADRIC, thane.

ODDA, thane.

WIHTGAR, thane.

XV. WILL OF ÆELFSIGE, A BISHOP, BEQUEATHING LAND AT ABBOT'S ANNE, IN REVERSION, TO THE NEW MONASTERY, &c.; MADE IN THE REIGN OF KING ÆTHELSTAN. [A.D. 925-940. Pp. 133, 134.]

THIS is the will of ÆELFSIGE, the bishop:—That is then, first, that I will that every serf who hath been condemned to serfdom (whether on his own account, or on account of his Lord the King) be set free. And [I grant] to my Lord the King my heriots, and the land at Taunton that he granted to me. And I grant the land at Crondall,¹ after my life, to ÆELFHEAH, and after his life let it go to the Old Monastery [at Winchester]. And I grant to my nephew the land at Anne,² for his life, and after his life to the New Monastery [at Winchester]. And the land at the two Worthys³ to my kinswoman for so long as her life shall be; and afterwards, let that land, and the land at Clare, and all the other that my father owned, go

Will of
Bishop
Ælfsige,
granting
land in
reversion
to New
Minster
&c.

¹ Crondall is in the Hundred so called, and the village is three miles W.N.W. of Farnham. The church, but not the manor, is enumerated amongst the possessions of St. Swithun's at the date of the Dissolution.

² Anne is described in a note to p. 338.

³ The Worthys lie nearly due N. of Winchester, at a distance of from two to four miles. The "two" here indicated are probably KING's WORTHY and MARTYR, otherwise called MORTIMER WORTHY.

to my sister and to my nephew. And the land at Titchbourne¹ to WLFRIC CUFING, for his life, and after his life to the Old Monastery [at Winchester]. And the land at Ringwood² [also] to the Old Monastery, as it was formerly bequeathed. And to ÆLFWIG the land at Chilton,³ after the life of the widow. And to WLFRIC of Wickham the land at Letley.⁴ Then pray I thee, my beloved friend ÆLFHEAH, that thou be guardian as well of [the disposition of] these lands, as of those who are my relations; and that thou do not suffer that any one turn this [*i.e.*, these bequests] in any other wise. If any one so do, may God destroy him, both in soul and in body, both here and in the life to come; unless I myself turn it otherwise [*i.e.*, unless I revoke or alter this my Will].

XVI. BOUNDARIES OF LANDS AT PEWSEY, IN WILTSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDMUND THE ELDER, IN THE YEAR 940. [Pp. 140, 141.]

Boundaries
of Pewsey,
in Wilt-
shire.

THESE are the land boundaries at PEWSEY:⁵—First, from the lone-standing oak to Metelmesbury [?] westward; thence down to Ealheardsley westward; thence to Merdown; thence from Merdown to Merwell; thence

¹ Titchbourne lies to the N.E. of Winchester, from which it is about six miles distant. It is in Fawley Hundred. Titchbourne does not appear among the possessions of St. Swithun's at the Dissolution.

² Ringwood lies within the Hundred of its name and the New Forest.

³ Chilton lies nearly twelve miles N. of Winchester, and is in Mainsborough Hundred.

⁴ Letley I do not find.

⁵ PEWSEY is a town and parish in Kinewardstone Hundred, on the road from Marlborough to Salisbury, and about seven miles S. by W. of Marlborough. The *parish* has an area of 7,561 acres. The manor continued in the possession of Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution. None of the names in the boundaries of the manor now appear on the Ordnance map, Wilcote excepted.

onward to Headstoke ; from Headstoke to Houndsgate ; from Houndsgate to the boundary thorn ; from the boundary thorn to the corner of the hill to the south ; then westward to the whispering thorn ; from the whispering thorn to Chelbright's pool ; from the pool to the two barrows ; from the two barrows to Lusebury ; from Lusebury to the smooth down ; from the smooth down to the elder groves ;¹ from the elder groves to the hawk knolls ; from the hawk knolls to the thorn ; from the thorn to the stone ; from the stone to the boundary ford ; from that ford along the narrow way to the ford at Wilcote ;² from that ford to Wippe's thorn ; from the thorn to the ford at Ebbanbrook ; from the ford to the abbot's well ; from the abbot's well to the lichen-covered apple-tree ; from the apple-tree to the white holes ; from the holes to the moss ley ; from the moss ley to the woad ley, northward ; from the woad ley to Ravensgate ; from Ravensgate to Emnley ; from Emnley back to the oak which we named at starting.

XVII. GRANT OF LAND AT BASING, IN HAMPSHIRE,
BY ETHELNOTH, A PRIEST, TO THE NEW MONAS-
TERY, IN THE REIGN OF KING EDMUND THE ELDER,
[Undated. P. 146.]

I, ETHELNOTH, a priest, give the land at BASING,³ and all the land that King EDMUND granted to me to the New Monastery [in Winchester], for the profit of my soul ; to enjoy it for ever,—and never to give it

Gift of
land at
Basing, in
Hamp-
shire, by

¹ "ellen gparan." To this day in some of the rural districts of England the elder is called the "ellen."

² Wilcote is a village, parish, and township in Swanborough Hundred. The village is two miles W. by N. from Pewsey.

³ Basing, now called Old Basing, is the well known village and parish about two miles from Basingstoke, on the north-east. There is no mention of it among the existing records of Hyde Abbey, as belonging to that community at any period since the Conquest.

Ethelnoth, away,—with all the freedom with which King Edmund
a priest. gave it to me. Witness—

EDRED, king,

ÆTHELGAR, bishop,

ÆLFRIC, bishop ;

and manifold other men.

XVIII. THE WILL OF KING EDRED, CONTAINING BE-
QUESTS OF LAND TO THE NEW MONASTERY AND
TO OTHER MONASTERIES. [A.D. 951–955? Pp. 153
–155.]

Will of
King
Edred.
A.D. 951–
955 ?

In the name of the Lord. THIS is the Will of King
EADRED. That is then first, that he gives to the place
where he wills that his body shall rest two golden roods,
and two golden-hilted swords, and four hundred pounds.
Then he gives to Winchester, to the Old Monastery,
three towns, that is then Downton,¹ and Damerham,²
and Calne.³ Then he gives to the New Monastery three
towns, that is then Whorwell,⁴ and Andover, and Clare.⁵
And to the Monastery of Nuns⁶ [also at Winchester],

¹ DOWNTON is on the Wiltshire
Avon, and is about six miles S.S.E.
of Salisbury. It gives name to its
Hundred. The *parish* has an area
of 11,420 acres. The bishop of
Winchester held Downton at the
date of Domesday Book, but ap-
parently with a diminished domain.

² NORTH DAMERHAM, in Wilt-
shire, gives name to its Hundred.
That these lordships were given
to the bishop and his monks by
Edred, is a fact that has hitherto
rested only on the incidental testi-
mony of Rudborne.

³ CALNE, also in Wiltshire, is on
the river whence (like the Hundred
in which it lies) it takes its name.

The *parish* has an area of about
8,000 acres. Here the kings of
Wessex had a palace.

⁴ WHORWELL is a parish, con-
taining 3,546 acres, which gives
name to its Hundred. How this
lordship, with the lordships of An-
dover and Clare, passed from Hyde
has been shown in the *Introduction*
to this Volume.

⁵ Clare is in Basingstoke Hun-
dred.

⁶ The nunnery of St. Mary at
Winchester was founded by Eahls-
with, wife of King Alfred (*Annales*
de Hyda, in Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 16,
col. 1). It lost much of its property
before the reign of King Edgar,

Shalbourne, and the homestead, and Bradford. Then Will of he gives to the Monastery of Nuns, at Chester, thirty ^{King} pounds; and thirty to [that at] Wilton; and thirty to ^{Edred} [that at] Shaftesbury. continued.

Then he gives for the redemption of his soul, and for the need of his people sixteen hundred pounds to [the relief of] them that are in hunger, and to buy off the heathen army [*i.e.*, the Danes] if they need so to do. Then let the archbishop at Christ Church [ODO, archbishop of Canterbury] take four hundred pounds,—for Kentish men, for the men of Surrey, for the men of Sussex, and [for those of] Berkshire,—for relief [*i.e.*, of the poor, or in aid of forced contributions levied on the people by the invading Danes]. And if any thing happen to the bishop, then be that money to the Monastery, with the knowledge of the magnates who are of each shire. And let ÆLFSIGE, the bishop in the episcopal see at Winchester,¹ take four hundred pounds,—two hundred for Hampshire; for Wiltshire, one hundred, and another for Dorset; and if anything happen to him, be it so [disposed] as we said above, with knowledge of all the magnates [or “members of the *Witena* “*gemot*”] who are of each shire. Then let Abbot

when Bishop Ethelwold had to undertake its refoundation, so deep was the state of poverty into which it had fallen. Both Shalbourne (which lies partly in Wiltshire and partly in Berkshire) and Bradford (Wilts) were in other hands at the time of Domesday Survey. But Nun Minster, as St. Mary's Monastery is usually called, had other lands in Wilts.

¹ There is some difficulty as to the certain identification of this bishop “Ælfsige,” but not such, I think, as in any way to impeach the authenticity of this remarkable will.

Bishop Ælfsige appears to have succeeded Bishop Ælfheah, in the see of Winchester, in the year 951, in March of which year his predecessor died. The early translator of the Saxon text in *Liber de Hyda* [above, pp. 156, 159, 160] turns “Ælfsige” into “Elphege.” These versions are, in all respects, without authority; and it is obvious that the change may have grown out of some confusion, on the translator's part, of two resembling names borne by prelates who probably governed the see within the same year.

Will of
King
Edred
continued.

DUNSTAN take two hundred pounds and have that sum in charge at Glastonbury, for [the people of] Somerset, and Devon; and if anything happen to him, let it be as we said above. Then let Bishop ÆLFSIGE have the two hundred pounds that is over, and keep it at the episcopal see in Winchester for every such shire as shall need it. Then let Bishop OSCYTEL¹ take four hundred pounds and provide at the episcopal see at Dorchester, in Mercia² [? MS. reads *Dopceartne Myncumme*], as was said before. Then holdeth Bishop Wulfhelm³ [of Wells] that four hundred pounds. Then let two thousand mancuses of gold be taken [by weight] and be coined into mancuses; and let the archbishop [ODO] take one [third] part, Bishop ÆLFSIGE another [third], and Bishop OSCYTEL another third, and distribute them through the bishoprics; according to the will of God, and for the redemption of my soul.

Then I give to my mother the lands at Amesbury, and at Wantage, and all my freehold lands that I have in Sussex and in Surrey and in Kent, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Then I give to the Archbishop [ODO] two hundred of mancuses of gold [as archbishop], besides a hundred and twenty [as bishop]. And to each of my suffragan bishops, one hundred and twenty mancuses of gold. And to each of my aldermen, one hundred and twenty

¹ Oscytel was bishop of Dorchester from the year 950 until his translation to the see of York in the year 958. No signature of his, while bishop of Dorchester, is known of later date than that which appears in *Liber de Hyda*, under A.D. 957 (p. 172).

² Dorchester in Oxfordshire—probably the *Dorocina* of Richard of Cirencester—gives name to its

Hundred, and was the seat of the great bishopric founded by St. Birin, A.D. 635, for Wessex and Mercia. It remained the seat of a (diminished) bishopric until the year of Domesday Survey, A.D. 1086, when the see was removed to Lincoln.

³ Wulfhelm was bishop of Wells from A.D. 938 to 955.

mancuses of gold. And to every duly appointed sewer [literally "dish-thane"], and duly appointed chamberlain [literally "raiment-thane"], and duly appointed cup-bearer, a hundred and eighty mancuses of gold to each. And to each of my mass-priests that I have appointed to attend on my relics [of saints], fifty mancuses of gold and five pounds in pennies. And to every of the other priests, five pounds. And to each duly appointed steward, thirty mancuses of gold. And to every priest that was associated since I came to the throne, and to every one of those who are in my court, be he in what employment he may, unless he be little bounden to the throne. . . .¹ I will that they take twelve almsmen to each of those estates, and that if anything happen to any of them, others be put in their place; and that this stand as long as Christendom shall last; for the love of God, and for the redemption of my soul. This failing, let the land go [to the place] where my body shall rest.

Will of
King
Edred
continued.

XIX. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT LECKFORD, IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED BY KING EDRED TO EADULF OR ETHELWULF, A PRIEST, IN THE YEAR 947. [P. 163.]

THESE are the boundaries that belong to LECKFORD:²— First, from Leckford up to the ditch; then, from thence, straight on to the hoar groves; from thence straight on to Rengthorn; then up to Hardulf's low; then south to the hollow ditch beneath Welbrigg; then from that ditch to Attenho; from Attenho over the low to Terstan.³

Boundaries
of Leck-
ford, in
Hampshire.

¹ Some part of this final clause appears to be wanting, since the sense is obviously incomplete.

² LECKFORD is in Sombourne Hundred. This land remained in

possession of Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution.

³ None of these names are to be found on the Ordnance map of Hampshire.

XX. REGRANT OF TENEMENTS AT LECKFORD TO THE NEW MONASTERY BY EADULF, OR ETHELWULF, THE GRANTEE OF KING EDRED. [Undated. A.D. 947? P. 165.]

Regrant of
tenements
at Lech-
ford, by
Eadulf, to
New
Minster.

I, EADULF, mass-priest of the [ten] dwelling-places [or tenements] at LECKFORD, grant to the New Monastery at Winchester where [I intend] my body to rest;¹ five tenements at Leckford after my life; and the other five tenements at Leckford [after my life] to the Monastery of Nuns at Winchester; all as freely as King EDRED hath given to me, and as is written in King Edred's writing, and as was witnessed; for the redemption of my soul.

XXI. BOUNDARIES OF HEATON,² HAMPTON, OR HINTON [IN HAMPSHIRE?], GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY BY KING EDWY, IN THE YEAR 957. [P. 168.].

Boundaries
of Hampton
or Heaton,
in Hamp-
shire [?]

THESE are the boundaries of HEATON :—From the river to Wulfstan's bay; from Wulfstan's bay along the dike to the mallowy cliff; from the mallowy cliff, along the boundary to Snell's pit; from Snell's pit, along the boundary, to Hawksbury; from Hawksbury to the white way, [and so on] to the slade; from the slade to Echild's low, near the wych elm [?]; from Echilde's low to Hengstesere [?]; from Hengstesere to the little hall, [and] along the boundary to Warmund's stone; from Warmund's stone

¹ Literally, "*where my body rests*,"—a clause which may be thought a little suggestive of forgery.

² I have in vain endeavoured to identify the land described in these boundaries. Hyde Abbey appears to have possessed two manors of the same or very nearly the same names. In the Saxon charters places now

called Hampton, Heaton, and Hinton respectively, are all occasionally described as "Heahzun. The probability seems to be that the land granted by Edwy was near to Southampton Water. The boundaries do not suffice to identify the place with any existing Hampton or Hinton.

to Foxslade's end; from Foxslade's end to the hollow way; from the hollow way to Kyneward's tree; from Kyneward's tree along the boundary to Howell; from Howell to the river.

XXII. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT SOTWELL,¹ IN BERKSHIRE, GRANTED TO ETHELGARD, BY KING EDWY, IN THE YEAR 957. [P. 171.]

FIRST, from Mackney² ford, along the road, out to the Thames in mid-stream; along the stream to the deep pool, from the deep pool up, along the dike, to the bridge-way; along the bridge-way, one furlong; from the bridge-way to the moss-dene; along the moss-dene, opposite the eastern side of Meldney to the middle of the moor; up along the moor to Langford, southwards; along Langford to Mackney; and so, by the cattle-track, [again] to Mackney ford southwards.

XXIII. ETHELGARD'S REGRANT OF SOTWELL TO THE NEW MONASTERY. [Undated. A.D. 957? P. 173].

I, ETHELGARD, give the land at Sotwell, after my life, to my wife, for her life; and then to the New Monastery at Winchester, for the need of the souls of both of us; to enjoy the same and never to give it away.

¹ Sotwell is a little to the north of Wallingford, and is in the Hundred of Moreton. It seems to have passed from Hyde Abbey long before the Dissolution.

² Mackney is a small hamlet which is found on the Ordnance map, No. XIII.

XXIV. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT BIGHTON,¹ IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDWY, IN THE YEAR 959. [P. 176.]

Boundaries
of Bighton,
in Hamp-
shire.

THESE are the land boundaries to BIGHTON :—First, from Torneford ; then above the lynch at the gore-shaped land's end ; then, onward, to Cice's way ; from Cice's way to the broad oak ; then to Pytley ; from Pytley to Hulling's stone ; then to Dunne's path ; from the path to Ece's gate ; then to Brennescombe's gate ; from the gate to Pearham ; thence to Stodfold ; from Stodfold to Wibbanbury ; from Wibbanbury, along the boundary ; thence again to Torneford.²

XXV. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT WINTERBOURNE MONKTON,³ IN WILTSHIRE [?], GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING EDGAR, IN THE YEAR 966. [Pp. 203, 204.]

Boundaries
of Winter-
bourne
Monkton,
in Wilt-
shire [?]

THESE are the land boundaries at WINTERBOURNE to the two hides :—First, from Chippingdene along the furrow within Wantisknoll, within the way ; then from the way, out at Northgate, to the narrow path ; from the narrow path, within the army road ; then, along the army road, within the red hedge ; then from the red hedge, along the furrow, again into Chippingdene.

¹ BIGHTON ["Bicingtun" in this charter, and "Bighetone" in *Domesday Book*] is a little to the N.E. of Alresford, and is in the Hundred of Bishop's Sutton. The manor remained with Hyde Abbey until the Dissolution.

² None of these names are marked on the Hampshire Ordnance map.

³ The boundaries do not quite

satisfactorily identify this Winterbourne from its many fellows. But from the enumeration of the Hyde estates in the Papal Bull of 1272 (Winchr. College Muniments, § *Woodmancote*), it may, conjecturally, be identified as Winterbourne Monkton in Wiltshire (Silkley Hundred). See, also, *Domesday Book*, fol. 67, verso, col. 1.

XXVI. BOUNDARIES OF LANDS AT HAMPTON [?],
BEADINGBOURNE, MILVERTON, STATHE, FRATTON,
AND SEGENWORTH, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF HAMP-
SHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY
KING ETHELRED THE UNREADY, IN THE YEAR
982. [Pp. 219-221.]

THESE are the land-boundaries of the two hides at HAMPTON:¹—First, to the stony ford east, along the high-
way; from the highway, where the boundary is marked, to the foul ditch; from the foul ditch to Wynnán-gate,
from Wynnán-gate, along the boundary, to “Stanlyp” [*“now called Stanlyp,”* adds the early translator,
“where of old was a stone quarry”]; from thence along the boundary to the other “Stanlyp;” from
thence within the broad ditch, onward, along the ditch to Beading bourne, to the old hide that formerly be-
longed to the New Monastery at Winchester; then right on, along the bourne, again to the stony ford.

Boundaries
of various
lands in
Hampshire
given to
New
Minster
by King
Ethelred
II.

(1) Hamp-
ton or Hin-
ton, in the
Isle of
Wight.

THESE are the land-boundaries of the two hides at BEADINGBOURNE:²—First, to the stony ford; from the
ford, south, along the highway, to Ethelwulf’s hill,
south; along the hinds’ boundary to the broad ditch
westward, along the ditch to the moor, north; along
the moor, onward to Beading bourne; along the stream,
again to the stony ford.

(2) Bead-
ingbourne.

¹ “HEANTUN” cannot by any documents or information accessible to me, (notwithstanding, too, a local familiarity acquired during many years’ residence in the island in which it plainly lies) be satisfactorily identified; nor can I find on the Ordnance Map or elsewhere any trace either of “Stanford” or

“Stanlyp.” The district in which they are to be looked for is clearly that which lies between the Solent and the Medina river on the west, Arreton and Brading downs on the south, and the sea on the north and east.

² BEADINGBOURNE is perhaps “Bangbourne,” near Gedshill.

(3) Melk-
bournton.

THESE are the boundaries to MELKBOURNTON:—First, from the foul gate, along the boundary to the ash hedge; from the ash hedge, south, along the boundary, to the postern gate; from the postern gate to Byrhtlaf's boundary, west; along Byrhtlaf's boundary to Ætheric's boundary, north; over the down, to the hinds' boundary; along the hinds' boundary to Collingwood, east; from the hinds' boundary to the foul gate.

(4) Boun-
daries of
Stathe.

THESE are the land-boundaries of the one hide at STATHE:¹—First, from the sea-shore to the stone at the gate; from the gate, south, along the boundary, to the hinds' boundary at Titchfield;² then still more south, along the boundary, to the stone that stands at Beenham; then east, along the boundary, to the hall; from the hall, south, along the boundary to Whatwist; from Whatwist, west, to Collingbourne; along the stream, west, to the broad dike, north; along the dyke, up to the gate; from the gate, as it is marked to the brook; along the brook to the bird-creek; from the creek out to the sea.

(5) Boun-
daries of
Fratton.

THESE are the land-boundaries of the five hides at FRODINGTON [now FRATTON]:³—First, from the sea-shore up to Broadwater, as the boundary-mark is; from Broadwater, north, along the boundary to Merebury; from Merebury, east, along the boundary to Segenworth; from Segenworth to Dolmere; from Dolmere, along the boundary, to Wifdell; from Wifdell, along the boundary, to Goldstead; from Goldstead, along the boundary, out to the sea-shore.

¹ STATHE was probably situate between Fareham and Gosport. I do not find that the name has been preserved.

N.W. of Gosport. It gives name to its hundred.

³ "FRODINGTON" is now called "Fratton," and is in the island of Portsea. There was a "cell" here, with a chaplain.

² Titchfield is about six miles

THESE are the land-boundaries of the one hide at (6) Boun-
 SEGENWORTH: ¹—First, from Chedbridge [?], west, along ^{daries of} Segen-
 the highway to the trees; from the trees to Tidice's ^{worth.}
 low; ² thence, to the highway running north; from the
 highway, west, to the head of the moor; then north,
 along the moor to the base of the moor [?]; then, by
 the base of the moor to the stone; thence, east, to the
 spring at Wootton; ² from the spring, east, as the
 boundary is set out, to the stony way; then, east, along
 the boundary, to Notheard's mead northwards; then,
 south, along the moor to Chedbridge, ² and some out-
 pastures [*literally* "out-leeses"] held, in common, with
 other folk.

This is the mead which King EDRED gave to LUFA,
 his man, in perpetual inheritance, at Segenworth, with
 the knowledge of the magnates. It lieth betwixt Meon ³
 and the mill-dike. This he gave on the witness of the
 magnates, that is [to say], first, ELFSIGE, son of
 ELFHERE; and ELFSIGE, son of WULFSIGE; and EADRIC,
 a minor; to bear witness; and ETHELWERD, son of
 WULTHRITH; to bear witness; and the servants at
 Titchfield, and many other folk.

¹ "SEGENWORTH" is still the
 name of a farm between the Hamp-
 shire seaboard and the Hamble. In
Liber de Hyda it is called some-
 times "Suggingpypðe;" sometimes
 "Suttingpypðe;" and once (in the
 Latin version of the boundaries)
 "Suttyngbrygge."

² None of these names is now to
 be found on the map of Portsea
 island.

³ Meon is about three miles below
 Titchfield, and a mile from the sea-
 board.

XXVII. BOUNDARIES OF THE HYDE MOORS,¹ IN HAMPSHIRE, GRANTED TO THE NEW MONASTERY, BY KING ETHELRED ; IN THE YEAR 983 :—[P. 229.]

Boundaries of the Hyde Moors in Hampshire. THEN, is first the length :—To westward, five furlongs, and five yards .To the midward, five furlongs and twenty-six yards. To the eastward, along the river, five furlongs. Then is the breadth : first, on the northern side, three furlongs and one yard ; on midward, three furlongs and twenty-seven yards ; on the southward, three furlongs and six yards.

XXVIII. BOUNDARIES OF LAND AT MANNINGFORD, IN WILTSHIRE, GRANTED TO ETHELWOLD BY KING ETHELRED, IN THE YEAR 987. [Pp. 232, 233.]

Boundaries of Manningford, in Wiltshire. FIRST, to the eastward of MANNINGFORD ;² to the heathy ridgeway ; then to the plain, north, [and] along the plain to the narrow way ; from the narrow way to the plain ; then to the crown of the hill ; then to Swanborough ;³ from Swanborough, east, along the way ; then eastward along the narrow green path to the broad way, west ; along the way to the narrow way ;

¹ "The Hyde moors" appear to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of the land, on the northern side of Winchester, on which, some hundred and thirty years after the date of this grant of King Ethelred, the new Abbey of Hyde was built.

² MANNINGFORD, afterwards called MANNINGFORD ABBOTS, is in Swanborough hundred, and about nine miles S. by E. of Devizes. The parochial area is about 960 acres.

The manor passed from the Abbey before the Dissolution. There appears to be no mention of it in the Augmentation Records. The church continued to be held by the Abbey till the Dissolution. The manor now belongs to Sir Francis Astley.

³ SWANBOROUGH is a small hamlet giving name to the Hundred. The other names are not now to be found on the maps.

then to Merkford, [and] westward of the ford; then to the ditch and to the end heads;¹ thence to the churchway; from the way to the thorn; thence to Broadway, west; along the way to the old ditch; thence to Pubbanwomb, westward, to the lynch row; thence to the thorn-stub; from the stub to the rugged hollows, to midward; thence to the elder-trunk; thence, over Middledown, to the hollow, westward; thence to the little sloping way; from the way to Looseborough; then to Eastway, south, [and] along the way, to the little dike that bends to the north; thence to the old merdole; thence to the little rugged hill; then to the green lynch by Milldown; from the lynch to the long furrow-fields,² westward; thence to the little field; westward of the field to the foul ditch; from the ditch again to Manningford.

XXIX. THE WILL OF ETHELWOLD, BEQUEATHING THE MANOR OF MANNINGFORD, IN WILTSHIRE, IN REVERSION, TO THE NEW MONASTERY. [Undated. A.D. 987? P. 236.]

THIS is the Will of ETHELWOLD. That is, first, that he prays his lord the king for the love of God, and for his kingship, that his Will may stand concerning the things that he hath acquired from him, and from his forerunners. That is, first, that he gives, for his soul, twenty mancuses of gold to the New Monastery, and a cup, for his soul-shot; and twenty mancuses of gold to his brethren at Abingdon.³ And he has bequeathed

Will of
Ethelwold,
bequeath-
ing Man-
ningford, in
reversion,
to New
Minster.

¹ *I.e.* the grassy strips of land at the edges of fields, untouched by the plough.

² The original is here partially illegible.

³ The Benedictine Abbey of the B. V. Mary, first founded near to Bagley Wood, about A.D. 675; and removed to Abingdon a few years afterwards.

to his lord the king, as his heriots, a torque of thirty mancuses, and two beds, and two horses, and two swords, and two shields, and two spears.

And he has bequeathed to his wife the ten hides at Manningford for as long as her life shall be ; and, after her life, to the New Monastery, for the souls of both of them. And he has bequeathed to her thirty mancuses of gold, and a cup.

And I give to my son a hide of land at Upton,¹ and a bed. And I give to the alderman a coat of fur ; and I give to LEOFWYN another such coat.

XXX. BOUNDARIES OF HEANTON, OR HINTON,² GRANTED TO ETHELGAR, A BISHOP, BY KING ETHELRED, IN THE YEAR 988. [Pp. 239, 240.]

Boundaries
of Hamp-
ton, or
Hinton?
in Hamp-
shire.

FIRST, to the river ; along the dyke, to Hock's cliff ; from that cliff to Snell's pit ; from Snell's pit to the calves lynch ; from the calveslynch to Hawksbury ; from Hawksbury to Stanbury ; from Stanbury to Restlynch ; [from Restlynch] to Farncomb ; from Farncomb to Eccinga-low ; from Eccinga-low to Thorndene ; from Thorndene to Deepdell ; from Deepdell to the red stone ; from the red stone to Warmund's stone ; from Warmund's stone to the long lynch ; from the long lynch to the hollow way ; from the hollow way to Kinewara tree ; from Kinewara tree to the green lynch ; [thence] to the creek at the point ; from the creek again to the river.

¹ Perhaps Upton-Lovel in Wilts.,
and in the Hundred of Heytesbury.

² Perhaps Hinton-Ampner ? four

miles S. by E. of New Alresford,
and about nine miles East of Win-
chester.

XXXI. RECITAL OF THE CRIMES OF WULFBOLD, A REBEL, AND OF THE PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES INFLICTED ON HIM, BY KING ETHELRED AND THE MAGNATES OF THE REALM. A.D. 993? [Pp. 244-247.]

THESE are the malefactions that WULFBOLD committed against his lord: First, when his father was dead, then went he to his stepmother's land, and seized there all that he found, within and without, small and large. Then the king sent to him, and bade him that he should give up the plunder. Then contemned he that [command]. Then was his fine [wér] decreed to the king. And the king sent to him again, and bade him the like. Then contemned he that [command]. Then, once again, was his fine decreed to the king.

The Indictment and Forfeitures of Wulfbold, a rebel.

A.D. 989.

Moreover, he went to the land of his kinsman BYRHMER, at Bourne,¹ and invaded it. Then the king sent to him, and bade him to yield up that land. Then contemned he that [command]. Then was his fine, for the third time, decreed to the king. And the king sent to him yet again, and bade him off. Then contemned he that [command]. Then was his fine decreed to the king, for the fourth time.

And then was the great Council held in London. ETHELWYN, the alderman, was there, and all the king's magnates. Then all the magnates that were there,—both clergy and laymen,—decreed to the king all WULFBOLD'S possessions, and he himself, [to be disposed of] as the king would, whether to life or to death. And he had left all this, uncorrected; even till he deceased.

¹ Bourne is a little hamlet about half a mile N.W. of the village of Sandhurst, in Kent, and in Selbrit-tenden Hundred.

Beyond all this, after his death, his widow, with her son, went and slew EADMER, the king's thane,—the son of WULFBOLD's uncle,—and fifteen of his fellows, on the land at Bourne which he [WULFBOLD] had held by robbery in the king's despite. And then ETHELGAR,¹ the archbishop [of Canterbury], held the great synod at London.

A.D. 989. These are the men that were at the decreeing [of the forfeitures]: ETHELGAR, archbishop [of Canterbury]; and OSWALD,² archbishop [of York]; and ELFSTAN, bishop of London; and SIGERIC, bishop [of Ramsbury]; and ELFSTAN, bishop of Rochester; and ORDBRIHT, bishop [of Selsey]; and ELFHEAH, bishop [of Winchester]; and ETHELWULF, bishop [of Hereford]; and ETHELWIN, alderman; and BYRHTNOTH, alderman; and ETHELWARD, alderman; and ALFRIC, alderman; and THEODRIC, earl; and EADULF, abbot; and BYRHTNOTH, abbot; and GERMANUS, abbot; and WULFSIGE, abbot; and LEOFRIC, abbot of Miclanige;³ and LEOFRIC, abbot of Exeter; and ELPHUN, abbot; and ELFHELM; and ULFHEAH; and WULFRIC, son of WULFRUN; and STIR, son of WULF; and NAFENA; and NORWINAN, his brother; and LEOFWIN, son of LEOFTET; and LEOFSIGE, of Morden; and BONDA; and ELFHELM Polga; and ETHELWOLD; and LEOFRIC; and SIGEWALD, of Kent; and LEOFSIN; and ETHELWOLD, the reeve; and ELFGAR, the Honiton man; and WULSEGAR; and ETHELMER; and ETHELRIC; and ETHELNOTH, son of WIFTAN; and LEOFWIN, son of ETHELWULF; and SIGEBRIHT; and LEOFSTAN, of Sussex.

¹ This is Ethelgar, formerly abbot of Hyde, who filled the see of Canterbury during the brief period from the date of Dunstan's death, June 988, until December of the following year. Some of the best MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle record no events in 989.

² Archbishop Oswald died in 992.

³ Michelney, a Benedictine abbey, in Somersetshire, founded, according to what seems the best evidence, by Ethelstan. Leland makes Ina the founder, but is unsupported.

These are the land boundaries of the three and a half ploughlands of BRABOURNE¹ itself:—That is, first, from the reedy bourne to the hollow way; from the hollow way, up over the down, to the common lands [?],² [and] to Cuwar's wood [?]; from Cuwar's wood to the king's lower [?] grove; from the king's lower grove to Bodesham, [and] to the bishop's boundary; from the bishop's boundary to Hagmere; from Hagmere, south, to Stock's gate; from Stock's gate to Wicinge's field; from Wicinge's field to Colheapytte; from Colheapytte to Clænandune east corner; from Clænandune east corner to Sibbanbourne boundary; from Sibbanbourne boundary to Ulhæma boundary, (and twenty-five acres belonging to Brabourne lie to the east of Ulham³); from Ulhæma boundary, west, to Deepgate; west, by the moss-grown roodcross to the ford; from the ford to Bookham,⁴ [and] to the mill; from the mill to Sandhurst;⁵ from Sandhurst to the king's oak-grove; from the oak-grove to Gysing corner; from Gysing corner, east, to the ford; from the ford, over the common, to Thornacre; from Thornacre to the reedy bourne, as at first. And there are mills within the boundary of this tract.

And this is the meadow-land [belonging] to Brabourne, beyond the land-boundary. There are five acres at Swathford;⁶ and one acre at Willesborough;⁷ and

¹ Brabourne is a parish partly comprised within the Hundred of Wye, and partly within that of Bircholt Barony. The village is seven miles E. of Ashford.

² "to bæpe mænirre." The word "minnis" is still frequently met with in the neighbourhood of the Kentish Stour (e.g. "Rhoad's Minnis," "Stelling Minnis," "Ewell Minnis," &c.), but that is traced from a Celtic origin. A rugged stony tract seems to express, approximately, its meaning. Here,

the Saxon word seems used simply in the sense of lands held in commonalty.

³ Elham, formerly Uleham, is a parish in Loningborough Hundred, about 12 miles S. of Canterbury.

⁴ Bookham lies between Brabourne and Willesborough.

⁵ Sandhurst is near Bookham.

⁶ This seems to be now called Swatfield. "Swatfieldbridge" is between Bookham and Willesborough.

⁷ Willesborough is a village and parish about nine miles N.W. of

Boundaries
of Bra-
bourne, in
Kent, for-
feited by
Wulfbold.

A.D. 989. two at Mossley; and two at Brunesford; and two at Milecamp; and one mill was bought out of the Hastingsley to belong to Brabourne. And [there are] three enclosures at Lyminge; three at Canterbury; and six that lie in the weald, near to Brabourne: one is Crudan-hole; another, Hempstead;¹ the third, Beaging; the fourth, Herebourne; the fifth, Stratden; the sixth, Biddenden.²

Boundaries
of land at
Thefcote.

These are the land-boundaries of the three and a half ploughlands at THEFCOTE,—part of the denizens' lands:—First, to northward of Birchholt, to Easting [and] to Welbridge, to the mill; from the mill betwixt Horsted and Stansted³ to Lymmehury [?], north; to the [branch of the river] Stour, to the bridge; thence, west, to the Stour at LEOFSTAN'S meadow; from the meadow to Scobbing; from Scobbing to Northwood; from Northwood to Welling; from Welling again to Northwood.

Boundaries
of land at
Burhwara
field.

These are the land-boundaries of the two ploughlands at Burhwara field:—That is, first, at Ramshurst; from Ramshurst to Worsted; from Worsted to Lurdingden; from Lurdingden to Ealdrig-pool; from Ealdrig-pool to Atersk;⁴ from Atersk to Ealfridge; from Ealfridge to Pealstead; from Pealstead to Southland, [and] again to Ramshurst, and a valley at Bingden called [?]

Boundaries
of land at
Nacking-
ton.

These are the land-boundaries to the three ploughlands at NACKINGTON:⁵—That is, first, to LEOFSIGE'S

Hythe, and two miles S.E. of Ashford station.

¹ Hempsted stands a little to the right as you go from Lyminge to Stouting; and is close to the Roman road.

² Biddenden is a village and parish about five miles from Tenterden

and four from Headcorn station; and is in Barelay Hundred.

³ Stansted is near Mersham Hatch.

⁴ Atersk is perhaps "Acryse," a little to the seaward of Lyminge.

⁵ Nackington is about two miles S.W. of Canterbury. The little hamlet lies within a mile and a half of Stone Street.

boundary ; from LEOSIGE's boundary to Cæsar's road [*i.e.*, the Roman road called Stone Street] ; along the road to the cherry-tree cross mark, onward from the cherry-tree cross mark, along Cæsar's road to the hill at Lothgewyrp ; from Lothgewyrp to Wulfrie's mill at his town gate ; from the mill, along Wulfrie's road, out to Sethe-lynch ; from Sethe-lynch out to Harthan ;¹ from Harthan, southward of Nackington, to SIWARD's boundary ; and then to the boundary of LEOSIGE the Black. This is the enclosure which belongeth to Nackington [?] within Queen-gate which LEOFSTAN built. This is the vale into Nackington and at there is a ploughland which ULFSTAN holds at Saltwood.

XXXII. THE WILL OF ETHELMER, AN ALDERMAN OR EARL, CONTAINING VARIOUS BEQUESTS TO THE NEW MONASTERY, AND TO OTHER MONASTIC COMMUNITIES. [Undated, but before A.D. 983. Pp. 254, 255.]

ETHELMER,² an alderman, makes known by this writing, to his lord the king and to all his friends, what his Will was at his life's end. That is, then, that I give first of all to God, for my soul, to the New Monastery at Winchester, where it is my will that I shall rest, a hundred mancuses of gold ; and ten pounds of pennies ; and my shrine ; and thirteen hides of land,—those which LUFA held,—with meat and with men, all as it stands ; and this [land] I bought of my lord, when it had fallen into his hands, with a hundred and twenty mancuses of gold,³ at Crediton [?] in the pre-

A.D. 970–982?
Will of Ethelmer, an alderman (Lieutenant of Hampshire).
Bequests to New Minster.
Recital of the ac-

¹ Harthan is perhaps "Monks Horton."

² The death of Ethelmer, who governed Hampshire under Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II., is re-

corded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron., under the year 982. (Thorpe's edit. i. 236.)

³ See pp. 217, 218.

quisition of
the land
bequeathed
to New
Minster.

Bequests
to other
monaste-
ries.

sence of bishop ATHELWOLD and of all my fellows. And I give the land at Tidworth¹ to my wife for her life, and after her life let it go, with her remains, to the place where I rest, for [the need of] the souls of both of us.

And I give to the Old Monastery of the Holy Trinity [at Winchester] a hundred mancuses of gold, and ten pound of pence; and to the Monastery of Nuns [or St. Mary's, at Winchester,] two pounds; and two pounds to the Guild of Mass-priests; and one pound to the Guild of Deacons; and to [the Monastery of] Christ Church at Canterbury, three pounds; and to [the Monastery of] Saint Augustine, [at Canterbury,] two pounds; and to [the Cathedral Monastery at] Rochester,² two pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Abingdon,³ two pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Romsey,⁴ two pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Wilton,⁵ two pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Shaftesbury,⁶ two pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Glastonbury,⁷ six pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Malmesbury,⁸ two

¹ Perhaps Tidworth in Hants, *i.e.* South Tidworth, which is in Andover Hundred, and about eight miles W.N.W. of Andover town. North Tidworth is in Wilts.

² First founded for Canons of St. Austin by Ethelbert, king of Kent, about A.D. 600, and made a Benedictine priory by Gundulf, bishop of Rochester, A.D. 1089.

³ See former note, p. 357, above.

⁴ The Benedictine nunnery of the B. V. Mary and St. Ethelfleda, founded in the reign of Edward the Elder, and reformed by King Edgar in 967.

⁵ The Benedictine nunnery of the B. V. Mary and St. Bartholomew, founded by King Alfred (and incorporated with the earlier nunnery of Alburga, sister of King Egbert,

and widow of Earl Wulstan); about the year 880. It neighboured the scene of Alfred's famous battle of "Ethandun."

⁶ The Benedictine nunnery at Shaftesbury was also founded by Alfred, about A.D. 888, and was originally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; afterwards to St. Edward the king and martyr, who was buried there.

⁷ The proto-monastery of England, founded before historic memory, endowed by King Una, and reformed by Dunstan, A.D. 954.

⁸ The abbey of Our Blessed Lord and of SS. Peter and Paul, first founded, for secular priests, by Madulf, a Scotchman, in the seventh century, and reformed by King Edgar, in the tenth.

pounds; and to [the Monastery at] Bath,¹ one pound; and to [the Monastery at] Cricklade,² one pound; and to [the Monastery? at] Bourne,³ one pound. And to my hired knights, five pounds, to be distributed [amongst them].

And I bequeath to my lord the king, as my heriots, Heriots to
the King. four torques, of three hundred mancuses of gold; and four swords; and eight horses,—four arrayed, [*i.e.* with their war harness], and four unarrayed; and four helmets, and four coats of mail; and eight spears; and eight shields.

And I give to my elder son the land at Ignesham; Bequests to
his sons. and to the younger that at Cotsmore, and its appurtenances. And I give to my children, to be distributed [amongst them] three hundred mancuses of gold. And I give further to my wife all that which I gave her, whether in land or in chattels, according to the promise that was given with pledge between us.

XXXIII. LEASE OF LANDS AT BARTON, IN HAMPSHIRE, FROM THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF THE NEW MONASTERY TO WULFMER OF DRAYTON.

In the name of the Lord. HERE is made known, by Lease of
land at
Barton this writing, how abbot ELFSIGE, and the community at

¹ The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, founded by King Offa, for Augustinian canons, about A.D. 775; and reformed by King Edgar, about 970. It became in the time of King Henry I. a cathedral priory.

² This is an ancient foundation which I cannot identify. The small priory of St. John Baptist, at Cricklade, cannot, I believe, be traced further back than the close of the eleventh century, at earliest.

³ This also is hardly to be identified. No "Bourne" monastery of the tenth century is now known within those limits in which we should naturally look, in connection with the date of this bequest. The Augustinian priory of Bourne in Kent, dates only from about A.D. 1200. The Augustinian nunnery of Burnham, in Bucks, only from A.D. 1265.

Stacey, in
Hamp-
shire, for
two lives.

the New Monastery lease to WULFMER a hide of land at Barton,¹ for his life, and his wife's life; on the covenant that that hide and another hide at Drayton² come, after that term, to the Monastery, in the condition in which they now are. And the land-boundaries of these two hides are in the Charter which defines the bounds of Drayton. And this is done with the knowledge and assent of King ETHELRED; and of ELFRIC, archbishop [of Canterbury]; and of ELFHEAH, bishop [of Winchester]; and of ELFRIC, the alderman; and of ETHELMER; and of ORDULF; and of SULGEAT; and of ETHELRIC; and of ETHELWERD; and of the three communities of the Old Monastery, and of the New Monastery, and of Nun Monastery; and this is [also] done on the covenant that WULFMER shall be friend to the Monastery, and shall hold with it on all occasions, both before God and before the world.

¹ Barton Stacey is about eight miles north of Winchester, and five S. by W. of Whitchurch station. It gives name to its Hundred.

² Drayton is a tithing in Barton Stacey parish. The manor did not continue in the possession of the

Hyde community, but was one of those confiscated by the Conqueror. It now belongs to Mrs. Henniker Wilson. The vicarage of Barton Stacey is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

GLOSSARY, &c.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF OBSOLETE, CORRUPT, AND OBSCURE WORDS,

OCCURRING IN

LIBER DE HYDA.

** * The words in small ROMAN capitals occur in the text of Liber de Hyda.
The words in small ITALIC capitals occur in the early Translations of the Saxon Wills
and Boundaries.*

A.

ASELE (To) (56). *To mark, to sign.*

B.

BEDE-BISHOPS (157). *Diocesan bishops.*

BESET (To) (134). *To dispose.*

BOKLAND (Passim). *Land held in free inheritance, or by charter.*

BOOK (Passim). *A charter.*

BURNESTOW (95 seqq.). *A place, or dwelling, situate on or near a stream.*

BOW (94). (Adj.) *Hollow.*

BREDE (230). *Breadth.*

C.

CARAXARE. (Charters, passim.) *To write.*

CIRCIUS (9). *The North-east.*

CORPORALIA (12). *Altar cloths.*

CRUSNA (236). *A coat of fur?*

D.

DEATH-REWARDING (156). *Deoðrcipe to þeapfe. Founded, obviously, on a mistranslation.*

DELE, DEPARTE, DEPARTEYE (To) (55, 69, 256). *To distribute.*

DRACO (262). *A royal standard, bearing the emblem of the dragon.*

E.

EALDORMAN (Passim). *Dux. The Governor of a province or shire.*

ELEBEME (99). *An olive tree.*

ELLENSTUB (233). *The trunk of an elder tree.*

ESTRYTH (81). *Eastwards.*

ESTYRWEY (233). *Used, corruptly, as a translation of "earþan-peg."*

F.

FAMILIA (102, 139). *A monastic community.*

A A

FENGE (55, 56). *Succeeded.*

FLETE. (Boundaries, passim.) *A creek, or small bay.*

FURLANG (233). *A furrow-field?*

FYKEYS (10). A corruption of "Of-fingas," from Offa, first King of the East Angles.

H.

HABERGON } (256, &c.). (Bupna.)
HABYRION } *A coat of mail.*

HANDFULL. (Wills, passim.) Here used, corruptly, and quite unintelligibly, as a translation of "mancur."

HEDE (233). *An endhead; i.e., the grassy strip at the edge of a ploughed field, left untouched by share and coulter.*

HEGGE. (English boundaries, passim.) Haza. *An enclosure; and, thence, a dwelling within one.*

HERD; HERDYS (259). *A monastic community.*

Hepegeatpu. (Wills, passim.) *Heriots; i.e., war equipments, due or revertible, in a certain measure, to the King by law, in cases of intestacy (Laws of Cnut, § Behepgeate, c. 71, 72, p. 1); but often the subject of express bequest to him by Will.*

HERNE. (English boundaries, passim.) *A corner.*

HETHEN-BYRYELL (107). *A place of pagan sepulture; a barrow.*

HETHYN-FOLKE (55). *The Danes.*

HO. (English boundaries, passim.) *A promontory or other conspicuous point of land.*

HORNEWY. (English boundaries, passim.) *A winding road or path.*

HOW. (English boundaries, passim.) Adj. *Hollow.*

Hÿð. Hida. Hide. *A measure of land, of the precise extent of which the evidence is conflicting. There is express evidence that a hide contained a hundred and twenty acres:—e.g. "Ic Æpelgar an an hīde lond, þe ƿe Æðulf haveðe be hundƿelti acpen," &c.*

There seems to be like evidence that it sometimes contained but ninety-six acres,—*"Virgata terræ continet viginti quatuor acras; et quatuor virgatæ constitunt unam hidam."* MS. formerly belonging to Malmesbury Abbey, quoted by Spelman, § *Hida*.

Intermediately between these estimates, comes that of the *Dialogus de Scaccario* (in the Black Book of the Exchequer), which gives a hundred acres to the hide; and with that computation the well-known passage in the paraphrase of Beda, ascribed to King Alfred, will be found to agree very well.—*"Iƿ þær ylcan ealonðer [i.e., of Wight] gemet,*

“ æfter Angelcynnær æhte, ƿelf
 “ hund hida,” &c.—“ *Est autem*
 “ *mensuræ ejusdem insulæ, juxta*
 “ *æstimationem Anglorum, mille*
 “ *ducentarum familiarum,*”—the
 hide, in its primal sense, being
 (it is supposed) a quantity deemed
 sufficient to maintain one family;
 and capable on average land of
 being kept in tillage by a single
 plough. “Hida autem Anglice
 “ vocatur terra unius aratri cul-
 “ tura sufficiens per annum.”—
 Henry of Huntingdon, *Historia*,
 lib. vi. (A.D. 1008).

It must be borne in mind, however,
 that the eminent authority of the late
 Mr. J. M. Kemble is in favour of a
 smaller estimate than any of these;
 but in his examination of this question,
 most able and elaborate as it is, mere
 conjecture is obviously, and largely,
 mixed up with the evidence. (See
Saxons in England, i. 88–121, and 487–
 495.) On the whole, it may suffice to
 remember that the great majority of
 antiquaries have hitherto accepted and
 used the larger estimate.

HYLDEWEY. (English boundaries,
 passim.) *A winding road or*
path.

HYNE MERSCH (222, 224, 225.) *The*
hinds' boundary.

L.

LAND-BOK (71). *A charter or title-*
deed.

LAWPATH. (English boundaries,
 passim.) *The highway.*

LECTISTERNIUM (237, 238). *The*
covering and trappings of a
bed.

LEYE. (English boundaries, passim).
A pasture, or meadow.

LONDYS-PRYKKYS (99). *Land-*
boundaries.

LYTTUNE (81). Lictune. *A burial*
ground.

LYNK. (English boundaries, passim.)
A lynch; i.e., a piece of rough,
barren, or sandy ground?

LYPPING (141, 142, 143). Adj. *Lone-*
standing.

M.

MANCUSA. (Passim.) Mancur. *The*
eighth of a pound. Among the
 Anglo-Saxons this word appears
 to have been both a monetal de-
 nomination, and the name of two
 distinct coins:—

(1.) *A silver mark, of thirty*
Saxon pennies, or six Saxon
shillings.

(2.) *A gold mark, of which*
the value cannot be so distinctly
stated.

(1.) “Fif penegar ƷemaciƷað
 “ ænne Ʒcýllinge, and ðriƷtiƷ pe-
 “ negar ænne mancr.”—*Glossa-*
rium Ælfrici, § Mancus.

(2.) In later days the “mark”
 of gold was worth *ten* marks of
 silver; but there seems to be no
 quite conclusive evidence as to
 the relative value of the Saxon
 mancuses.

In November 1841, M. de Longpérier read before the Numismatic Society of London a notice of a gold coin of King Offa, preserved in the cabinet of the Duke of Blancas, at Paris, which appears to be an imitation by an Anglo-Saxon moneyer of the Arabic *dinar*, and is by the writer identified as a gold *mancus*, sent by Offa to Rome, whence the duke obtained it.¹

Some writers have derived this word "mancusa" from the Arabic word *nakasha* (cudit nummos), of which the passive participle *mancush* is also, it seems, the name of an Arabic coin.

The word "mancus" appears too, it may be added, in some mediæval French MSS., as "mangon;" thus in the *Roman de Guillaume au Faucon* :—

"Dist la dame d'or avec faucon,
Deux besans valent un mangon."

MANERE. (English boundaries, *passim*.) *A hall or manor-house.*

MANSA, MANSUS. (Charters, *passim*.) *A dwelling place, with its proper and appurtenant tract of land.*

MARKE (99). *Meapc.* *A boundary.*

MASSICUS (193). *Gluttonous.*

MELOTE (23). *μηλωτή.* *An outer garment made of goatskin or sheepskin.*

"*Melotes vel pera, gæten, vel broccen " rocc "*"; *i.e., hirsinus vel fractus roccus.*
Glossarium Ælfrici, § Melote; p. 68.

MERDOLE (233). *gemæpðol.*

N.

NORTHRYTH (81). *Northward; strictly, Due north.*

P.

PAROCHIA (*Passim*). *Παροιχία.* *The territory, or diocese, subject to a bishop.*

PARTYE (To) (69). *To share; to distribute.*

PERHINDINATIO (122). *Peregrinatio.* *A journey, or pilgrimage.*

PINCERNA. (*Passim*.) *A cup-bearer.*

POWERTE (55). *Profit.*

PROPALARE (71). *Palam facere.* *To divulge.*

PUYNGTUNG (67). *An agreement; an appointing.*

PYLLE. (English boundaries, *passim*.) *A pool.*

Q.

QWETHE. (Wills, *passim*.) *To bequeath.*

R.

REATUS. (*Passim*.) *A crime.*

REJOYSE (55). *To enjoy.*

RESCELLA (12). *A precious chattel?*
So also in Pelagius,—"*Dedit ei " aurum et nummos, et rescellas, " &c.*

ROUNDEL [of a hill] (233). *The crown of a hill.*

RYTHERYN (171). *Cattle.*

¹ M. de Longpérier's paper is printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1842 (vol. iv. pp. 232-234).

S.

Saplyceat. (Wills, passim.) *Soul-shot, i.e., Pecunia sepulturæ; Burial money for the repose of the departed soul.*

SCHUT (233). Scitan. *To shoot; to bend.*

SEISINA. (Charters, passim.) *Seizin; legal possession.*

SEOSYN (71). Ceoran. *To choose.*

SEUE (70). ? *To sue; to make suit.*

SEWERTE (55). *Assurance; as a term of law.*

SOND (248). *A message or command.*

SOUTHRYTH (81). *Southward; strictly Due south.*

STOK. (Boundaries, passim.) *The stem or trunk of a tree.*

SUATIM (152). Spatum. Cerevisia. *Beer.*

SULUNG. Sulinga. (Boundaries in chap. xxi. § 8.) *A measure of land used in Kent, and probably the equivalent of the Hide.*

SYTHE (248). *Time.* ["The first *time*;" "the second *time*," &c.]

T.

TROW (103). *A tree.*

TWRW (69). *Thorough; throughout.*

TWYSYLYD (91). Adj. *Twisted.*

V.

VIRGATA. (Boundaries, passim.) *A measure of land, and a component of the Hide; and, like it, of doubtful quantity. See Hyð.*

VUTH (89). *Out.*

W.

WARE (223, 225). *A weir.*

WED (256). *A pledge, or promise.*

WER. (C. xxi. § 8.)

(1) *Head price, or rateable value of a man's life, according to the Saxon laws.*

(2) *Mulct or fine for certain crimes, proportionate to the rank of the offender.*

It appears that the word is used in both of these senses in chap. xxi.

WESTRYTH (81). *Westward; strictly, Due west.*

WORTHYNESSE. (70). Pitan. *The magnates.*

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*** Such of the Names in the Third Column as are in Italics are conjectural only. For the identification of those Names in Capitals to which "?" is appended, there seems to be probable but not conclusive evidence. That such identification has been found very difficult, even by long-experienced Editors of Saxon Charters, is shewn by the great diversities which occur in the treatment of the same names, as, for example, in the respective works of Lye, Manning, Kemble, and Thorpe. The English Boundaries in the present Volume add another source of difficulty by their frequent conversion of descriptive epithets into proper names; many of these could only be corrected by special local knowledge, and must therefore be given as they occur.*

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* * * *In compiling this Index an endeavour has been made to observe as much of vernacular uniformity as seemed attainable, without violating settled usage. All Saxon names, for example, which begin with EAD will be found under ED ; those which begin with ECG under EG ; and those which begin with Æ, will commonly be found under E. Mere contractions, like ALGAR, ALMAR, ALDRED, and ATHULF, will be found under ETHELGAR, ETHELMER, ETHELRED, and ETHELWULF, respectively. ÆLFRED and ALURED appear under the time-honoured form of ALFRED. Errors there are sure to be,—sometimes from oversight and sometimes from ignorance,—and for these the searcher's indulgence is solicited.*

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- Note.—By an error of the *Hyde* scribe, following Higden, the elevation to Canterbury (just before King Edwy's death) is ascribed to that Byrthelm who filled the see of Winchester from A.D. 959 to A.D. 963, instead of the Bishop of Wells. [See *Liber de Hyda*, fol. 26 c; above, p. 186].
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ETHELM (*Eahlwelm*, *Eahlhelm*), *an alderman or duke*, witnesses a charter of King Edmund in A.D. 940; and one of King Edred in A.D. 947; pp. 144, 164.

ETHELM, *an officer*, witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 921; p. 111.

ETHELMER (*Ealmarus*), *Bishop of Selsey* [A.D. 1009–1019], dies in A.D. 1019; and is succeeded by Ethelric; p. 268.

ETHELMER, *an alderman or duke*, Will of, containing bequests to various monasteries; pp. 254, 363.

ETHELMER (*Almarus*), held lands in *Dorsetshire*, parcel of the Hyde manor of Piddletrenthide, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; p. cxi.

ETHELMER was present at a council held in London; p. 245.

ETHELMER, *an officer*, witnesses charters of King Edwin, or Edwy, in A.D. 957; p. 173; and of King Ethelred the Unready, in A.D. 983; p. 231; and in A.D. 987; p. 236; and in A.D. 988; p. 242; and in A.D. 995?; p. 253.

ETHELMUND, *an alderman or duke*, witnesses charters of King Edmund in A.D. 940; and of King Edred in A.D. 947; pp. 144, 164.

ETHELMUND, *an officer*, witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 921; p. 111.

ETHELNOTH (*Alnoth*, *Elnothus*), *abbot of New Minster*, succeeds Byrhtmer in the abbacy; p. xxxvi.

ETHELNOTH, *an abbot*, witnesses charters of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 921; p. 109; and of King Ethelstan in A.D. 932; p. 130.

ETHELNOTH, *a priest*, has a grant of lands at Basing, in Hampshire, from King Edmund the Elder, p. 145. He regrants them, in reversion, to New Minster; p. 146.

ETHELNOTH, *an officer*, witnesses a charter of King Edred in A.D. 947; p. 165.

ETHELNOTH, *son of Wifstan*, is present at a council in London; p. 245.

ETHELNOTH, *an officer of King Ethelred*, witnesses a charter of that king in A.D. 995?; p. 253.

ETHELRED I., *King of Wessex* (*Ældred*, *Aldred*, *Ealred*, *Ealdred*, *Eldred*, *Etheldred*, *Etheldredus*, *Aldredus*), Birth and parentage of; p. 25. Bequests of his father Ethelwulf to him, jointly with his brothers; pp. 52, 327. Alfred's application to him to divide the paternal inheritance, and his reply; pp. 53, 327. His accession and piety; p. 27. His conflicts with the Danes; *ib.* His behaviour at the battle of Ashdown; *ib.* His death and burial; *ib.*

ETHELRED II., called *the Unready*, *King of England*, Birth and parentage of; pp. 184, 191, 209. Is baptized; p. 209. From an incident at the font, Dunstan predicts his ignoble life; *ib.* Other anecdotes of his infancy and youth; *ib.* His accession and coronation; p. 210. Marries Emma, called by the Saxons *Ælfgyfu*, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, pp. 213, 285. His behaviour to her; p. 213. Quarrels with the bishop of Rochester, and besieges the city; p. 210. Pays tribute to the Danes; p. 211. Misfortunes and degradations of his reign; p. 213. He orders a general massacre of the Danes; p. 215. Sends his wife and children into Normandy, for refuge, under

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the protection of the bishop of London ; p. 215 ; and soon himself takes flight thither, after wandering helplessly in the Isle of Wight ; p. 216. Receives an embassy from England, after Sweyn's death, offering to restore him, on conditions ; *ib.* He accepts the offer, and sends his son Edward into England ; *ib.* His return ; *ib.* His benefactions to the New Monastery at Winchester ; p. xxxiv. 217. Grants Heanton, in Hampshire, to Ethelgar, bishop of Selsey, in exchange for Lambourne, in Berkshire ; pp. 238, 358. His repeated summonses to Wulfbold, a rebel ; pp. 244, 359. The magnates in council assembled adjudge the forfeiture of Wulfbold's lands in Kent to the King ; pp. 245, 359. His grant of those lands to his mother, Elfthryth, in exchange for Cholsey, in Berks ; p. 242 ; and to Adellarus of lands, afterwards given to New Minster, and called the Hyde Moors, in Hampshire ; p. 228. His death and burial ; pp. 217, 260.

ETHELRED, a *King of Mercia*, takes the cowl ; p. 17.

ETHELRED, *Earl of Mercia under Alfred and Edward the Elder*, marries Ethelfled, and has one son by her ; p. 60. Receives the lieutenancy of London from King Alfred ; p. 49. Alfred's bequest to him ; pp. 64, 331. ? Witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 921 ; p. 110.

ETHELRED, *archbishop of Canterbury* [A.D. 870-889], joins with King Alfred in the embassy to the abbot of St. Bertin's and the archbishop of Rheims, requesting that the monk Grimbold may have leave to come to England ; p. 31.

ETHELRED (Aldredus, Aluredus), successively a monk of the Abbey of St. Swithun at Winchester, Bishop of Worcester [A.D. 1046-1060], and Archbishop of York [A.D. 1060-1069], restores the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester ; p. 61. Crowns King William I. at Winchester ; p. 283.

ETHELRED (Ealdred), an alderman or duke, witnesses a charter of King Ethelstan in A.D. 932 ; p. 130.

ETHELRED witnesses a charter of King Ethelstan (undated) ; p. 149.

ETHELRED, an officer, witnesses charters of Kings Ethelstan and Edmund ; pp. 144, 150.

ETHELRED, an officer, witnesses charters of King Edwin ; p. 178.

ETHELRED, brother of Odo, held lands at Micheldever of the New Monastery, p. ciii.

ETHELREDA (Etheldrida), Saint, Abbess of Ely, was a daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles ; p. 11.

ETHELRIC, Bishop of Selsey [A.D. 1019-1038 ?], succeeds Ethelmer in the year 1019 ; p. 268.

ETHELRIC is present at a council held in London ; p. 245.

ETHELRIC witnesses an agreement between the Abbot and Convent of the New Monastery at Winchester, and Wulfmer, of Barton ; pp. 258, 366.

ETHELRIC, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 921 ; and a charter of King Ethelstan (undated) ; pp. 110, 150.

ETHEL SIGE (Æthelsinus), Bishop of Sherborne [A.D. 978-991 ?], witnesses charters of King Ethelred the Unready in A.D. 982, 983, 987, and 988 ; pp. 227, 230, 235, 241.

ETHEL SIGE, an abbot, witnesses Cnut's charter of A.D. 1019 ; p. 326.

ETHEL SIGE, an alderman or duke, witnesses a charter of King Edwin in A.D. 957 ; p. 173.

ETHEL SIGE, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Edwin in A.D. 959 ; p. 178.

ETHEL SIGE, an officer, witnesses charters of King Ethelred the Unready in A.D. 982 and 988 ; pp. 227, 242.

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ETHELSTAN (Athelstan, Æthelstan, Alstan, Eahlstan), King of England, Birth of ;

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p. 113. Witnesses charters of his father, King Edward the Elder, in A.D. 901; pp. 101, 116. Succeeds to the throne, and is crowned at Kingston; p. 117. His gifts to the abbey of Malmesbury; p. 118. Visits the church of St. John at Beverley in Yorkshire, on his way to war with the Scots, and makes a vow at the altar, which he redeems on his return from his victory near Dunbar; *ib.* He convenes a council at Winchester; p. 119. Has an angelic vision whilst at his devotions in that city, and watches for the return of a pilgrim of whom he is forewarned; pp. 119, 120. Induces Guy of Warwick to engage in single combat with a Danish champion named Colbrand; pp. 120, 121. His conversation with Guy of Warwick after the victory; p. 122. His renewed conflicts with the Danes, and defeat of Anlaf and his allies; p. 123. Defeats the northern Welshmen at Hereford, and subjugates Cornwall; p. 124. Repairs Exeter, and builds a castle there; *ib.* His death; *ib.* Eulogistic verses concerning him; *ib.* Grants lands in Wiltshire to one Alfred, by whom they are regranted, in reversion, to the New Monastery at Winchester; pp. 125, 147, 341, 342. Assents to an agreement between the Abbot and Convent on the one part, and Alfred on the other part; p. 148.

ETHELSTAN (Alstanus), *Bishop of Sherborne* [A.D. 824–867], is entrusted with a share in the government of the kingdom under King Ethelwulf; p. 22.

ETHELSTAN, *Bishop of London.* See Elfstan.

ETHELSTAN (Æhlstan, Æthelstan), *an alderman or duke*, witnesses charters of various kings in A.D. 921, 940, 947, 957, and 966; pp. 109, 144, 148, 164, 173, 202.

ETHELSTAN, *a priest*, witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 904; p. 105.

ETHELSTAN, *an officer*, witnesses charters of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 900; p. 97; and again in A.D. 921; p. 110; and of King Ethelstan; pp. 131, 148.

ETHELSTAN, *another officer*, witnesses charters of King Ethelstan and of King Edmund the Elder; pp. 131, 150.

ETHELSTAN (Eahlstan) witnesses a charter of King Edward the Elder in A.D. 900; p. 97.

ETHELWYTH, or EAHLSWYTH (Egelswytha, Æalswyth, Ealswith, Elswitha, Alswitha, Ethelswytha), *daughter of Earl Ethelred, and wife of King Alfred*; p. 60. Bequests of Alfred to; pp. 64, 331. Founda a nunnery at Winchester [dedicated to the B. Virgin], and called Nun Minster; p. 83. Dies, and is buried at New Minster; *ib.* Removal of her tomb in solemn procession to Hyde; p. xlv. Its desecration in A.D. 1786; p. lxxvii.

ETHELWYTH? *daughter of King Alfred, and wife of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.* See Elfthryth.

ETHELTHOR, *King of the East Angles*; p. 11.

ETHELTILDA, *a daughter of King Edward the Elder*, becomes a nun [at Wilton], and is there buried; p. 112.

ETHELWARD, *younger son of King Alfred*, Bequests of Alfred to; pp. 63, 330. Attends a council at Winchester in A.D. 901; p. 80.

ETHELWARD, *a son of King Edward the Elder*; p. 113. Witnesses charters of his father in A.D. 900, 901, and 904; pp. 97, 100, 104, 116.

ETHELWARD, *an officer*, witnesses King Ethelred's charter of A.D. 983, concerning the Hyde moors; p. 231.

ETHELWARD, *an officer*, witnesses Cnut's charter to New Minster of A.D. 1019; p. 326.

ETHELWARD, *an alderman or duke*, witnesses charters of King Ethelred the Unready in A.D. 982, 983, 987, and 988; pp. 227, 231, 235, 242, 253. Is present at a council held in London; p. 245.

ETHELWARD (*Atelwardus*), a knight, witnesses charters of King Edgar in A.D. 966; pp. 205, 323.

ETHELWARD, an officer, witnesses charters of King Edwin, or Edwy, and of King Edgar in A.D. 959 and 966; pp. 178, 202.

ETHELWARD, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Ethelred II. in A.D. 995; p. 253; and an agreement between the abbot and convent of New Minster and Wulfmer, of Barton, pp. 258, 366.

ETHELWARD, son of *Wulfthryth*, mentioned as a witness of King Edred's grant to Lufa; p. 221.

ETHELWARD is employed by Cnut to put to death Edwin, uterine brother of King Edmund Ironside, but preserves his life; p. 266. Witnesses Cnut's charter to New Minster of A.D. 1019; p. 326.

ETHELWARD held Lomer of the abbot and convent of New Minster; p. cvi; and also Warneford (both in Hampshire); p. cvii.

ETHELWIN (*Æthelwine dux*, *Alwynus comes*), an earl, witnesses charters of King Edgar in A.D. 966; pp. 202, 205; 323.

ETHELWIN (*Ethelwynus*), an alderman or duke, is present at a council held in London; pp. 244, 245. Witnesses charters of King Ethelred II. in A.D. 982, 983, 987, and 988; pp. 227, 230, 235, 242. Falls in the battle of Assingdon; p. 263.

ETHELWIN, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Ethelred II. in A.D. 995[?]; p. 253.

ETHELWOLD I. [*Ethelwald*, *Athelwold*], Saint, Bishop of Winchester [A.D. 963-984], is sent to Abingdon to reform the Old Monastery there; p. 151. Removes the secular canons from the Monastery of St. Swithun, at Winchester, and replaces them by Benedictine monks; pp. xxxi, 179. Effects the like reform at the New Monastery; pp. xxxi, 180. Raises Byrthnoth to the abbacy of St. Swithun's, and Ethelgar to that of the New Monastery; p. 182. Repairs St. Mary's Nunnery at Winchester; *ib.*; and reforms

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the abbey of Ely; *ib.* Is present at the great council of A.D. 968[?]; p. 181. Witnesses charters of King Edgar in A.D. 966; pp. 201, 205, 322; and of King Ethelred the Unready in A.D. 982 and 983; pp. 227, 230. Dies, and is succeeded in the see of Winchester by Elfheah; p. 215. His character contrasted with that of Ethelgar; p. xxxiii. Quotation from an ancient life of him; p. 151.

ETHELWOLD II., Bishop of Winchester [A.D. 1006-1012?], is witness to a purchase of land by Ethelmer [about 1010?]; p. 254.

ETHELWOLD, King of the South Saxons, is converted to Christianity by St. Birin; p. 7. Is adopted by Wulfhere, King of Mercia; *ib.* Is slain by Ceadwalla, King of Wessex; p. 8.

ETHELWOLD, King of the East Angles; p. 11.

ETHELWOLD the Etheling, son of King Ethelbert, and nephew of King Alfred, makes insurrection against King Edward the Elder; p. 77. Bequests of King Alfred to him; pp. 64, 331.

ETHELWOLD, an earl, is sent by Edgar on a marriage embassy into Devonshire; p. 189. Deals treacherously with his master, and marries Elfthryth; p. 190. Is killed by Edgar in Whorwell wood; *ib.*

ETHELWOLD, an alderman or duke, witnesses a charter of King Edmund the Elder in A.D. 940; p. 144; and one of King Edwy in A.D. 957; p. 173.

ETHELWOLD, an abbot, witnesses a charter of King Edwy in A.D. 959; p. 177.

ETHELWOLD is present at a Council held in London; p. 245.

ETHELWOLD, Will of; pp. 236, 237, 357.

ETHELWOLD, the reeve, is present at a Council held in London; p. 245.

ETHELWOLD, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Ethelstan; p. 150.

ETHELWULF (*Athulf*; *Athulphus*; *Adulphus*), King of Wessex, Birth and educa-

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tion of; p. 21. Is sent by his father, Egbert, to Helmstan, Bishop of Winchester; *ib.*; and becomes a monk at St. Swithun's; *ib.* On account of the difficulties respecting the succession, at his father's death, the magnates send an embassy to the Pope to obtain a dispensation from the monastic vow; p. 22; and obtain it; *ib.* He ascends the throne; *ib.* He entrusts part of the administration to Ethelstan, Bishop of Sherborne; *ib.*; and raises Swithun to the bishopric of Winchester; p. 23. Grants tithes, on crown-lands, to the English Church; p. 23. His marriage and children; p. 25. He sends his youngest son, Alfred, to Rome, to be anointed; *ib.*; and himself visits Rome, with Alfred, after his son's return; *ib.* He restores the English school there; *ib.* On his way back to England he remarries with Judith of France; p. 26. He enthrones Judith, contrary to Saxon usage; *ib.*; and is rebelled against by his son Ethelbald; *ib.* Sends Alfred into Ireland to Saint Modwenna, to be cured of a malady; *ib.* Founds monasteries, and makes Modwenna abbess of Polesworth; *ib.* Leaves an estate to his sons, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred, in joint inheritance; pp. 52, 327. Dies, and is buried at St. Swithun's, in Winchester; p. 26. Is succeeded by his son Ethelbald; p. 27. Alfred's direction for the performance of his testamentary stipulations respecting tenures; pp. 65, 332.

ETHELWULF (Athulf, Athulphus), *Bishop of Hereford* [? A.D. 957?–1012], witnesses charters of King Edwy in A.D. 957; p. 173; of King Edgar in A.D. 966; pp. 202, 204, 323; of King Ethelred the Unready, in A.D. 988; p. 242; and again in A.D. 995 [?]; p. 253. Is present at a council held in London; p. 245.

ETHELWULF, *son of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and of Elfthryth, or Ethelswyth, daughter of King Alfred*; p. 61.

ETHYLD? [so in MS.], *a daughter of King Edward the Elder*, marries Hugh Capet; p. 112.

ETHRIC, *the Dane*, succeeds Guthrum in East Anglia, and is deposed for his tyranny; pp. 11, 47.

EUSTACE, *Count of Bouillon*, sets out on the first crusade; p. 300.

EXETER, The Danes are driven into the west by King Alfred, and occupy the town of; p. 47. Alfred's conflict with them there; p. 50. Is repaired by King Ethelstan; p. 124.

EYNESHAM, John de, *Abbot of Hyde* [A.D. 1381–1394], succeeds Thomas de Pezth in the abbacy; p. lvii. Is directed by William of Wykeham to rectify abuses in the appropriation of chapelries belonging to the manor of Micheldever; p. lvii. Has license to use the mitre and pastoral staff; p. lviii. Death; *ib.*

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FELICIA of *Warwick*, visits the hermitage of her husband Guy, after his death; p. 122.

FELIX, *Saint, Bishop of Dunwich* [A.D. 630–647], converts the East Angles; p. 10.

FELPHAM *in Sussex*, Bequest of the vill of, by King Alfred, to Osferth; pp. 64, 331.

FERYNG (Ferynges), Geoffrey de, *Abbot of Hyde* [A.D. 1304–1317], petitions the King in Parliament for the restoration to the Abbot and Convent of the advowson of Candover in Hampshire; p. liv. Resigns the abbacy; *ib.*

FEVERSHAM, Burial of King Stephen at; p. 283.

FINIAN, *a monk and bishop*, converts Peada, King of Mercia; p. 14.

- FISHER, John, of *Chilton Candover*, in *Hampshire*, owned the Hyde Chartulary, now "Harl. MS. 1761," and the Saxon Charters now at Winchester College; p. xc.
- FLEURY, near *Orleans*, Odo, afterwards Bishop of Wilton and Archbishop of Canterbury, takes the cowl at; p. 186.
- FLORENTIUS, The *Florarium Historiale* of, quoted, p. 11.
- FOLDBYRHT (Foldbirthus), a monk of *Glastonbury*, is sent to Abingdon; p. 151.
- Fontevraud, in France, Burial at, of King Henry the Second; p. 284; and of King Richard the First; *ib.*
- FORMOSUS, Pope [A.D. 891-896], censures the neglect of the due appointment of bishops in English dioceses; p. 111.
- FORTH, Frith of; p. 15.
- FOX, Richard, *Bishop of Winchester*, sends his vicar general to make a visitation of Hyde Abbey; p. lxii. Confirms the election of Richard Hall as abbot; *ib.* Makes a second visitation; p. lxiii. Extracts from his episcopal register; *ib.*
- FRANCE, Antiquity of the kingdom of, contrasted with that of the kingdom of England; p. 5.
- FRANCE. See Lewis VI., *King of France*.
- FRANCONIA; p. 18.
- FREDERICK, a kinsman of William, *Earl of Warren and Surrey*, is slain by Hereward; p. 295.
- FRENE, an officer, witnesses a charter of King Ethelred in A.D. 995 [?]; p. 253.
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- FULBERT, *Bishop of Chartres* [1004?-1029], has a vision of the Blessed Virgin in his sickness, and is miraculously cured; p. 208. His sacred poems; *ib.*
- FULCRED held lands, at Collingbourne in Wiltshire, of the Abbot and Convent of New Minster; p. cix.
- FULKE, *Archbishop of Rheims and Primate of France* [A.D. 883-900], receives an embassy from Alfred, requesting the presence of Grimbold of St. Bertin's in England; p. 31. His reply and instructions; *ib.*
- FULKE, *Count of Anjou*, makes his peace with King Henry the First; p. 319; and gives his daughter in marriage to Prince William; *ib.*
- FULLERTON, in *Hampshire*, Domesday Survey of the Hyde manor of; p. cv.
- FYFIDE, Walter de (Fyfield), *Abbot of Hyde*, [A.D. 1319-1352?]. Election of, to the abbacy; p. lv. Dissensions between him and the monks; *ib.* Appears before the Bishop of Winchester to answer certain charges, and is acquitted; *ib.* Has a controversy with the Dominicans of London; p. lvi.; and with the tenants of the Abbey in Wiltshire; *ib.* Resigns the Abbey and its possessions into the hands of William Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, on account of its poverty; p. lvii.
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- GAINSBOROUGH, in *Lincolnshire*, is visited by Sweyn, King of Denmark; p. 215. Sweyn returns thither, after the flight of King Ethelred, and dies; p. 216.

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- GEOFFREY (Galfridus), *an abbot and saint*, Relics of, carried to Glastonbury by King Edmund the Elder; p. 137.
- GERARD of Cornwall (Giraldus, Gyraldus, Gerardus, *Cornubiensis*). His chronicle *De Gestis Regum Westsaxonum* quoted, concerning the death and burial of King Alfred; p. 60; and concerning the foundations at Cambridge of King Edward the Elder; p. 111; and concerning the life, pilgrimage, combats, and anchoritism, of Guy, Earl of Warwick; p. 118.
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- GERMANY, component parts and boundaries of; p. 18. Legendary origin of the name; *ib.*
- GETA (Gida), *wife of Earl Godwin*, Character of; p. 289. Dies at St. Omers; *ib.* Held land at Chaddleworth, in Berkshire; p. cxiii.
- GHERBOD the Fleming (Gorbodo, Gorbodus), *Earl of Chester, son of Gherbod of St. Bertin's, and Matilda of Flanders, afterwards wife of William the Conqueror*, departs from England, and falls into the hands of his enemies; p. 296.
- GIDLEY, in *Devonshire*, Bequest of lands at, by King Alfred, to his younger son Ethelward; pp. 63, 330.
- GIFFARD, Walter de, leads a division of the Anglo-Norman army at the battle of Bremule; p. 317.
- GIFFARD, William de, *Bishop of Winchester* [A.D. 1107-1129] and *Chancellor of England*, promotes the building of the new Abbey of Hyde for the monks of New Minster; p. xlv. Reproves that community for their neglect of certain processional observances at the great festivals of the church; p. xlvi. Has a quarrel with the monks of St. Swithun's; p. xlvii.
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- GODFREY, *Duke of Bouillon and of Lorraine, and first King of Jerusalem*, sets out on the first crusade; p. 300.
- GODMAN, *abbot of Thorney*, is so appointed by Ethelwold; p. 182.
- GODSALVE, John, had an annuity out of the confiscated revenues of Hyde Abbey; p. lxxii.

- GODWIN, *an alderman or duke*, falls at the battle of Assingdon; p. 263.
- GODWIN, *an alderman or duke*, witnesses a charter of King Cnut for New Minster in A.D. 1019; p. 326.
- GODWIN, *Earl of Kent*, is alleged to have betrayed Alfred, son of King Ethelred the Unready, in his descent on England; p. 287. Dies at the table of King Edward the Confessor whilst asseverating his innocence; p. 289. His character; p. 288. Gave his daughter Edith in marriage to King Edward; *ib.*
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- GORMUND *the Dane*. *See* Guthrum.
- GOSBERT (Gosberus), first *Abbot of Battle*, is nominated to the abbacy by King William the Conqueror; p. 294.
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